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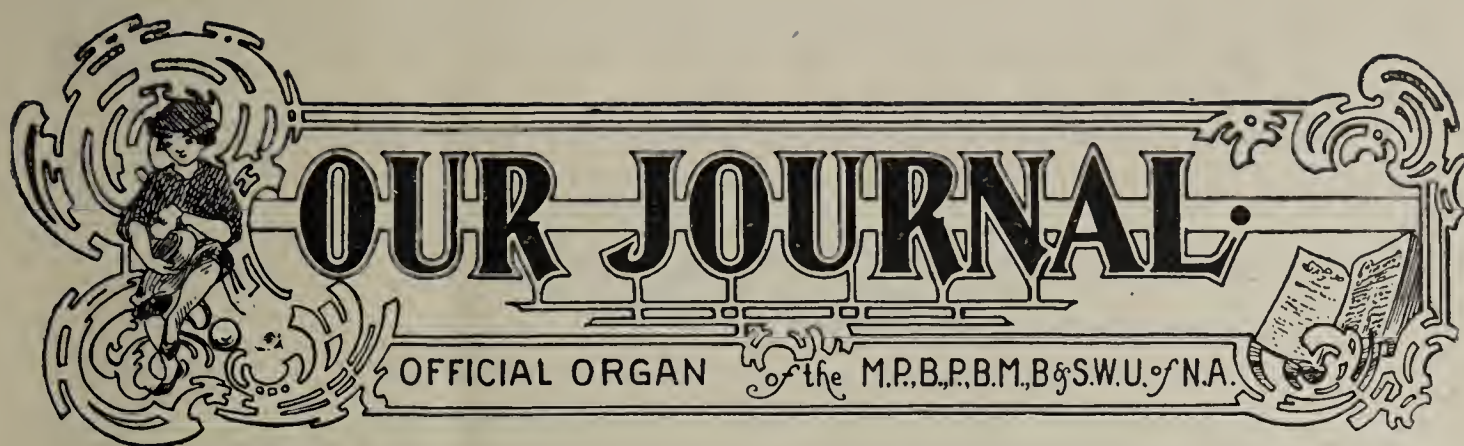
No. 9

REMOTE STORAGE



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

**THE METAL POLISHERS
BUFFERS • PLATERS
BRASS MOLDERS AND
BRASS AND SILVER WORKERS
INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF NORTH AMERICA**



Vol. XX. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1911.

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International Headquarters

Of the

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.



It would be desirable, were it practicable, for all members to visit their International Headquarters. This, circumstances prevent, only a comparatively few having the opportunity. All, however, can visit us in thought and take a mental view of our official home. Therefore this endeavor to bring in portraiture the headquarters to you; at least the more important departments, that you may become more familiar with your organization, and better estimate its importance and responsibilities.

A brief sketch of how business is conducted, touching on some of the interesting details, together with a number of illustrations, displaying views of the office, will, we believe, be of interest. It will serve to impress on the membership, the magnitude to which the affairs of the organization have grown.

The headquarters are located in the Neave Building, an eleven-story office structure, situated at the corner of Fourth avenue and Race street, the very center of the business district of Cincinnati. It is but a block or two from the postoffice, telegraph offices, express offices, banks, printers, stationers, and seal makers. Street cars from every depot pass the building.

Our offices are on the fourth floor of the west end of the corridor, the suite comprising the president's office, the general secretary-treasurer and editor's office, stenographic and accounting, filing and record departments, Executive Board and committee room, storage and stock room and ante-room.

The visiting members can easily find the headquarters, as the Neave Building, as pictured on another page, was one of the first high buildings of the city, and at the time of its erection was known as a "sky-scraper." This was not



NEAVE BUILDING, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE AND RACE STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

many years ago, while now it is little more than half the height of many other buildings. Stepping into the lobby, the wall directory indicates the numbers of the offices, and any of the elevators will convey you to the entrance.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

The photographic view shows President T. M. Daly at his desk. In this room the points of law are decided and many knotty problems untangled.

It is the central point from which emanate the official policies and direction of our organization. The duties of our President keep him on "the road" the greater part of his time, and were it possible to comply with all the calls he receives for his services, he would have but little opportunity to ever use his room. As it is, he finds upon his return after each trip, his table and desk heaped with communications and important papers, which require his personal attention and reply. He must get through them all in time for his next engagement. While at the office, the President is indeed a busy man, but any one on business can readily gain access, and a friend is sure of a hearty welcome. By touching a bell the stenographers come for his dictation or the file clerk brings any records he may desire to consult. This office joins that of the General Secretary, with an entrance to the outer corridors, and to the record and file departments.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER AND EDITOR

On another page is shown the picture of the General Secretary at his desk. The entire clerical work of the organization is directed from this room. It is from this desk that the General Secretary is in constant communication with the officers of every local union as well as many other national organizations and several hundred other correspondents.

The manifold duties of the General Secretary keep him constantly at the office. He has not taken a vacation since assuming office in January, 1906. Some of the more important duties that necessitate his constant attention are the directing and detailing of the fifteen Vice-Presidents on grievances; when a local in trouble writes for the services of an executive officer, either day or night, he must be detailed at once, as a delay of even a few hours might cause a disastrous strike, while his immediate appearance has in many instances prevented a lockout or even a walkout, and in the majority of cases has effected a settlement before the relations of the employer and employees have been strained beyond the point of a possible amicable adjustment.

The General Secretary takes pride in the fact that no communication was ever received that did not obtain an immediate reply. An effort is made to answer all letters the same day they are received, and even exceptional cases are not delayed over forty-eight hours. Here all death claims are investigated, the strike reports checked off and paid, the monthly reports from local unions are received and examined.

The mail from all sources averages over fifty pieces a day, the answers to which are dictated here. The General Secretary has always kept up the most friendly relations with the local secretaries, co-operating with them in every way, quickly advising them of errors, and assisting in the rectifying of them, furnishing lists of members, statements of financial transactions, etc., and as a

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT



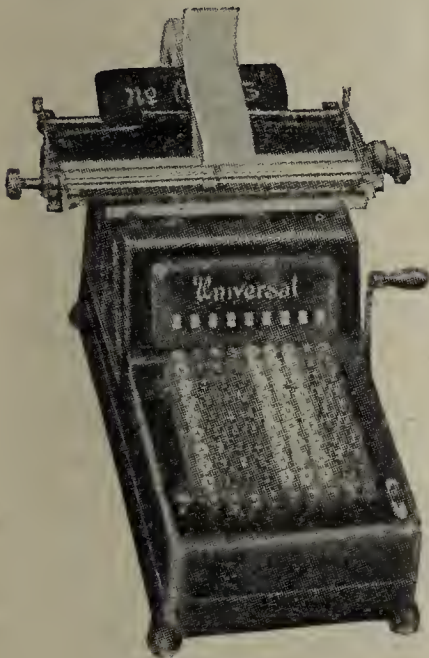


OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER AND EDITOR



BOOKKEEPING AND STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

consequence, the records of 99 per cent of our locals are correct. The most important feature of this office is the finances. During the time the present incumbent has held office, nearly a half million dollars has passed through his hands in various sums, although he never has access to over one thousand dollars at any one time. He is under bonds for five thousand dollars. All money is received by check, postal money order or express money order and is deposited in the banks daily in the name of the organization, and after being deposited, cannot be drawn out only by a check countersigned by the International President.



ADDING MACHINE

This money is withdrawn in sums of one thousand dollars and deposited to the checking account of the General Secretary, who pays all bills from ten cents up, by check. A financial report is issued each month to all locals showing the amounts received and from what sources, also the disbursements. The accounts are audited every six months by a firm of public accountants. The system of accounting is new and effective, all the accounts are balanced up

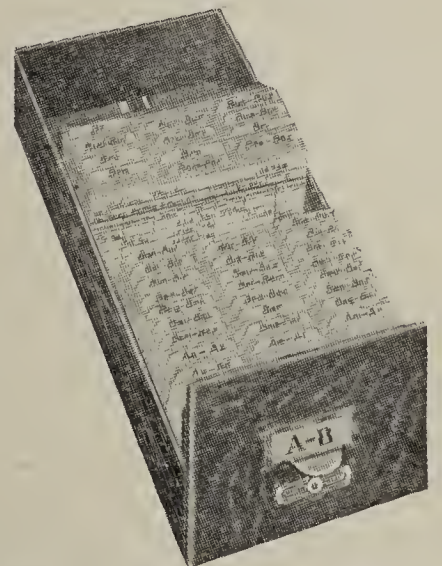
at the close of business every day.

It is here that "Our Journal" is edited and although the tools much used for this work, namely, the paste pot, shears, and blue pencil are not in evidence in the picture, nevertheless, they are there ready for use.

THE BOOKKEEPING AND STENOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

This is the room adjoining the General Secretary's office and is used jointly by the General Secretary and the office force. Here all letters and papers are typewritten and a carbon copy made of every one for future reference. Here the due books, withdrawal cards, and all supplies are issued, also the transferring of all members leaving from one local to another, comparing of reports, and where about all the clerical work is done, also the book-keeping.

The financial transactions are first entered in the cash journal, a large, bound book, which contains both the income and outgo. A record is kept of how all money is received, that is, whether by check, postal or express money order, where issued, the number of same, etc. This enables immediate verification in cases of investigation. The money is paid out by check and a record of every check, its number, etc., is retained. Each month when the banks return

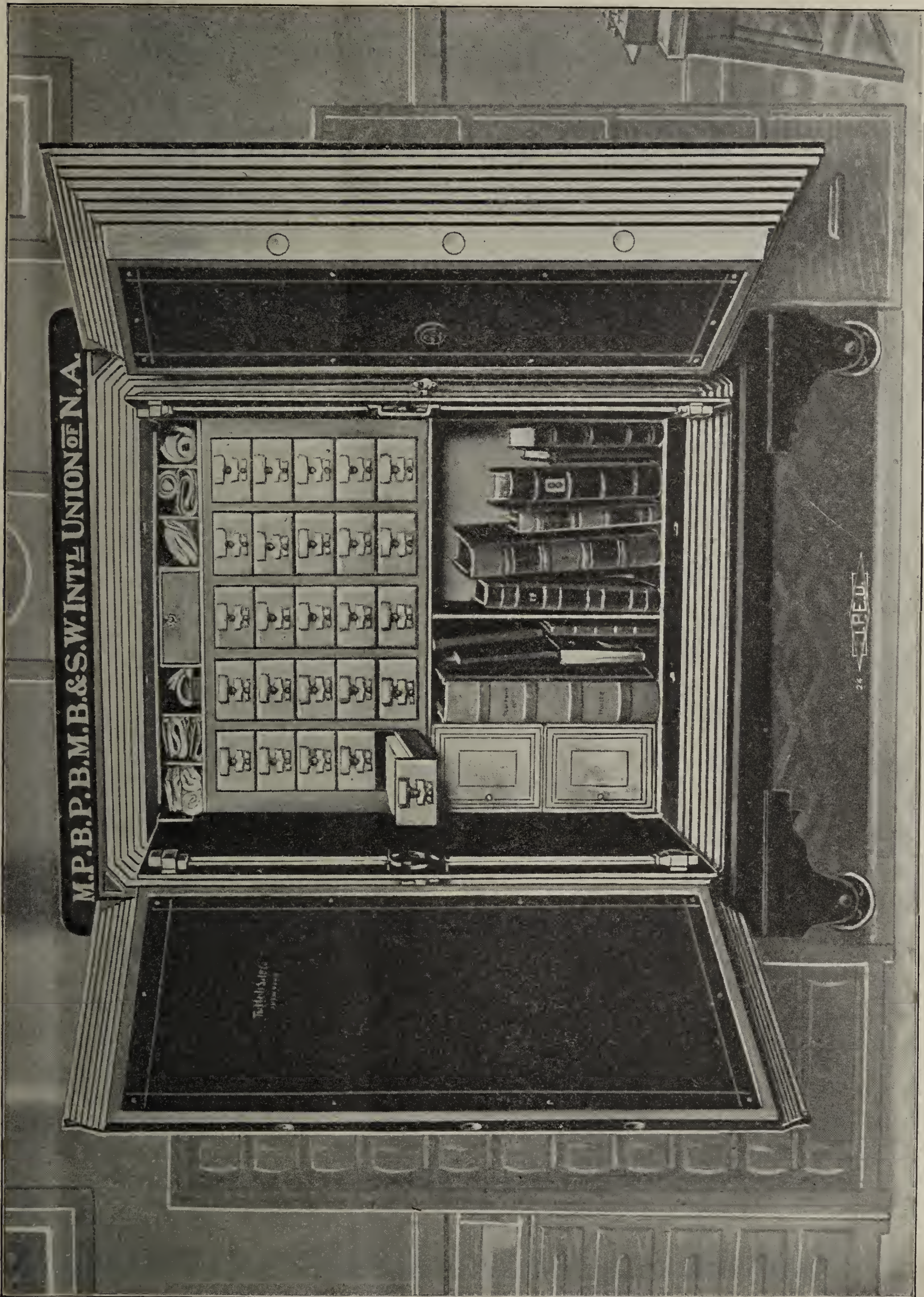


MEMBERSHIP CARD DRAWER

the checks they are pasted to their original stubs in the check book, showing the endorser and those used check books are filed away for future reference. Due precaution is taken against the possibility of raising checks by use of the most improved perforating machine. All expenditures are ledgerized in another volume,



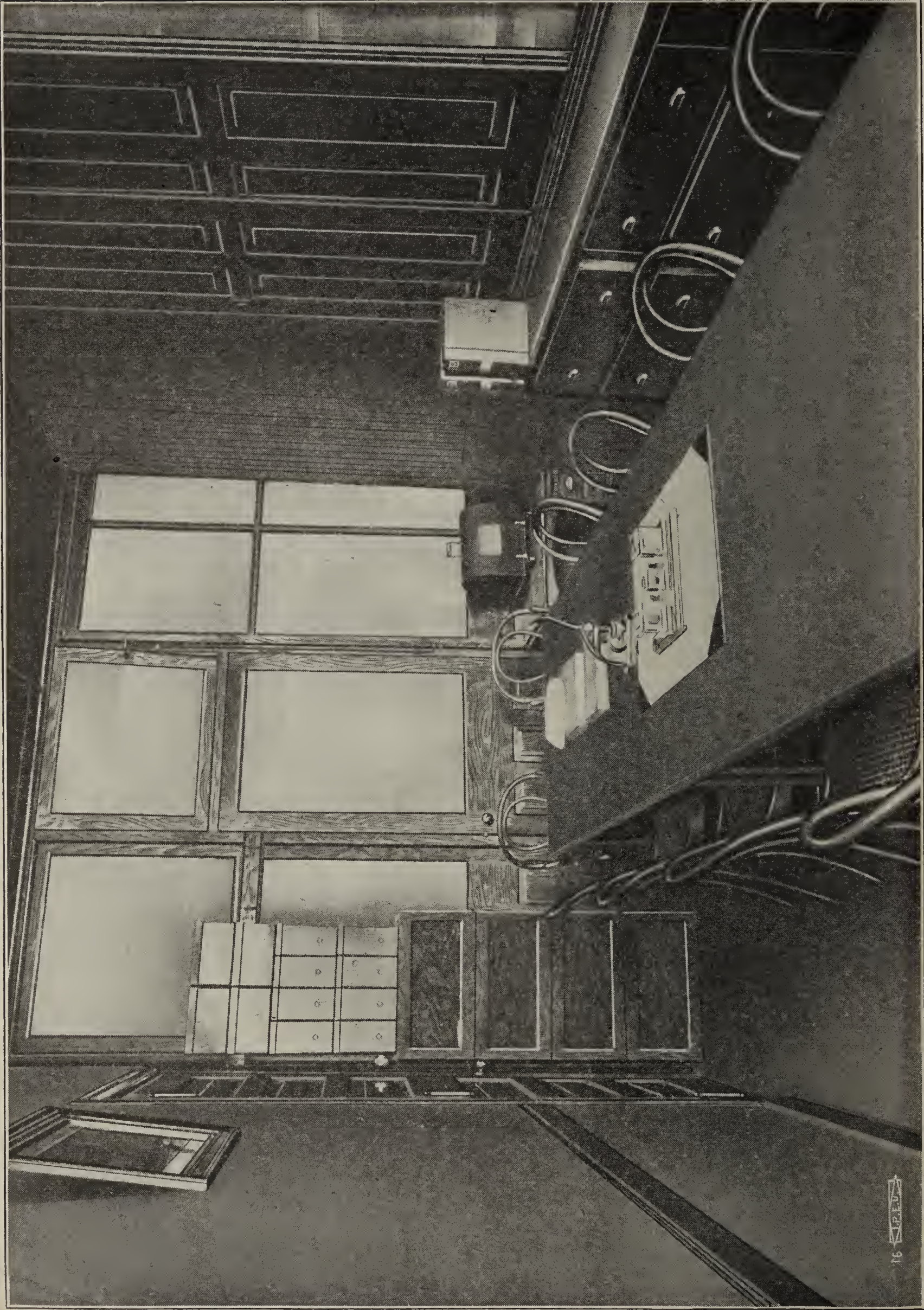
RECORD AND FILING DEPARTMENT—ANTE-ROOM AND STOCK DEPARTMENT BEYOND



M.P.B.P.B.M.B.&S.W.INT'L UNION OF N.A.

26 - 11 - 1914

OFFICE SAFE



EXECUTIVE BOARD ROOM

while a loose-leaf ledger is used for the accounts of the local unions. The card index is used in making charges for supplies, etc., of the locals and another card index shows the exact standing of every local at a glance. An open folder shows what letters have not been answered.

RECORD AND FILING DEPARTMENT



OLD STYLE BOOK FILE

This, without doubt, is the most valuable room in the official headquarters, as all letters with carbon copies of answers, agreements, records of strikes, death claims, and Executive Board records are filed here. In the center is displayed the large fire-proof safe which contains the full membership record, also the cards of all withdrawn and suspended members, totaling nearly sixty thousand cards. Check books, bank books, in fact all books bearing on the finances and valuable papers and complete records of the organization; in case of fire, all could be recovered intact as soon as the safe could be opened and would be of priceless value.

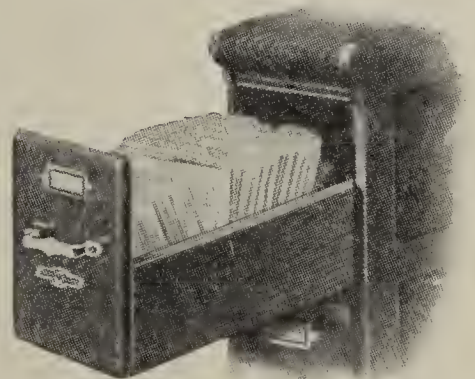
When one takes into consideration the fact that for nearly six years there has been filed on an average of one hundred pieces of paper a day on many times that number of subjects, the total amount is extremely large, but what makes it so effective is the fact that any paper can be produced in less than one minute, irrespective of when filed, or by whom it was written.

It is by such arrangement as this that enables us to supply a local union with every transaction between them and the head office within twenty-four hours in cases of emergency.

The adding machine plays an important part; more work can be done in a day than could be done by several clerks under the old fashioned hand and eye method, but what is more important, it gives the assurance that everything it totalled correctly.

The filing is interesting as compared with the old and expensive way. The filing cabinets each have four drawers, each drawer holding five hundred letters placed in numbered folders, the folders dividing the separate correspondents. The card index tells at a glance what folder number contains the papers or letters desired.

A glance at the safe before referred to, shows its magnitude and the protection it affords.



VERTICAL FILE

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ROOM.

In this room the International Executive Board has held four regular meetings, while many important conferences have been held there; all Canvassing Boards and Auditing Committees have used this room at different times. In addition it serves as a store room and is used for all emergencies.

It might be interesting to know that in August, 1906, the action was passed in this room calling the strike of the Bucks Stove and Range Company that later became known throughout the world of which all of the results have not as yet ended. Not one foot of wall space in the offices is unoccupied, the office has only the necessary furniture and the only ornaments that adorn the walls are pictures of past conventions. The set is complete excepting the St. Louis (Mo.) convention, held in 1905, where no picture was taken.

We have now completed our visit to the International Headquarters of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union of North America.

Unconquerable

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced or cried aloud,
Under the bludgeoning of chance;
My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears.
Comes but the hour of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment the scroll,
I am the master of my fate,
I am the Captain of my soul.

—William Ernest Henley.

BOSTON, MASS.

Its Early Settlement and History

By A. C. LANGLOIS, Member of Local No. 95



BOSTON, the city chosen in which to hold the convention this year (1911), is one of the oldest cities in the United States, and is full of historical interest to every lover of liberty and justice. Originally the town stood upon a peninsula called "Shawmut" and afterwards named "Tremont" or "Tri-mountain," (meaning three mountains). The name Tri-mountain was changed in the year 1630 to Boston, in honor of Boston in Lincolnshire, England. It was incorporated as a city in 1822.

It has many fine institutions of learning, including literature, science and art, and has also one of the finest public libraries in the United States. Its public school system has always been acknowledged as one of the best.

It is the second city of the country in imports, being only exceeded by New York.

The great pride its citizens take is in the history of the stirring events which brought on the War of the Revolution between King George III of England and the thirteen original colonies.

It was in Boston that the first blow was struck against the tyranny of King George, when its citizens refused to pay taxes to the British Government so long as they were not allowed representation in Parliament. There was such a spirit of opposition that it caused King George to send General Gage with a large army in September, 1768, to Boston, to quell the spirit of the people, but it soon was very evident to the eye of General Gage that open hostilities were bound to occur.

Upon their arrival the British soldiers were encamped on Boston Common, but as all of them could not be quartered there, some had to be quartered in Faneuil Hall. This building is known all over the world as the "Cradle of Liberty."

The quartering of the troops in the city brought on considerable ill-feeling between the soldiers and citizens, and there was many encounters between them, and finally it resulted in the first blood of the Revolution being shed when, on March 5, 1770, the British soldiers fired on a mob led by Crispus Attucks. This was known as "The Boston Massacre," and took place in back of the Old State House, which is still standing. This outbreak caused meetings to be held in Faneuil Hall, and resolutions were passed condemning the actions of the soldiers and demanding their punishment. The arrest of Captain Preston and six of his men followed and they were tried for murder. The outcome of the trial was that Captain Preston and his men were acquitted on the charge of murder, but two of them were held and convicted for manslaughter. This seemed to quiet the people for a year or so until King George wanted to still burden them by putting a tax on tea. More indignation meetings were held and it was finally resolved that no tax would be paid on tea. The

King insisted that the colonists should pay this tax and sent several ships laden with tea, just for the purpose of collecting the tax. The ships arrived in Boston Harbor about the last of November, 1773. From that time on several meetings were held in Faneuil Hall and it was demanded that the tea be sent



JOHN F. FITZGERALD

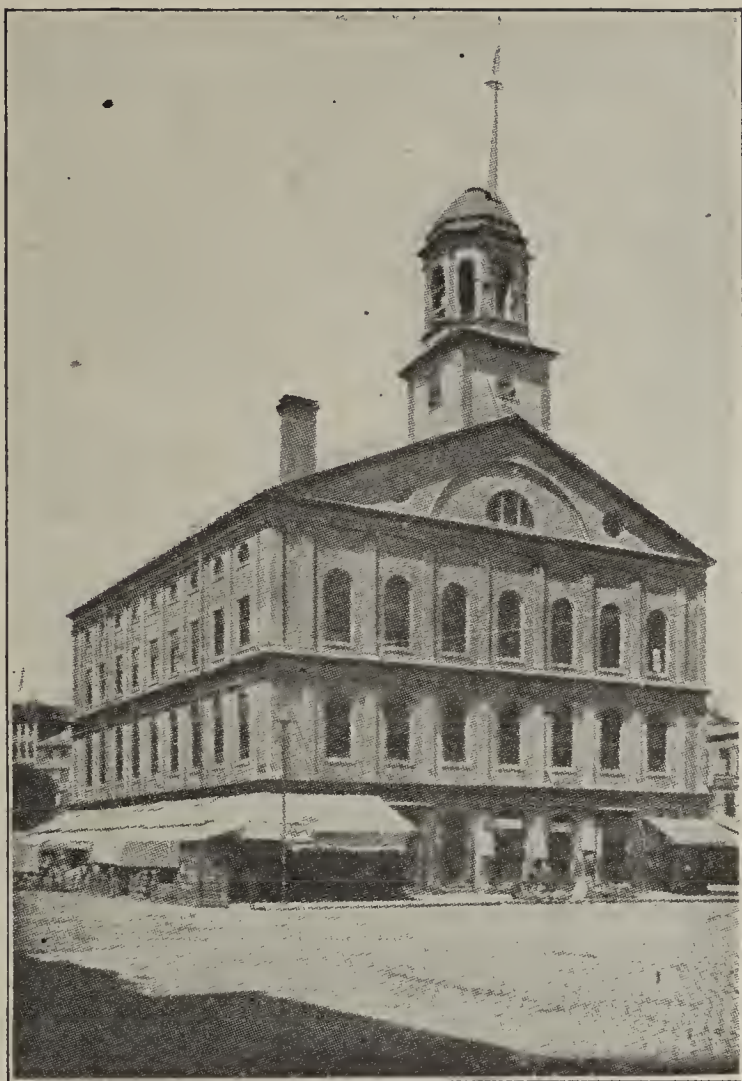
Mayor of Boston and Our City's Original and Strongest Advocate for a Bigger, Better
and Busier Boston

back to England, and when the appeal was ignored it was decided that the tea would be thrown overboard.

On December 17, 1773, a band of about fifty men disguised as Indians, marched down to Griffin's wharf and boarded the vessels, and with hatchets and tomahawks, opened up 342 chests of tea and threw their contents into Boston Harbor. This is what was known as the Boston Tea Party.

When King George heard of this he went into a rage and decided to close the port of Boston and had enacted in Parliament a bill which was known as the Boston Port Bill. It caused a lot of suffering and during the following year considerable ill-feeling was felt by the people in the rest of the colonies over the unjust manner in which Boston was being used, and the result was a convention was called in Philadelphia, composed of delegates representing all the colonies and they drew up a bill which was called the "Declaration of Rights."

This and other happenings caused General Gage to make strong preparations for war against the people in Boston and surrounding towns, and he decided to capture the powder-house and stores in Lexington. Paul Revere had heard of this move and he made arrangements to have lanterns hung in the Old North Church. (This building is still standing).



FANEUIL HALL



OLD STATE HOUSE

On April 18, 1775, the British soldiers started for Lexington, and when Paul Revere saw the two lanterns lit in the tower he knew its meaning and mounting his horse immediately started from Charlestown for Concord and Lexington, to warn the farmers of the approach of the British, and the next day (April 19, 1775) the battle of Lexington was fought and won by the British. They went to Concord and seized a few stores of ammunition and started back to Boston. On their way back the surrounding towns had heard of the Battle of Lexington, and the farmers came from all directions and from behind trees and stone-walls they fired at the British so effectively that they were on the run until they reached Boston, where they were glad to get under the protection of the British man-of-war vessels lying in the harbor. The next battle, the Battle of Bunker Hill, was fought June 17, 1775.

General Howe had under his command about 2,000 well drilled veteran British soldiers, while Captain Prescott had about 1,500 undisciplined and poorly trained men. The British advanced to the top of the hill and were repulsed twice by the Americans. An advance for the third time was made and after a hard hand-to-hand battle, the Americans had to retreat on account of having no ammunition. The British were in no mood to follow. General George Washington, who had been chosen commander-in-chief, was now on his way to Cambridge, and formally took command of the army July 2, 1775. He immediately commenced to lay plans to capture Boston from the British, but he found that first of all he had to drill an army of about 14,000 men, poorly armed and poorly clothed. This took up all the summer and winter of 1775 and 1776. The spring of 1776 preparations were made to force General Howe to either fight or leave



OLD SOUTH CHURCH



BRIMSTONE CORNER

the city. Cannon were dragged from Ticonderoga. Ammunition and reinforcements of about 6,000 men from different towns in Massachusetts were sent to the aid of General Washington and all was hustle and bustle in his camp. Washington decided to seize Dorchester Heights, in South Boston, as it commanded the city from that section; also, the shipping in the harbor.

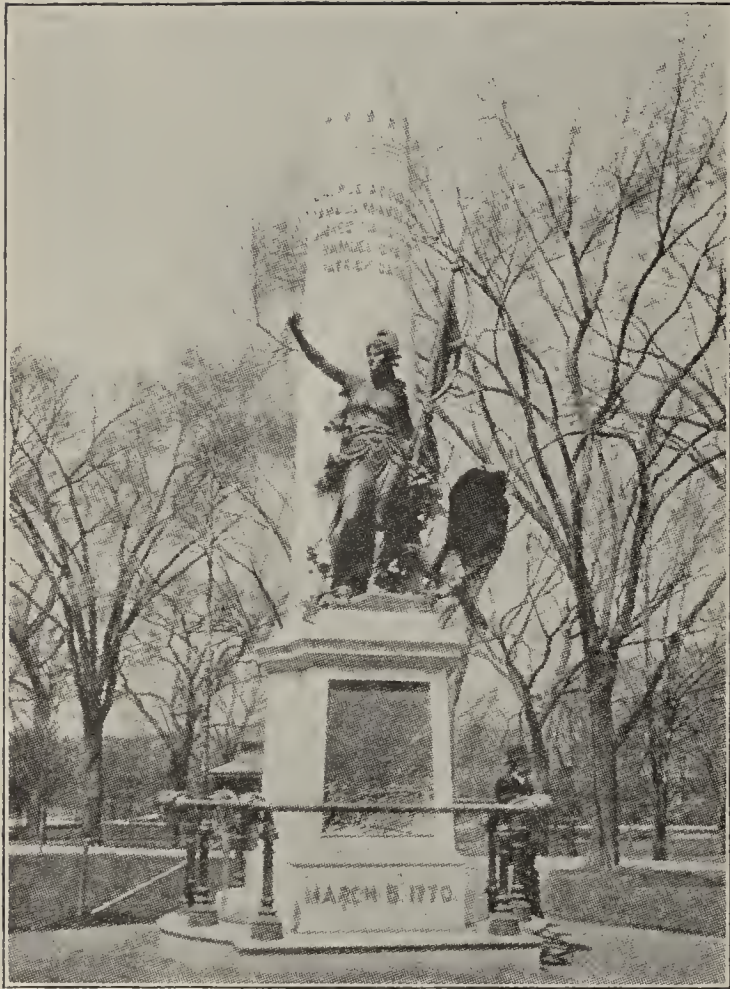
In the early part of March, General Washington opened fire on the British. This was done for several days and nights. General Putnam was ordered to cross Charles River with a force of picked men and attack the city from that quarter. Under the heavy cannonading from that quarter, another one of General Washington's aids succeeded in reaching Dorchester Heights unbeknown to the British and immediately they began to fortify the Heights.



OLD NORTH CHURCH



OLD GRANARY BURYING GROUND



BOSTON MASSACRE MONUMENT

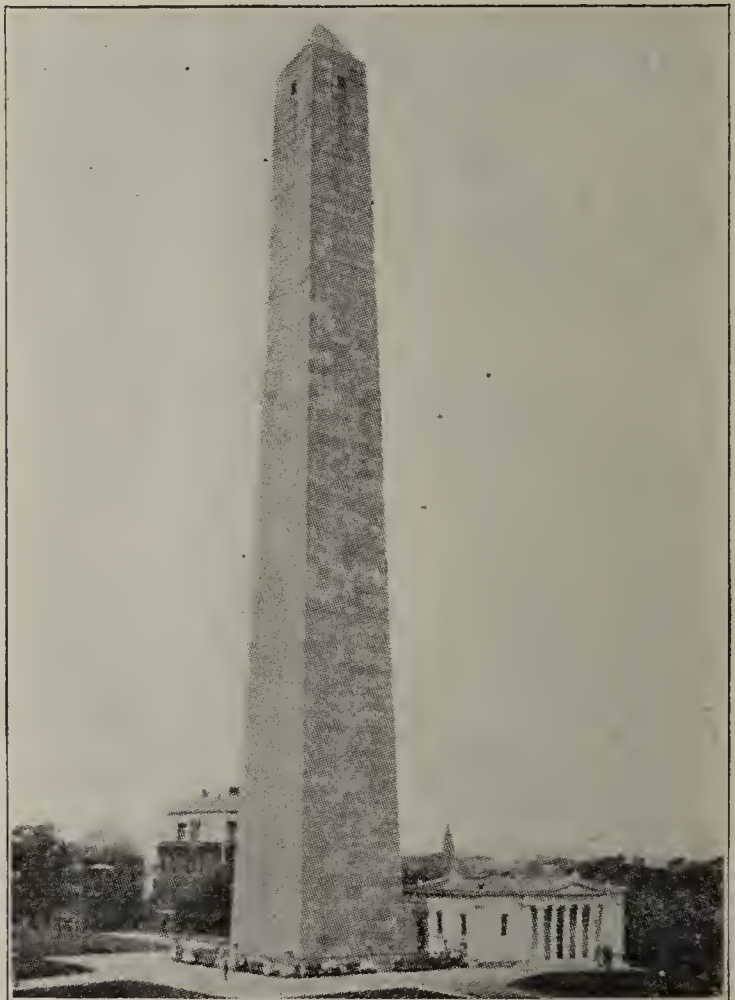
of the other colonies, well might we feel proud of our city. Is it any wonder why we hold such sacred reverence for the old buildings still standing? Faneuil Hall, where men and women from 1770 to the present day, have spoken from its platform for the cause of liberty, justice and freedom.

Is it any wonder why we show with pride the Old South Church, which was used as a riding school by the British soldiers. Also the Old North Church, the Old State House, the Bunker Hill Monument and the many other places of historic interest? These are the bulwarks of justice, liberty and freedom.

May they be preserved for generations to come and show to the world that no country under the sun will ever attempt to land upon our shores and try to make the people believe in other than human liberty, justice and freedom.

In the morning when General Howe had seen what had been done during the night, he was astonished and he now knew that Washington held the key to the situation. He did plan to make an attack, but when the time arrived, a storm came on and he found it was useless to continue the struggle any longer and decided to evacuate the city, and on March 17, 1776, he boarded the vessels and with his troops and some Tories who had feared to stay, sailed down the harbor, bound for Nova Scotia, and leaving General Washington to take possession of Boston. This ended the War of the Revolution in Boston, and General Washington now made plans to continue his good work elsewhere.

Such is the history of Boston during the Revolution, and although we do not and must not forget the good work done by those noble and brave patriots



BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

Our Health and How Shall We Conserve It?

By WM. T. DODDS.

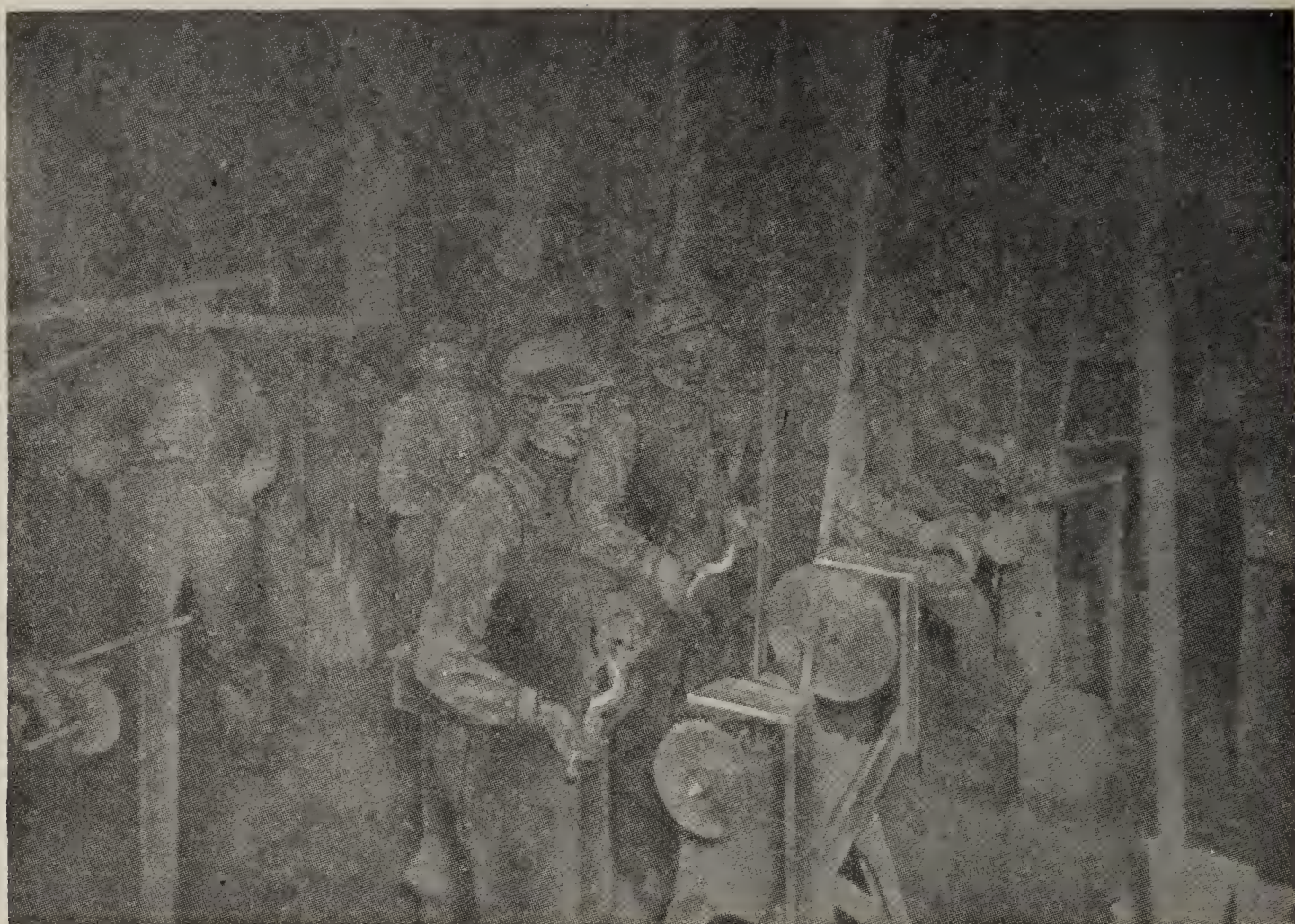


SOMETIMES a subject is thrashed out, dinned into our ears, flashed before our vision until we throw up both hands in an outburst of despair and tell the prophet of lamentation to "beat it." So, at first blush, are we inclined to act when this matter of occupational disease is sprung on us, and we allow ourselves to lapse into indifference until a new list of death claims reminds us of our danger and brings a sharp impeachment of our course of conduct. Perhaps a fair criticism of our action or lack of action would be to say that the task before us is too large, too comprehensive for our powers. True, it is no small matter to induce employers to install expensive apparatus for their employees' health; still greater and more difficult that of demanding and securing from legislatures the protection due to workmen in a civilized age. But we have made some progress as it is and we must keep eternally at it if we would accomplish more. We should remember that great results come from a combination of small efforts.

Mountains are made of molecules. The conservation of that which is great depends upon the conservation of that which is small. Men who would never think of letting loose of a ten-dollar bill will fool away a hundred in nickels and dimes and never miss it. In the parlance of the gambling profession these people are called "pikers." We are all "pikers" to a greater or less extent. It is not, however, in the realm of finance but in the more important realm of life and health, that we would call attention to our shortcomings at this time. Good health is the most important asset of those who possess it. And the first duty that a man owes to himself, his family and his country is the preservation of that God-given attribute and the conserving of the welfare of his fellowman. Some of the most fundamental truths in nature are the last to be understood and when understood are ignored.

The disease known as consumption has been stalking up and down the earth, ravishing mankind for two thousand years and not until within the memory of the present generation was its true cause discovered and the fact that it is preventable and curable made known. Thanks to the enlightenment of the present age, a world-wide campaign has been started against it and if all forces co-operate and the activity is continued the coming generation will be practically free from the scourge.

The biennial reports of the General Secretary analyzing the death claims at various periods consistently show and certainly have made clear to our membership the startling fact that polishers and buffers furnish more victims to consumption and its allied diseases than all other crafts even of the dusty trades combined. In addition to these reports, the pages of Our Journal have from time to time,



SHOP CONDITIONS BEFORE THE UNION'S AGITATION

contained special articles giving all the facts in relation to this subject from the most eminent authorities and giving the most reliable statistics. (Notably the issues of April, 1907; August, 1908; November, 1908; December, 1909; January, 1910.) At the International Congress on Tuberculosis held in Washington in 1908, it was estimated that by the careful observance of sanitary regulations and by the enforcement of laws regulating work rooms then in force, an annual saving of twenty-eight thousand lives could be effected.

For the purpose of this article it is not necessary to explain the nature of consumption and its cognate diseases, nor is it necessary to incorporate the various tables of statistics which have from time to time been published. But a very illuminating summary of the same is contained in the following words used by Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman in his address before the Washington Congress. Hoffman, who is an expert of one of the great insurance companies made special reference to polishers and buffers in these words: "The recorded mortality of polishers includes 279 deaths from all causes, of which 108, or 38.7 per cent were deaths from consumption. Of the mortality of polishers from respiratory diseases, 25 were from pneumonia, 5 from asthma and bronchitis, and 5 from other respiratory diseases. If the deaths from consumption and respiratory diseases are combined, 51.2 per cent of the mortality of polishers was from the diseases of the lungs and air passages. The excess in the consumption mortality of polishers is still more clearly brought out in the tabular presentation of the proportionate mortality from this disease by divisional periods of life. While the consumption mortality was excessive at all ages, the excess was most pronounced



MODERN SANITARY SHOP WITH BLOWERS

at ages 25 to 34, when out of every 100 deaths from all causes, 56 were from consumption against a normal expected proportion of 31.3."

Brothers, all this information means but one thing and we must not only sit up and take notice, but get busy and take action. It means that ours is the most unhealthy trade in the occupations of humanity and that we must force employers to co-operate with us in enforcing the blower laws, thereby safeguarding our lives and health.

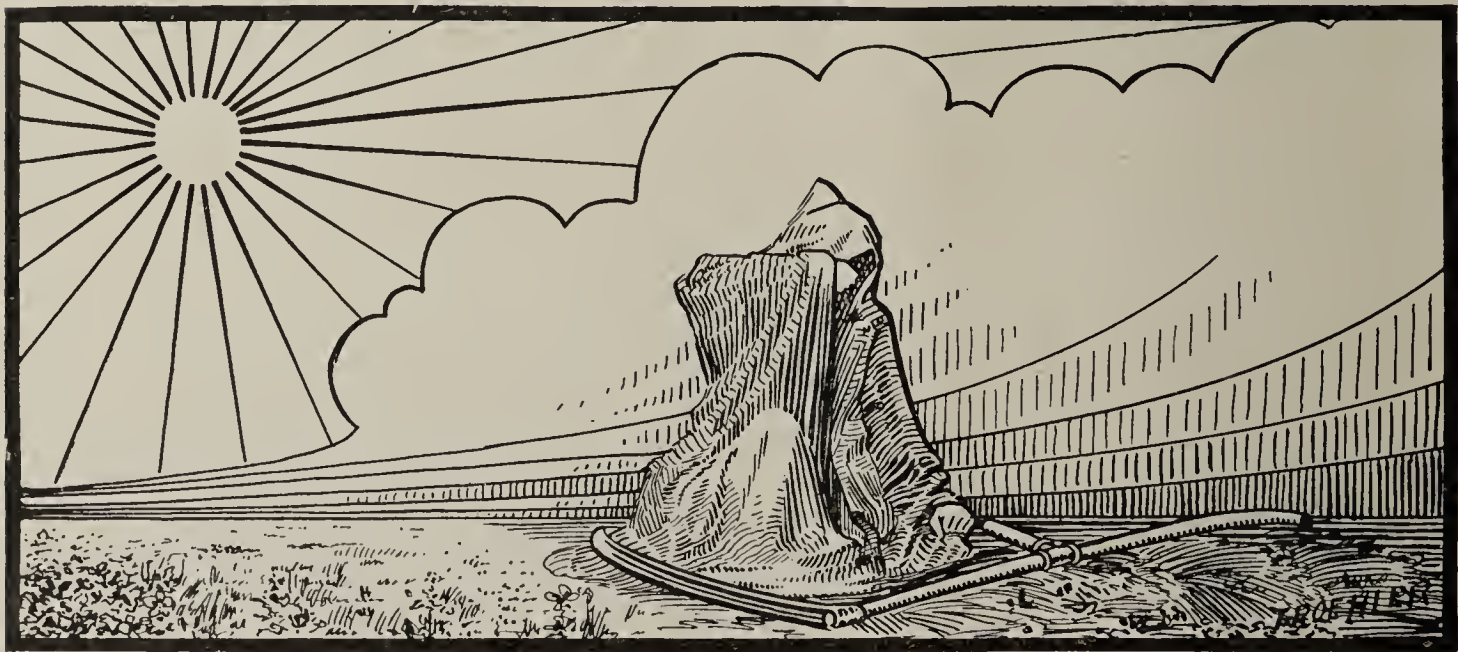
The amount of good that has already been accomplished by our agitation is readily observed by those of us who recall the earlier conditions. Compare the old polishing rooms, usually in the dark corner of the basement,—no light, air or blowers—to the present rooms, well ventilated and in good sanitary condition. A still better evidence, however, is found in the gradual decrease in the death rate since our organization was formed in 1896. One of the most important things for us to insist on is to have inspectors that will insist on the enforcement of both the letter and the spirit of the laws where we are fortunate enough to have the right laws on the statute book. Manufacturers use every excuse possible to evade the laws because of the power necessary to keep the blowers in proper action. They delay putting in the blowers until positively forced to, and then when anything goes wrong with the machinery, the power behind the blower is the first to be shut off. Reducing the speed of the fans, of course, saves horsepower, but the blower in consequence becomes ineffective. Nothing but the factory inspector's test will show this up. At first many of our members did not realize the benefits to their health which the blowers provided, and would

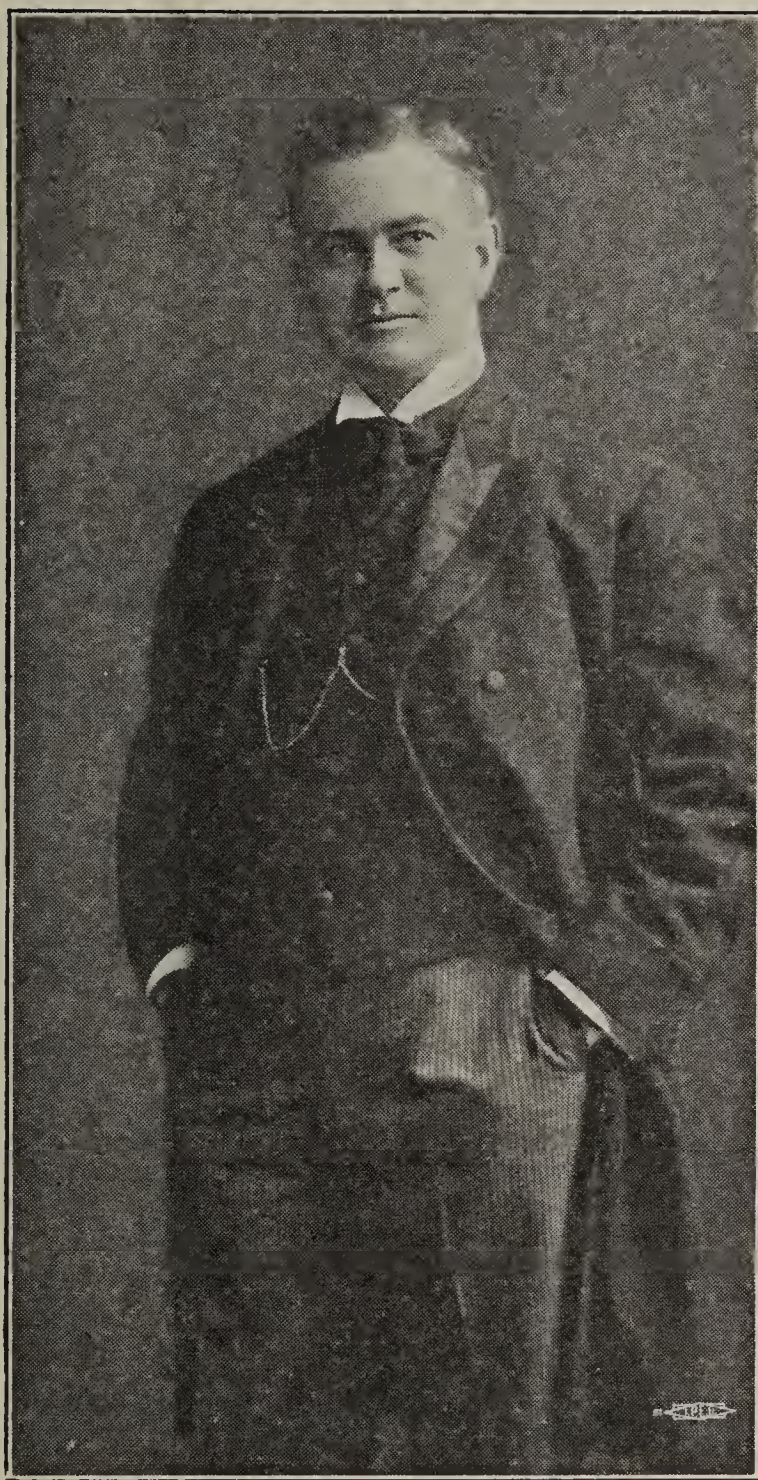
remove the hood if in any way inconvenient. But our agitation has educated them on this score, so the manufacturers can no longer work off the old dodge that the employees rejected the improvements. Among the best blower laws are those first passed by Missouri and Illinois in 1897, and since then those of Michigan, Ohio and New York. Each year amendments have been added through the efforts of our locals, always making them better.

There is one thought in this connection which should not be lost sight of and which should keep us from being discouraged in well doing. While, of course, as individuals our first and immediate object is for the protection of ourselves, yet that is not all. Those who come after us are entitled to our consideration. We must prepare to the best of our ability for our successors. Every instinct warns us that this is a duty that we may not shirk. So whatever good our efforts may assist in bringing about, those of us who do not benefit individually will still have the satisfaction of knowing that we did our duty toward those who are to follow us even as those who preceded us did their duty in the past.

Are we doing all that we are capable of to better the conditions under which we labor? This is a question that each member should ask himself. Whatever suggestion appears plausible should be taken up and acted upon.

The action of the Boston Central Labor Council, as reported by Brother Langlois in the Journal at the time, was along sane and intelligent lines, and we hope has been effective of much good. It could well serve as a basis and guide for other local bodies. Combined action of the labor forces is the only thing that will bring results from our law makers. This was shown by the achievements of the past winter when the legislatures of several states, notably Illinois and Ohio, found time to pass bills in the interest of the working people. But in our particular demands, that of blower laws for the prevention of occupational disease, we have not only the sympathy of the toilers, but the support of the great army of humanitarians who constitute the Anti-Tuberculosis League and all other right minded and God-fearing people. It is up to us to make the initiative and put forth the proper energy for our rights and all the manifold forces that are working for justice and good will marshal themselves under our banner.





FRANK L. MULHOLLAND

Labor Day Oration

(Delivered at Springfield, Ill., by FRANK L. MULHOLLAND, the attorney who successfully defended the famous Hatters case against the Anti-Boycott Association.)

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:



It is a rare pleasure to address an audience in the City of Springfield, the home of Abraham Lincoln. That pleasure is greatly enhanced upon this day, dedicated to the common people of whom that great man once said "the Lord must love because he made so many of them."

It is an inspiration to look into the faces of so many working men from this part of your great commonwealth and to review with you the progress and aspirations of those common people who in so short a period have builded this great nation.

With the landing of Christopher Columbus on an island of the Bahamas, October 12, 1492, there began the development of a new world. Three later voyages of this intrepid mariner still further marked the pathway across the Atlantic. The Cabots, Cortereal, and Smith added much to the new world's growth, while the discoveries of Champlain, Father Marquette and others turned the envious and avaricious eyes of all Europe to the Western Hemisphere.

In the midst of these discoveries there was found a territory lying between the Gulf of Mexico and the waters of Lake Superior, and extending from Ocean to Ocean, than which there was no finer for the building of a great nation.

It had a great diversity of climate, was traversed by noble rivers, and divided by magnificent mountain ranges.

Here the majestic Mississippi gathered the waters of the northern plateau, mingled them with those of the Missouri and the Ohio, and swept on to the sun-kissed waters of the Gulf. Here the rivers of the Pacific slope went thundering down to the sea, and the noisy Colorado rushed away to the southward.

Here the untraversed waters of the Great Lakes gave no promise of future usefulness. The mighty Niagara wasted its unmeasured strength in dashing foam and empty sound. Here the St. Lawrence washed its Thousand Isles and spread its enchanting beauty to await the admiration of future years.

Here gigantic forests sighed as the unspent winds wrestled with sturdy oaks, graceful pines, and sweetest maples.

Here the solemn mountains kept secret their golden stores of rich ores and precious stone.

Here the fertile valleys spoke no prophecy of abundant harvests, and the hills of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, rich with coal and oil, gave no suggestion of future power.

This was indeed a magnificent territory, the extent of which its discoverers never knew. You could weld Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark and Greece into one great empire, and here lay it down in the territory west of the Mississippi, lay it down once, twice, aye, three times and more. This, our country, of which Gladstone once said, "a natural base for the greatest continuous empire ever established by man."

Yet with all these natural advantages, this land of ours was an uninhabited wilderness until those brave spirits of the Old World sought our shores in the hope of a deeper fulfillment of life's purpose.

First came the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the French, the Dutch, and the English; then poverty, dissatisfaction, oppression, and ambition drove the thousands from every country of Europe to the hospitable shores of America, until our more than eighty millions of people are but transplanted Europeans.

Most of us came from the laboring classes of Europe, "the off-scouring" some one has said, but with us came labor. Labor with its ambitious eye, its sturdy heart and willing hand—like a mighty magician—walked forth into this region uninhabited and waste; looked earnestly upon the scene, and waving its wonder-working wand, caused these dreary valleys to smile with golden harvests, the forests to bow, the furnaces to blaze, and the anvils to ring upon the mountain sides, the ships to plow the waters, the busy wheels of industry to spin, towns and cities to appear, temples of religion to rear their lofty spires, and this vast American wilderness to resound with the sounds of joy and industry.

This is LABOR DAY. A most patriotic day. A strictly American day. No American can follow the history of our country without his heart beats quick, and his eyes shine bright in warranted pride at our wonderful national development. We have little patience with those who would destroy this national fabric of ours, defy its laws, and substitute "might for right."

Great is our national pride, and no words of mine can express the nation's debt to those whose labor built this nation.

Labor fell the forests, drained the swamps, plowed the fields, planted the seed, gathered the harvests, threshed the grain, ground the flour, and established our agricultural supremacy, until today we feed our own people and ship food stuffs for untold millions to foreign shores.

Labor sawed the timber, molded the brick, quarried the stone, split the slate, shaped the columns, reared the tapering spires and towering buildings that have made American architecture the eighth Wonder of the World.

Labor has tunneled deep into the solid earth and brought forth long hidden stores of coal; has explored rich veins of deeply buried rock, and extracted the gold and silver, the lead and zinc, the copper and iron, and in ten thousand furnaces Labor melts these ores and molds them into a million shapes for use and ornament.

From the gnarled oak of primeval forests labor shaped the timbers, built the ships, and dotted our rivers, lakes and harbors with graceful carriers of our nation's commerce.

Labor, laughing at difficulties, has harnessed the Niagara, and bridged the Great Lakes. Labor has tunneled beneath the mighty rivers, pierced the mountains, blasted the rock, filled in hollow places, and excavated the hills to span this continent with highways of steel.

Our forefathers doubted the feasibility of a Continental Republic, but labor and steam bound the Continent into one natural empire, and electricity carries light and power along the wire to show the way and quicken the pace of this new era.

Today we turn to Labor. Today we glory in its history; we exalt in its strength and rejoice in its continued progress.

But on Labor Day, this holiday of the people, it is well not only to review the past, but to scan the horizon and see what of the future.

In the rapid development of this country conditions have been constantly changing, and it is well to pause, take sounding, and mark well our course. When our fathers began the development of this country there were no lines of caste, such as now divide our people. There were no immense millions of wealth piled up mountain high upon one side, and depths of squalor, poverty and wretchedness upon the other side. There were no horrible contrasts of princely palaces built by inherited wealth upon the avenues, and wretched hovels and slums as are now found in the crowded districts of our American cities.

Our fathers knew of no young millionaires who dissipated unearned fortunes in a day. This peculiarly American aristocracy had not yet appeared. This millionaire's father, like ours, probably came from the sturdy toilers of Europe, and in the new country struck oil, discovered coal or some other of nature's rich deposits, and became wealthy; then he and his children and his children's children became the aristocracy of America. An aristocracy founded not upon ancestry, but gold, not upon culture and refinement, but upon dollars and cents.

During the last century the conditions of the employer and employed have vastly changed. At no point is the change so noticeable as in their relative positions. The time was when they worked side by side at the bench, the anvil and the loom. Then there was the advantage of a personal acquaintance, a mutual social interest and an opportunity for an inter-change of opinion upon questions of public interest. Capitalistic combinations were unknown. The great labor saving machines of today were uninvented. The capital of the employer was not so large as to over-awe and discourage the ambitious employee. The youth was apprenticed to learn his trade at the bench or forge side by side with the owner of the shop. When he had mastered the art of his trade he worked diligently until he had accumulated a few dollars necessary to purchase the tools, and soon he had established an independent shop of which he was the proprietor and manager.

In those days the greater part of manufacturing and labor was done by hand, but soon the inventive genius of man began to assert itself. The man who toiled with his hands, from time to time discovered mechanical combinations by which he could do the work of several hands. Soon this mechanical invention was improved, until a woman or mere child could manipulate its mechanism, and to such an extent has the invention of labor-saving machinery been carried that today, in the great factories and shops throughout this land, we find women and children carrying on the work that less than half a century ago was performed by men.

The inventions of labor-saving machinery have compelled the workman to be constantly readjusting himself and finding new avenues of employment. This

inventive genius of the age has likewise pushed the employer from "pillar to post" in an endeavor to keep abreast of the times and save his business in the constantly increasing complications of modern methods.

These great machines were so expensive that vast wealth had to be accumulated and interested before the modern manufacturing plant or factory could be established.

The inventor of the machine was in most cases a laboring man, or a man of small means. Before the machine could be built, capital had to be interested; associations and combinations formed for the carrying on of the business. The modern factory with its multiplicity of machines, its complicated business methods, and its army of employees could not be established and operated unless backed by enormous wealth, and so the individual producer who was unable to purchase the newly discovered machinery combined his capital with that of other capitalists, which gradually grew into the powerful business combinations of modern times.

But what of the laborer amid all these changes? Only a few years ago, as we say, he worked side by side with his employer. Had he a grievance, he could talk it over with the man whose money paid his wages, but with the building of large factories, the association of vast enterprises, there has been a wide separation between the two. The owner is no longer the operator; the stockholder may never have seen the mine, the shop or factory in which the workman toils; the direct management and control of the operatives is placed in the hands of men of great executive ability, whose efforts are to cut down the cost of production and make dividends.

Under this mechanical regime cheap labor was in demand. The executive who operated an enterprise with low priced labor, thereby reducing the cost of production and creating the greatest profits, enhanced his value in the eyes of his superior. The skill of the workman was supplemented by the complicated, though perfect, machinery. The machinist of yesterday is the machine operator of today, and the craftsman of then is the handyman now.

In many cases the woman and child replaced the husband and father, and the individual workman became but a cog in the wheel of industry, that, when broken, was easily replaced. Standing alone he was powerless to correct the evils. Little had he to expect from an executive whose continuance in authority depended upon his ability to keep down the cost of production.

Long hours of labor at small pay were required. Dangerous machinery was operated without safety appliances for the protection of the operator. Women went into the factory, and little children were taken from the schools and playgrounds and put to work amid the busy hum of machinery. In an effort to reduce the cost the sweat shop was introduced and spread its ghastly form upon the crowded districts of American cities.

When our fathers dedicated this fair land to the proposition that "all men are created free and equal" they knew of no such evils. There were no sweat shops, factories and stores in which three millions of mothers, sisters and daughters were employed to toil and slave, become prematurely old, and lose the beauty of womanhood for wages not equal to the actual cost of a decent living.

Our forefathers respected womanhood; and the grace, culture, and patriotism of the colonial woman will live while history lasts.

They saw no army of little children whose tender muscles and bones were ground into dollars to enrich a heartless plutocracy. This evidence of national crime is of a later generation, an off-spring of the factory system. James Montague says:

"The trees were white with bloom, the meadows were broad and fair
And the carefree birds made music for the children that idled there,
But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys sprang
From among the swaying branches where the thrush and robin sang."

"And the man had need of the children; he gathered them in like sheep
And set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many and cheap.
They crouch all day by the spindles, wizened and wan and old;
They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold."

No longer they idly listen to the *warbler's futile song*,
No longer their idle laughter rings out the whole day long,
No longer they roam the meadows like idle gypsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their tiny hands.

"The man who found them idling among the fragrant blooms,
And brought them to waste their lives away beside his clattering looms;
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad faced children, and boasts of the things he's done."

A few years ago, in company with a friend, I visited a large manufacturing plant in the vicinity of one of our Eastern cities, where they were engaged in making calico or print goods. We passed into a large room where there were a great many hopper shaped receptacles, like kettles, turned up side down, with small holes in the top. From great reels on the floor above this print goods or calico, wet as it had come from the press, was being unwound, passing through the floor and into the top of these hoppers or kettles.

We were informed by our guide that this print goods was run into the receptacles, packed down until nearly filled, and then charged with some kind of a gas that removed from the print such part of the impression as had not become chemically fixed.

We inquired of our guide as to how this cloth was packed in there, it appearing to run in but loosely. "Why," said he, "in each of those kettles there is a little boy working, and he is packing it down." We waited to see these little fellows come out of the kettles. We noticed their sunken eyes, their hollow cheeks, and tiny limbs; little old men of tender years.

The thought came to me, suppose that the executive of this great institution should come to my home and say, "Mulholland, this is a nice little boy you have here. He is a sturdy, strong little fellow. Let me take him down there to our factory, put him to work in one of those kettles and grind up his bones and flesh into dollars for my employer." What would I say to him? Then, my friends, what ought you to say so long as the son of any widowed mother is taken from the home, no matter how humble, and put to work under such conditions.

I have gone through large factories where hundreds of little children were employed. In these factories I have seen the windows from six to seven feet above the floor, that these little children might not be detracted from their work by looking out to see the green trees or listen to the song of the birds, or revel

in those joys of nature that so appeal to the youthful mind. This is the institution that Senator Beveridge has styled, "A loathsome sore upon the face of our fair Republic."

I have gone to the sweat shops of our large cities, where I have seen aged men, frail women, and little children huddled together working upon garments of great price under conditions so putrid that their breath fairly ran down the window panes and walls in streams.

You ask why socialism is an increasing force; why anarchism is rampant in the land. Investigate the conditions under which the factory child grows to manhood and womanhood, see the misery and wretchedness of the sweatshops and tenements, and you find the answer to both questions.

The laborer protested against these growing evils. The laborer demanded a shorter workday and better pay. The laborer called long and loudly for a greater appreciation of the value of womanhood, and for more consideration of the little children, only to discover that as an individual he was powerless and quickly crushed by the combined strength of the employers.

Here and there a kindly philanthropist, a learned educator, or a just employer cried out against the wrongs of our industrial system, only to be swept away by the heartless onslaught of capitalistic power.

This mania for combination had fashioned a great gulf between the man who employed the labor and the man who performed the labor. The delegation of authority by great combinations to executive heads removed the individual employee so far from the employer that no protest of his could reach the ear of that employer. But from these very evils there dawned upon the mind of the laborer a conception of the strength of organization, of combination, and an association of interests.

The organization of labor is but the natural consequence and certain result of the association of capital. True, there had existed organizations of labor centuries before the advent of the modern trade union, but these guilds, so called, fundamentally differed from the modern labor organization as widely as the serf and slave differed from the workman of today.

With the advent of this trades union there were those who declared that such an organization was unlawful; but there are men in this audience, who have lived to see the transition of trade unionism from outlawed criminal conspiracies to powerful associations, recognized as within the law and protected by the statutes of all the States.

An organization of brain and brawn is just as lawful as an organization of dollars and cents. The capital of the laboring man is his two hands, his willing heart, and the knowledge of his craft. My employer friend: you cannot deny him the right to associate with others these assets while you with others syndicate your wealth. Your decree that you will treat with your employees only as individuals comes with small grace, while you are associated in your Metal Trades' Association, your Citizens' Alliance, and your Employers' Association.

The trades union movement has for its first great purpose the organization of workmen in their various crafts that they may, as a unit, contract as to wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment. For example, take the American Locomotive Company, which practically controls the supply of locomotives in

the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The chief office of this great organization is in the City of New York. Up in the City of Schenectady there is a machinist employed. He thinks he should have a 10 per cent increase in wages and a shorter workday. He secures a day off, runs down to New York City, and perhaps after a great effort secures an interview with the president of this gigantic corporation. Addressing this president, he says, "Mr. B., I am an employ  e of your company, working in the machine shop at Schenectady, New York. I have been working for your company a considerable length of time, the cost of living has increased, and I want an increase of 10 per cent in my wages, and if you do not give it to me I will go on a strike at two o'clock next Tuesday afternoon." What would happen to that machinist? Why, in ten minutes he would be on his way to the County Jail, and in twenty-four hours a lunacy commission would be considering as to what asylum he should be assigned.

The individual employee under our industrial system has no opportunity to present a request or a grievance directly to his employer.

Suppose that James O'Connell, President of The International Association of Machinists, goes down to New York City to call upon the president of this corporation. He sends in his card; he is ushered into the office and treated with respect and as a man of affairs. Why? Not because he is James O'Connell; not because of his individuality, but because he is the representative and spokesman of two hundred thousand union machinists of this country.

United the machinists are respected and a factor to be considered. As an individual the machinist is ignored and easily supplemented by another when dissatisfied. United they can have something to say as to the hours of labor, the wages paid, and the conditions of employment. As individuals they are arrayed the one against the other, working their own destruction.

Time will not permit a lengthy discussion of the objects of organized labor. Primarily its object is the uplifting of those who toil; the securing of a larger participation in the production of their labor; a fair day's pay for a fair day's work. But you ask, what is a fair day's pay? I hardly know; but in this country, under our Republican form of government, where all men are presumed to be politically "free and equal," where we boast of our Democracy and the rule of the people, every man who wants to work should have the opportunity to work and be paid for that work sufficient wages that he and his family may be properly housed, warmly clothed, well fed, and his children educated, so that they may become desirable citizens of this great Republic.

A fair wage contemplates, not how cheaply a man may be employed, but how much can he be paid. I would like to see wages sufficient that in every laborer's home the almanacs could be taken off the shelves and good books put there; that the soap advertisements could be taken from the walls and real pictures hung there; that carpets could cover the floors, that the family could be comfortably clothed, and the American workingman everywhere have a home worthy of his citizenship.

Then I would like to see a shorter work day, so that man could enjoy his home, read his books and develop his mind to the full appreciation of his rightful inheritance as a citizen in this country of ours.

Organized labor asks for more than a shorter work day, and a fair wage. It says that all children shall be taken out of the shops and factories and returned

to the playgrounds and schools. It says that where woman toils with man she shall receive equal pay for equal work. It says that this un-American institution, the sweat shop, shall disappear. It demands safety appliances for the protection of the operators of dangerous machinery. It asks for compulsory education, sanitary surroundings in the shops and factories, and for justice—nothing more.

I have sometimes likened the labor movement in this country to a great wagon wheel, composed of hub, spokes, felloe, and tire. In this wheel of labor, the hub is represented by the American Federation of Labor, with its headquarters at Washington; the spokes of this wheel are represented by the various International Associations, the International Associations of carpenters, printers, metal polishers, machinists, woodworkers, painters, etc., all affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. The felloe or wood rim that surrounds the wheel is represented by the various local organizations of these International Associations. Your locals here, the printers, paperhangers, machinists, woodworkers, bricklayers, miners, etc., all affiliated directly with the Internationals, that are in turn affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. The tire, the iron band that surrounds the wheel and holds it in its entirety, is represented by the individual members of these various local organizations that are affiliated with these International Associations, that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

So we have in this organization of labor every part dependent upon every other part, and in this great organization are associated more than two and a half millions of men who toil.

The strength of the wheel is in the tire. The wheel is no stronger than the weakest spot in the tire. This tire of the wheel of labor is represented by you, and you, and you, and each and every individual member of organized labor, and the labor movement can be no stronger than the individual members of the various local organizations.

So organized labor will deserve the respect and will receive the co-operation and support of public opinion only so long as the individual members of organized labor so conduct themselves as to deserve that respect and that co-operation.

If there was ever a time when organized labor demanded strong minds, brave hearts, true faith, and consistent, conservative manhood, it is today.

I some times wonder if some of your organizations are not going a little too fast in their anxiety to accomplish that for which they are organized. The greatest danger that threatens organized labor today is its own strength. You must not be led into the belief that "Might makes right," and that having the power to do a thing gives you the right to accomplish it. Your organizations today can crush and destroy almost any business, and you should look well to the justice of your contention before you begin the battle.

Violence in labor strikes has never brought any permanent good to the cause of labor. He is indeed ill-advised who attempts to win labor's battles by a violation of the individual rights of others.

The labor movement is clearly within the law, and the over-enthusiastic radical, who, by coercion, intimidation, and brute force, attempts to advance its cause is a "boomerang," who will work destruction upon the cause that he would serve.

It is a mistake to class all employers as the enemies of labor. Because of competition the fair employers can only pay such wages and grant such conditions as the unfair employer can be forced to give. The desire of our people to purchase cheaply encourages the employment of the sweat shop, prison labor, female help, and child labor to the destruction of that employer who would gladly welcome a change in our industrial policy. The trade union contract in many shops and factories has solved the labor question. The willingness of the employer to meet organization with organization, and by argument, consideration, and the desire to do justice by all, has accomplished that which force in many cases has failed to bring about. These men give signs of the better times that are coming; that are coming through the conscientious education and organization of labor; that are coming as sure as there is a God from whose throne justice flows, "in whose hands justice is, and by whose might justice will be made triumphant."

On this great American holiday, this day set apart by Congress in honor of the brain, brawn, and skill of a nation, it is well to consider these questions. This day is not alone for the Union man. It is broader in scope than any class or caste, it grasps with a firm hold the vital force of the nation, the working, producing element and it behooves all men to so study this great problem that they may be a factor in accomplishing its final solution.

The labor question demands the best thought of the best people and affects not alone the wage earner and the employer, but each individual citizen. This question will never be solved by the crank or the fanatic. Radical men may point out the vagaries and changing tides of public sentiment; but this is a serious question and demands serious thought.

I am no pessimist. I look into the future with hopeful enthusiasm, fully believing that the hosts of labor will meet the conditions courageously and solve these vexed problems correctly.

O land that standest fair and free,
Serene, and safe from sea to sea,
America.

The snow capped mountains kiss the
sky,
Thy plains in endless beauty lie,
O'er golden sands thy rivers shine,
Forest and rock and lake are thine,
All countries and all climes compete
To lay their treasure at thy feet,
America.

Thy starry banner gleams afar,
On many seas thy white sails are,
America.
And weary captives turn to thee
As to a hope and prophecy,
For thou, O land so strong and brave,
Thou ownest neither king or slave,
And with thy banner fluttering free,
Goes aye thy watchword, Liberty,
America.

Thou hast a wondrous history,
Saints, heroes, patriots, died for thee.
America.

Eternal youth is on thy brow,
Yet mother of brave sons art thou,
Who count thy loyal service blest,
And some asleep upon thy breast,
Gave life to make thee what thou art,
Proud mother with the bleeding heart,
America.

A golden cup is in thy hand,
Thou holdest it at God's command,
America.

His cup of blessing, not thine own,
Thou may'st not quaff its sweets alone—
This cup of blessing sent through thee
To thirsting sad humanity.
God keep thee to thy mission true,
O fairest land the world e'er knew,
America.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America



THIS convention number of OUR JOURNAL is in its nature a souvenir edition, it is fitting that we give a sketch or review of the formation and growth of our organization. It will act as a pleasant reminder to those who have been identified with the body from the beginning, as well as serve as a permanent historic record for the whole membership.

OUR EARLY LOCALS.

With the origin of the early branches of the organizations which later were to form our present union, the old Knights of Labor played a prominent part. The Knights of Labor was organized in 1869, and was the ruling organization of the American labor movement for many years; among the first assemblies to organize under their banner were locals composed of our crafts, while many of the mixed assemblies contained members who worked at our trade. This was before the formation of the American Federation of Labor, which came into the field of the American labor movement in the year 1886.

In the early eighties local assemblies composed of members of our various crafts were organized under the banner of the Knights of Labor in Detroit, Mich., Meriden, Conn., St. Louis, Mo., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ills., Cleveland, Ohio, New Haven, Conn., New York City, Newark, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., and other cities.

For many years the local assemblies of our crafts in the Knights of Labor continued as individual locals, and later separate locals of our trade affiliated with the then newly-formed American Federation of Labor, they also organizing as separate locals among other locals of all trades.

Our present organization, the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, was formed at Syracuse, N. Y., in July, 1896, when an amalgamation was formed between the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America and the United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers. These two bodies united and became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor under the name of The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Unions of North America.

A year previous, 1895, at Detroit, Mich., two national unions, the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers and National Trades Assembly No. 252, both composed of members of our crafts, had met and merged into one organization, adopting the name of the United Brotherhood of Brass and Com-

position Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers, which a year later formed part of the amalgamation.

NATIONAL TRADES ASSEMBLY NO. 252.

The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor at their convention held in Pittsburg, Pa., June 26, 1888, passed a resolution enabling the local assemblies of our crafts to form a trades assembly, and a convention of the local assemblies of our crafts was called for the purpose of organizing this National Trades Assembly.

On October 30, 1888, in accordance with this action, the local assemblies of our different crafts met in New York City, convening at Military Hall, 193 Bowery, and organized what was known as National Trades Assembly No. 252, having jurisdiction over Brass Molders, Finishers, Metal Polishers and Grinders, Platers, Chasers, Filers, Cock Grinders, Chandelier Makers, Rollers, Spinners, Stampers and General Brass Workers, and all other branches connected with the brass industry. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Eccles Robinson, National Master Workman, Pittsburg, Pa.

Cornelius C. McGlogan, National Worthy Foreman, Detroit, Mich.

Lewis F. Page, National Secretary-Treasurer, New York City.

The next convention of National Trades Assembly No. 252, was held in Detroit, Mich., July 2 and 3, 1889. Brother McGlogan presided over this convention. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Cornelius C. McGlogan, National Master Workman, Detroit, Mich.

Michael A. Sullivan, National Worthy Foreman, Meriden, Conn.

Louis F. Page, National Secretary-Treasurer, New York City.

Trustees—C. C. McGlogan, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas J. Ford, New York City, and Lewis F. Page, New York City. The convention chose New Haven Conn., as the city for the next meeting place.

At the National Trades Assembly No. 252 convention held in New Haven, Conn., in 1890, there was represented all brass-working cities east of the Mississippi River and Canada, eighty locals in all. At this convention the western locals started a move to affiliate with the new national organization—The American Federation of Labor—who favored trades autonomy.

After a stormy two days' session, the convention was unable to agree, so a split resulted. All the locals from the following States withdrew and formed the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, while New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and Canada remained in the Knights of Labor, National Trades Assembly No. 252. The body was about evenly divided, forty locals going each way.

President McGlogan went with the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers and was elected their first Secretary-Treasurer. Headquarters were located at Detroit, Mich.

Those remaining with the National Trades Assembly No. 252, of the Knights of Labor, elected John E. Fitzgerald, of New Haven, Conn., President, and Louis F. Page, Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Page resigned within a few months and was succeeded by A. D. McDonald, of Meriden, Conn.

Brother McDonald later resigned, and Brother E. J. Lynch was elected his successor, and with Bro. Fitzgerald, held office continuously from 1890 until 1895, when National Trades Assembly No. 252, and the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers merged into one organization.

National Trades Assembly No. 252, after the withdrawal of the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers, held their next convention in New York City in 1890. The following year, 1891, they met in Waterbury, Conn., and in 1892, met in Newark, N. J.; in 1893 they held their convention in Meriden, Conn.; in 1894, met again in Waterbury, Conn. The convention for 1895 was scheduled for Brooklyn, N. Y. This meeting was called off on account of a conference that had been arranged for, in Detroit, Mich., between themselves, The International Brotherhood of Brass Workers and the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BRASS WORKERS.

Immediately after the split in National Trades Assembly No. 252, the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers was organized in the city of New Haven, Conn., on August 7, 1890, by representative workers from the various branches of the trade, who realized the necessity of founding an International organization of the craft which would be independent, beneficial and educational, and hoped thereby to improve and elevate the condition of those employed in the brass industry.

The Brotherhood embraced in its membership and granted charters to the following branches of the Brass Industry: Brass Molders, Finishers, Metal Polishers and Grinders, Platers, Chasers, Filers, Cock Grinders, Chandelier Makers, Rollers, Spinners, Stampers and General Brass Workers, and all other branches connected with the Brass Industry.

The second convention was held at Allegheny, Pa., on August 18, 1891, and elected officers as follows:

President, F. M. Burbach, St. Louis, Mo.

Vice-President, P. J. Sweeney, Detroit, Mich.

Secretary-Treasurer, Cornelius C. McGlogan, Detroit, Mich.

Their third annual convention was held at Dayton, Ohio, on the third Tuesday in August, 1892. At this convention the following officers were elected:

President, Wm. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary-Treasurer, Cornelius C. McGlogan, Detroit, Mich.

At their following convention held in New York City in August, 1893, Bro. McGlogan severed his connection with the organization, and Wm. Anderson was elected Secretary-Treasurer, and their headquarters was removed from

Detroit, Mich., and established in St. Louis, Mo. This convention decided to try the experiment of discontinuing the office of President, the Executive Board performing that official's duties.

While this convention was in session in New York, National Trades Assembly No. 252 were holding their annual convention in Newark, N. J. The International Brotherhood of Brass Workers adopted a resolution declaring it to be the desire of that body to hold a conference with the National Trades Assembly No. 252, with the object of amalgamating the two bodies. The resolution was forwarded by messenger to the meeting of National Trades Assembly No. 252 at Newark, where immediate action was taken, the proposition accepted, and the conference held. Early in the conference, however, it developed that no amalgamation could be effected, owing to a clause in the Constitution of the Knights of Labor prohibiting same. As a sort of compromise, an agreement was finally entered into for an exchange of cards and mutual assistance during times of industrial troubles, upon which the conference adjourned.

In July, 1895, representatives of National Trades Assembly No. 252, and the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers met in Detroit and combined into one organization, and decided to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. They adopted the name of the United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers. This merger was agreed to by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, and a new A. F. of L. charter was issued to them. The following officers were elected:

President, John E. Fitzgerald, New Haven, Conn.

First Vice-President, Jas. McKaig, Detroit, Mich.

Second Vice-President, Fred. Seeler, Elizabeth, N. J.

Third Vice-President, Edward J. Lynch, Meriden, Conn.

Fourth Vice-President, J. J. Gatter, Cleveland, Ohio.

Secretary-Treasurer, A. L. Dwyer, St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, Wm. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS AND PLATERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

It is now necessary to go back a number of years and take up the history of another branch of organized labor, namely, the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America, which also formed a most important part in the amalgamation, the result of which is the present organization.

We have heretofore referred to the formation of the old Knights of Labor, and the advent upon the stage of the American Federation of Labor many years later; of the individual locals of our trade organized separately under the banner of the Knights of Labor; following this, the formation of National Trades Assembly No. 252, and later the split in that body, the outgrowth of which was the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers, and the doings of these two branches from 1890 to 1895, when they again merged into one body, and this body one year later amalgamating with the Metal Polishers, Buffers

and Platers' International Union of North America. It is this last named organization with which we are now to deal.

In the early eighties an agitation had started for trades autonomy, which was the direct cause of the split in the National Trades Assembly No. 252, and was the indirect cause which led to the formation of the American Federation of Labor; one of the first local assemblies of the old Knights of Labor to change their affiliation on account of this agitation was Local No. 1, of Detroit, Mich., which withdrew and joined the American Federation of Labor as an individual local.

DETROIT LOCAL NO. 1.

The Detroit local believed that it was necessary to bring the Metal Polishers of the country into one organization. The work in that line in Detroit then was almost entirely confined to stove work, and that being but a one-season business, many of their members were idle for months every year, and were compelled to travel to other parts of the country if they wished employment. These traveling members spread the views of the members of the Detroit local and acted in many cases as voluntary organizers, and to their efforts was due the organization of locals in Toledo, Cleveland, Piqua, Dayton, Chicago and Grand Rapids, Mich.

In 1890, the Detroit local sent out a circular letter to the above named locals, asking them to join in the formation of a National Union. This letter brought forth no response. Time, however, taught each of the local unions that the independent position they held was a handicap that often left them at the mercy of their employers.

In October, 1891, the Chicago local, after suffering a defeat in a strike, decided to take immediate steps along the line suggested by the Detroit circular, in an effort to form a National Union of Metal Polishers.

Communication was at once opened between the locals above referred to who were holding charters under the American Federation of Labor, advocating a National Polishers' Union and urging each local to join in the movement. Immediate favorable action was taken by all the local unions, except Toledo, Ohio, it being impossible to locate the secretary of this local.

The other locals proceeded to arrange for a meeting to formulate their plans. Toledo, on account of being most centrally located, was decided on for the meeting, and a call was issued for a convention to be held in the City of Toledo, Ohio, January 12, 1892, at 9:00 a. m. In the meantime, the officers of the Toledo local had received their notification and had taken favorable action also. They elected a committee to entertain the visiting delegates, and elected a delegate to represent their local.

When the delegates assembled, they answered roll-call as follows:

Detroit, Mich.....	Henry J. Eikhoff
Toledo, Ohio.....	Fred. J. Carr
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Thomas Taylor
Piqua, Ohio.....	Ernest Lamoreux
Dayton, Ohio.....	Wm. D. Warwick
Chicago, Ill.....	T. M. Daly

The Grand Rapids local sent a letter stating that they could not send a delegate, but could be relied upon to agree to whatever the delegates decided upon. Temporary officers were elected as follows:

Chairman, T. M. Daly.

Secretary, Fred. J. Carr.

After a very successful five days' convention, the permanent organization was formed, to be known as the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America, and a charter from the American Federation was applied for, which was immediately issued, and the following officers elected:

President, T. M. Daly.

First Vice-President, Henry J. Eikhoff.

Second Vice-President, Thomas Taylor.

Secretary-Treasurer, Fred. J. Carr.

The President and the two Vice-Presidents constituted the Executive Board.

The second convention of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' International Union of North America was held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1893. Great progress had been made by this new organization and at this convention they passed a resolution to publish a monthly journal. The officers elected were:

President, T. M. Daly.

First Vice-President, Henry J. Eikhoff.

Second Vice-President, Robert Irvin.

Secretary-Treasurer, Sant W. Lever.

This organization held their third annual convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in January, 1894, and elected the following officers:

President, E. P. Usher.

First Vice-President, Henry J. Eikhoff.

Second Vice-President, August W. Meyers.

Secretary-Treasurer, Edward Compt.

In May, 1904, President Usher resigned as President, and Brother Eikhoff was elected to succeed him, serving in that position until January 1, 1895, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Brother August W. Meyers, who served as President during the remainder of the term until June, 1895.

The fifth annual convention was held at Toronto, Ont., June 18-23, 1895. At this convention the first arrangements were made towards uniting with the other national organizations of our craft; in the Fall of 1894, a conference was arranged between Samuel Gompers, President of the A. F. of L., Wm. Anderson, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers, and Sant Lever of the Metal Polishers' International Union of North America. The representatives of these organizations agreed to call a conference of representatives of both organizations for the first week in July, 1895. It was suggested by the delegate of The Metal Polishers that National Trades Assembly No. 252, be invited to participate in the conference; this invitation was accepted and the matter referred to the convention for further action.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, T. M. Daly.

First Vice-President, John J. Kinney.

Second Vice-President, John H. Brum.

Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Cowell.

Delegate to American Federation of Labor convention, E. P. Usher.

Editor of Journal, E. P. Usher.

Executive Board, Thomas Rumsey, Ed. Compt, E. E. Donohue.

The convention chose T. M. Daly, Thos. Rumsey and E. E. Donohue as the committee to represent this organization at the coming conference with the National Trades Assembly No. 252, and the International Brotherhood of Brass Workers.

At this conference, which was held in July, 1895, at Detroit, John E. Fitzgerald and E. J. Lynch represented National Trades Assembly No. 252, and Wm. Anderson and C. C. McGlogan represented the Brass Workers. After several hours spent in a general discussion, the delegates could reach no agreement. The representatives of the Metal Polishers withdrew. The delegates of the other two organizations remained in session, and effected the merger between International Brotherhood of Brass Workers and National Trades Assembly No. 252, and known as the United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers.

This merger was agreed to by officers of the American Federation of Labor, and in August of that year, they applied for and received a new charter from the American Federation of Labor. The Metal Polishers' Union contended that their A. F. of L. charter gave them sole jurisdiction over Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, and insisted on the revocation of the charter granted the amalgamated body. They contested the right of this body to a seat in the American Federation of Labor convention in 1895, until such time as they relinquished claim to the Polishers, Buffers and Platers. The convention, however, refused to uphold the claim. Before the adjournment of this convention, the following agreement was reached, known as the

"SYRACUSE AGREEMENT:"

"We, the representatives of the Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers, and Metal Polishers' International Union, believing that the plan of action outlined will bring about unity of action in our different branches of trade:

FIRST—Both parties to agree to change their convention from the places already chosen to Syracuse, N. Y.; the time, the last Tuesday in June.

SECOND—Both parties herein to act as one until there are seven unions of brass molders, when they shall form an International union by themselves.

THIRD—All other branches of the industry included in Article 1, outside of Polishers, Buffers and Platers, must follow the same line of action as the Brass Molders when they have nine local unions and one thousand members.

FOURTH—An interchange of cards between both organizations until this convention takes place.

FIFTH—The above agreement to be submitted to a referendum vote of all local unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, for approval or disapproval, by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Signed on behalf of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers' Union of North America,

T. M. DALY, *President*

Signed on behalf of the United Brotherhood of Brass and Composition Metal Workers, Polishers and Buffers,

EDWARD J. LYNCH, *Third Vice-President*.

In accordance with the terms of this agreement, both bodies met in separate conventions in June 1896; and closed up their old business and adjourned sine die, and went into a joint session, thereby forming the organization we are working under at the present time.

This convention met in Syracuse, N. Y., July 2-7, 1896, and after the amalgamation was completed, adopted the following name: The Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America. James O'Connell represented the American Federation of Labor, and Thomas Rumsey was selected to preside as Chairman.

An application was made to the officers of the American Federation of Labor for a charter, which was granted under date of July 5, 1896. This convention elected the following officers:

President, T. M. Daly.

First Vice-President, E. J. Lynch.

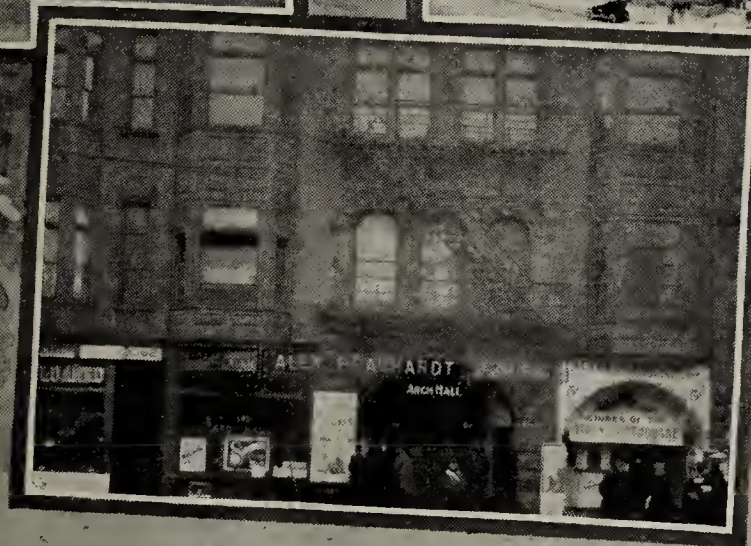
Second Vice-President, Sylvester Smith.

Secretary-Treasurer, Samuel G. Carter.

Executive Board, Wm. Anderson, James Meldrum, John O'Brien, Chris. Scheerle, Jos. F. Carr.

The following pages will show the pictures of the delegates of all succeeding conventions, beginning with the Syracuse convention, up to the present time, with the exception of the St. Louis (Mo.) convention, held in 1905, when no picture was taken. The first group cut will show the buildings in which the National Headquarters have been located from time to time, the names of which are more or less familiar with local members.

**BUILDINGS IN WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS HAVE
BEEN LOCATED SINCE 1896.**



Germania Bank Building, New York, N. Y.
No. 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.
Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.
Arch Hall, Cleveland, O.



DELEGATES TO SYRACUSE (N. Y.) CONVENTION, 1896.

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

**Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at Syracuse, N. Y., July 2, 1896**

DELEGATES.

T. M. Daly, New York City.
 Sam'l Carter, Detroit, Mich.
 W. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.
 E. B. Boyle, Buffalo, N. Y.
 M W Brockway, Belvidere, Ill
 Ashley Birdsall, Hamilton, O.
 Frank Bruening, Chicago, Ill.
 James J. Cullen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 T. P. Connors, Dayton, O.
 J Crooks, New York, N. Y.
 J. Comisky, Richmond, Ind.
 E. E. Donohoe, Chicago, Ill.
 C. Dougherty, Hartford, Conn.
 John M Daly, Kenosha, Wis.
 John Flynn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 E. Flanigan, Aurora, Ill.
 C. Freeman, Rockaway, N. J.
 J. Gillispie, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R. Gray, London, Ont.
 G. Hilton, Detroit, Mich.
 T. Hare, New Haven, Conn.
 J. Hanley, Elizabeth, N. J.
 M Kelly, Meriden, Conn.
 E. J. Kelly, Chicopee Falls, Mass
 Jno. J. Kinney, Cleveland, O.
 D. J. Kenney, Bridgeport, Conn.
 E. J. Lynch, Meriden, Conn.
 S. J. Lavis, Hamilton, Ont.
 E. B. Lynd, Albany, N Y
 J. Lilly, Elyria, O.
 N. McCullum, Cleveland, O.
 M. E. McGann, Ilion, N. Y.
 P Meskill, Meriden, Conn.
 J. P. Mastine, Syracuse, N Y.

W. F. Martin, Cortland, N. Y.
 J Meldrum, Toronto, Ont
 B. Messler, Bay City, Mich.
 F. Nugent, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Jno. O'Brien, Springfield, Mass.
 J. Punch, Toledo, O.
 J Prior, Waterbury, Conn.
 W. Ream, Marion, Ind.
 T. W. Ryan, Elmira, N. Y.
 Sylvester Smith, Chicago, Ill.
 P. Schneider, Erie, Pa.
 S. F. Smith, Elkhart, Ind.
 J. A. Spielman, Newark N. J.
 John Tierney, New York, N. Y.
 Robt. Thullen, Detroit, Mich.
 R. Vantillburg, Piqua, O.
 F. Waugh, Elizabeth, N. J.
 H. Young, Elizabeth, N. J.
 E. Zander, Derby, Conn.
 Wm. Cowell, Toledo, Ohio.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

President, T. M. Daly.
 First Vice-President, E. J. Lynch.
 Second Vice-President, Sylvester Smith.
 Secretary, Samuel Carter.
 Executive Board: W. Anderson, James
 Meldrum, J. O'Brien, C. Scheerle, Jas.
 F. Carr.
 Delegates to A. F. of L. Convention:
 E. E. Donohoe, Wm. Cowell.
 Delegate to Federated Metal Trades
 Convention: W. Anderson.
 City for holding next convention, Erie,
 Pa.



DELEGATES TO ERIE (PA.) CONVENTION, 1897.

SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION

**Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at Erie, Pa., June 15, 1897**

DELEGATES.

G. Schultz, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 Samuel Carter, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 Jno. C. McBroom, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
 Wm. Wicks, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Jno. I. Kinney, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
 E. J. Leo, 5, Dayton, Ohio.
 J. J. Kain, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 E. L. Marlette, 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 John Kane, 8, Meriden, Conn.
 H. Young, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
 E. J. Lynch, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Jas. J. Cullen, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 A. L. Dwyer, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
 J. J. Comisky, 15, Syracuse, N. Y.
 J. Punch, 15, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Christ. Scheerle, 17, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Geo Hauck, 18, Belvidere, Ill.
 R. Gray, 21, Toronto, Ont.
 Jno. L. O'Brien, 22, Erie, Pa.
 M. J. Kelly, 23, Meriden, Conn.
 T. Brady, 24, Needham, Mass.
 J. H. Ladd, 25, New Haven, Conn.
 Wilfred J. Dumas, 30, Springfield, Mass.
 Jno. O'Brien, 30, Springfield, Mass.

Arthur M. Dignam, 35, Hartford, Conn.
 Chas. W. Dougherty, 35, Hartford, Conn.
 Frank W. Russell, 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Wm. Logan, 44, Newark, N. J.
 J. Connery, 45, Kenosha, Wis.
 Ed. Andrus, 47, Brantford, Ont.
 Frank O'Brien, 48, Middletown, Ohio.
 Thos. J. Gaffney, 72, Thompsonville,
 Conn.
 J. L. Merchant, 73, Wallingford, Conn.

At this convention the following International officers were elected:

President, E. J. Lynch, No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.

First Vice-President, J. C. McBroom, No. 2, Toledo, Ohio.

Second Vice-President, Richard Gray, No. 21, Toronto, Ont.

Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, Samuel G. Carter, No. 1, Detroit, Mich.

Executive Board: E. L. Marlette, No. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Punch, No. 15, Syracuse, N. Y.; Jno. O'Brien, No. 30, Springfield, Mass.

Place for holding next convention, Dayton, Ohio.



DELEGATES TO DAYTON (O.) CONVENTION, 1898.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION

**Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at Dayton, Ohio, June 21, 1898**

DELEGATES.

J. C. McBroom, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
Chas. R. Atherton, 5, Dayton, Ohio.
Geo. Foster, 48, Middletown, Ohio.
E. J. Lynch, President.
John J. Kinney, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. E. Fitzgerald, New York City.
Jos. Bohman, 4, Piqua, Ohio.
Ed. Salmon, 21, Toronto, Ont.
Frank Nuget, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
Sam. F. Smith, 85, Reading, Pa.
John O'Brien, 30, Springfield, Mass.
Chas. Dougherty, 35, Hartford, Conn.
Ed. Compt, 1, Detroit, Mich.
Peter Curley, 66, St. Louis, Mo.
E. Marlette, 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
Frank Brunning, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
Geo. Gehring, 44, Newark, N. J.
John Gilmartin, 27, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
T. M. Daly, 34, New York City.
Jos. Smith, Jr., 43, Hamilton, Ohio.
Mathew Rilly, 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
E. Donohoe, 6, Chicago, Ill.
Jas. J. Cullen, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gus. Meahley, 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. Gift, 20, Detroit, Mich.
Geo. Baecht, 265.

Wm. Lewis, 265.

D. F. Richards, 280.

Robert Quinlan, 23, Highlandville, Mass.

R. Gray, 32, London, Ont.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

E. J. Lynch, President.

J. E. Fitzgerald, First Vice-President,
New York City.

Chas. R. Atherton, Second Vice-President,
Dayton, Ohio.

Edward Salmon, Third Vice-President,
Toronto, Ont.

Peter Curley, Fourth Vice-President,
St. Louis, Mo.

W. K. White, Fifth Vice-President,
Kenosha, Wis.

Chas. Curry, Sixth Vice-President, New
York City.

Thos. Rumsey, Seventh Vice-President,
Toledo, Ohio.

John J. Kinney, Secretary-Treasurer,
Cleveland, Ohio.

T. M. Daly, Editor Journal, New York
City.

This convention was held in Trades
Assembly Hall, Corner Fifth and Wayne
Streets, Dayton, Ohio.



M.P.B.P. & B.W.U. of N.J.
CONVENTION JULY 20 to 24 1899
NEWARK, N.J.

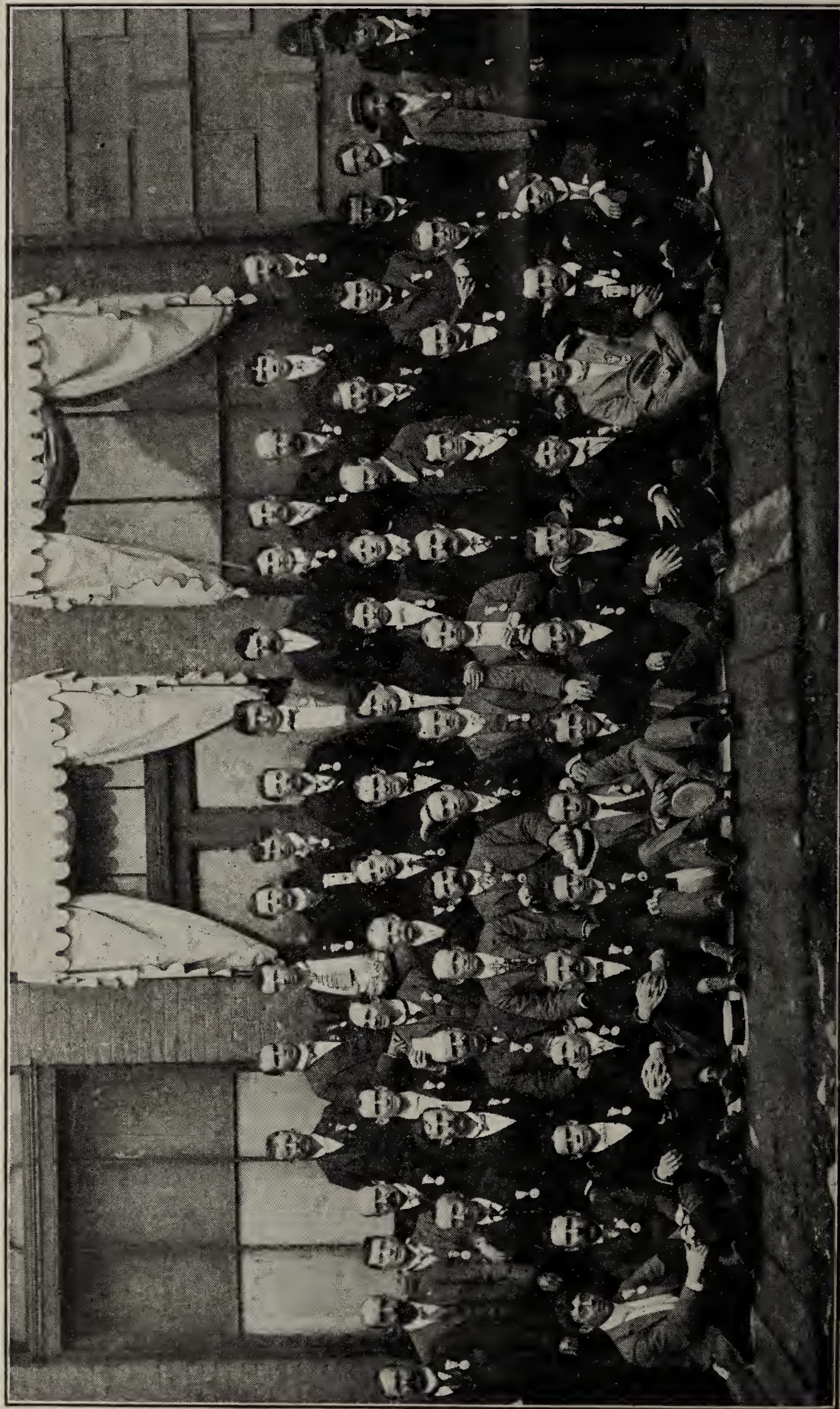
DELEGATES TO NEWARK (N. J.) CONVENTION, 1899.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at Newark, N. J., June 20, 1899

DELEGATES.

- Geo. Perry, 1, Detroit, Mich.
Thos. Rumsey, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
Dennis O'Neil, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
Chas. R. Atherton, 5, Dayton, Ohio.
E. E. Donohoe, 6, Chicago, Ill.
Steve Blust, 6, Chicago, Ill.
P. Meskil, 8, Meriden, Conn.
Henry Young, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmer Marlette, 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
Jas. J. Cullen, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. Gerleman, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
Chris. Sheerle, 17, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. Leahy, 19, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jno. Acheson, 21, Toronto, Ont.
J. Murray, 24, Highlandville, Mass.
Jno. Gilmartin, 27, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
A. B. Lynd, 29, Albany, N. Y.
Jno. O'Brien, 30, Springfield, Mass.
Richard Gray, 32, London, Ont.
T. M. Daly, 34, New York, N. Y.
Chas. Dougherty, 35, Hartford, Conn.
Phil. Daly, 37, Waterbury, Conn.
Jno. Bagley, 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. Oldfield, 42, Ilion, N. Y.
P. Hayden, 43, Hamilton, Ohio.
J. A. Speilman, 44, Newark, N. J.
Edward King, 45, Kenosha, Wis.
E. Andrews, 47, Brantford, Ont.
John H. Barr, 50, Waltham, Mass.
J. F. Clark, 57, Elmira, N. Y.
D. J. Bogan, 61, New York, N. Y.
Peter Curley, 66, St. Louis, Mo.
Jno. Neiporte, 68, Cincinnati, O.
F. Betzer, 70, Lockport, N. Y.
J. Kinney, 73, Wallingford, Conn.
Jno. H. Clune, 76, Schenectady, N. Y.
Thos. J. Leahy, 79, Troy, N. Y.
Philip Duffy, 83, Chicago, Ill.
A. Wolf, 87, New York, N. Y.
J. W. Costello, 92, Stamford, Conn.
C. Oehler, 94, New York, N. Y.
E. J. Lynch, 95, Boston, Mass.
J. T. Mallinson, 96, West Cornwall, Conn.
August Hogan, 98, Newark, N. J.
J. Formanack, 99, St. Louis, Mo.
Jas. E. Clark, 100, New Brunswick, N. J.
H. Meyerholtz, 101, New York, N. Y.
Chas. Sykes, 102, Springfield, Ohio.
W. H. Chapin, 104, Tarrington, Conn.
F. J. Fischer, 105, Newark, N. J.
T. J. Reilly, 110, New York, N. Y.
B. C. Fitzpatrick, 112, Lansingburg, N. Y.
C. H. Pease, 113, Rochester, N. Y.
Geo. H. Furniss, 115, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
- Officers elected at this convention :
President, E. J. Lynch, Boston, Mass.
First Vice-President, Thos. Rumsey, Toledo, Ohio.
Second Vice-President, Peter Curley, St. Louis, Mo.
Third Vice-President, Jno. Bagley, Bridgeport, Conn.
Fourth Vice-President, Richard Gray, London, Ont.
Fifth Vice-President, Jno. H. Barr, Waltham, Mass.
Sixth Vice-President, Philip Duffy, Chicago, Ill.
Seventh Vice-President, Thos. Reilly, New York, N. Y.
Secretary and Editor, Jno. J. Kinney, Cleveland, Ohio.
Treasurer, Chas. R. Atherton, Dayton, Ohio.
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention, Jas. J. Cullen, Brooklyn, N. Y.



DELEGATES TO LONDON (ONT.) CONVENTION, 1900.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

**Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at London, Ont., June 19, 1900**

DELEGATES.

E. J. Heathfield, 1, Detroit, Mich.
Thos. Rumsey, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
Jno. A. Burns, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jno. J. Kinney, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
E. J. Leo, 5, Dayton, Ohio.
E. E. Donohoe, 6, Chicago, Ill.
C. B. Myers, 6, Chicago, Ill.
F. Quonce, 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Jno. Barry, 8, Meriden, Conn.
Geo. Speidel, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmer Marlette, 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
Jas. J. Cullen, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Bruening, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
Jno. Lyons, 17, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. Beck, 18, Boston, Mass.
Wm. C. Platell, 19, Cleveland, Ohio.
Jno. Acheson, 21, Toronto, Ont.
Ed. Mitchell, 23, Detroit, Mich.
M. A. Sullivan, 25, New Haven, Conn.
Wm. Burns, 26, Hamilton, Ont.
E. D. Cummings, 30, Springfield, Mass.
Wm. O'Brien, 13, London, Ont.
Fred. Higman, 32, London, Ont.
J. F. Floting, 34, New York, N. Y.
Wm. Smith, 35, Hartford, Conn.
Phil. Daly, 37, Waterbury, Conn.
Jno. A. Bagley, 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
M. A. O'Connell, 42, Ilion, N. Y.
Wm. Pfeiffer, 43, Hamilton, Ohio.
Wm. Logan, 44, Newark, N. J.
Chas. Orth, 45, Kenosha, Wis.
J. F. Scanlan, 47, Brantford, Ont.
R. Long, 50, Waltham, Mass.
M. H. O'Brien, 57, Elmira, N. Y.
Peter Curley, 66, St. Louis, Mo.
Jno. A. Blake, 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Jno. Herrick, 76, Schenectady, N. Y.
M. J. Purcell, 83, Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Byrnes, 87, New York, N. Y.
H. O. Frank, 89, Racine, Wis.
Wm. Morrison, 90, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. F. Cavanaugh, 92, Stamford, Conn.
E. J. Lynch, 95, Boston, Mass.
J. J. Nonnenkamp, 99, St. Louis, Mo.
Jas. Butler, 107, New York, N. Y.
J. I. Grieves, 109, Schenectady, N. Y.
Wm. Ryan, 110, New York, N. Y.
B. C. Fitzpatrick, 112, Lansingburg, N. Y.
H. Chapman, 115, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
A. Allen, 121, Paterson, N. J.
J. D. Rarey, 124, Columbus, Ohio.
A. F. Freeman, 127, Chicago, Ill.
J. A. Zirkel, 141, Milwaukee, Wis.
Sam. Joyce, 143, Chicago, Ill.
Jacob Scheele, 144, Fulton, Ill.
Wm. Roeming, 148, Milwaukee, Wis.

Officers elected at this convention:

President, E. J. Lynch.
First Vice-President, Peter Curley, St. Louis, Mo.
Second Vice-President, Philip Duffy, Chicago, Ill.
Third Vice-President, Jno. Acheson, Toronto, Ont.
Fourth Vice-President, Jno. H. Barr, North Tarrytown, N. Y.
Fifth Vice-President, J. J. Flynn, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sixth Vice-President, Wm. C. Platell, Cleveland, Ohio.
Seventh Vice-President, John Lyons, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, Jas. J. Cullen, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Delegate to A. F. of L. Convention, Jno. J. Kinney, Cleveland, Ohio.



DELEGATES TO MILWAUKEE (WIS.) CONVENTION, 1901

SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at Milwaukee, Wis., April 16, 1901

DELEGATES.

J. C. Troutman, 1, Detroit, Mich.
H. Stockwell, 1, Detroit, Mich.
C. A. Dirlam, 2, Toledo, O.
P. Graham, 3, Cleveland, O.
H. O. Frank, 4, Piqua, O.
Nick Dutle, 5, Dayton, O.
C. B. Myers, 6, Chicago, Ill.
Steve Blust, 6, Chicago, Ill.
B. Chandelier, 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.
M. J. Hanlon, 8, Meriden, Conn.
D. J. Holloran, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
Elmer Marlette, 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
John J. Flynn, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Wade, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
Sam Thar, 18, Boston, Mass.
H. O. Watnitz, 20, Antrim, N. H.
Jno. Acheson, 21, Toronto, Ont.
Albert Druse, 22, Erie, Pa.
E. Hitchell, 23, Detroit, Mich.
Phil Daly, 25, New Haven, Conn.
J. C. Clark, 26, Hamilton, Ont.
Ed. Thor, 30, Springfield, Mass.
Henry Hilker, 31, London, Ont.
Richard Gray, 32, London, Ont.
Al Augustine, 33, Toronto, Ont.
Jno. M. Daly, 34, New York, N. Y.
T. Guilfoyle, 35, Hartford, Conn.
J. H. Flanagan, 37, Waterbury, Conn.
Fred Keyes, 38, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jno. Bagley, 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
H. F. Barnes, 41, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Chas. Anton, 42, Ilion, N. Y.
W. J. Williams, 43, Hamilton, O.
Frank Freeman, 44, Newark, N. J.
H. Webb, 45, Kenosha, Wis.
M. Romig, 46, Kenosha, Wis.
G. Williams, 47, Brantford, Ont.
Mike Noe, 48, Middletown, O.
A. Neff, 49, Moline, Ill.
Jno. Crockett, 50, Waltham, Mass.
Oscar Peterson, 52, Derby, Conn.
Robert Plate, 53, Toronto, Ont.
Ernest Anhauser, 54, Derby, Conn.
Martin Gauss, 55, Boston, Mass.
Jno. Gauss, 56, Louisville, Ky.
J. F. Clark, 57, Elmira, N. Y.
Michael O'Brien, 59, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louis Nelson, 60, Mansfield, O.
Wm. Battersby, 61, New York, N. Y.
A. McDugall, 62, Jersey City, N. J.
Otto Frederick, 63, Shelby, O.
Albert Erine, 64, Elgin, Ill.
Matt Bernhart, 65, Haydenville, Mass.
Chris Bernard, 69, Toledo, O.
Mike Bohn, 76, Schenectady, N. Y.
Geo. Blanchard, 80, Westfield, Mass.
J. Gotsky, 81, St. Louis, Mo.
J. E. Johnson, 83, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Befee, 84, Orange, Mass.
M. Leonard, 87, New York, N. Y.
Paul Cuplin, 91, Kewanee, Ill.
E. J. Lynch, 95, Boston, Mass.
C. McLeod, 98, Newark, N. J.

C. Murunka, 99, St. Louis, Mo.
Henry Coplin, 102, Springfield, O.
Jno. Enwell, 103, Lowell, Mass.
Ed. Kopitzke, 105, Newark, N. J.
Jake Scheele, 105, Newark, N. J.
Fred Kraus, 109, Schenectady, N. Y.
Louis Brunkala, 110, New York, N. Y.
Thos. Dunn, 111, Quincy, Ill.
B. C. Fitzpatrick, 112, Troy, N. Y.
Jas. Ferris, 113, Rochester, N. Y.
W. Flanagan, 114, Aurora, Ill.
Thos. Barrett, 116, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jno. Marsh, 118, Athol, Mass.
W. B. Walters, 119, Cincinnati, O.
Benj. Bosse, 120, Waterbury, Conn.
Henry Witbeck, 121, Paterson, N. J.
J. H. Dickman, 122, Brantford, Conn.
D. Dooley, 123, Lynn, Mass.
G. F. Dugan, 124, Columbus, O.
Dennis O'Neil, 125, Watertown, N. Y.
Albert Schuler, 126, New Britain, Conn.
R. Crane, 127, Chicago, Ill.
E. Reid, 131, Rome, N. Y.
T. Neiproschk, 133, Dayton, O.
M. Andrews, 134, Meriden, Conn.
Louis Seeger, 138, Belleville, Ill.
W. Freeman, 139, Northampton, Mass.
Jas. Emmett, 140, Waukegan, Ill.
Peter Evans, 141, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fred Fumel, 143, Chicago, Ill.
Herman Fritz, 144, Fulton, Ill.
M. H. Gutenbein, 145, Fitchburg, Mass.
Thos. Madison, 146, Kansas City, Mo.
F. A. Gebhardt, 147, Westboro, Mass.
Edward Graber, 148, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. Hagley, 151, Worcester, Mass.
Nels Hanson, 152, Montreal, Can.
Jos. Wolf, 153, Hartford, Conn.

The International officers, beginning with this term, were elected by the referendum. The election was held on Wednesday, February 6, 1901, resulting as follows:

E. J. Lynch, International President, No. 95, Boston, Mass.
Peter Curley, First Vice-President, No. 66, St. Louis, Mo.
Elmer E. Marlette, Second Vice-President, No. 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Acheson, Third Vice-President, No. 21, Toronto, Ont.
Nicholas Dutle, Fourth Vice-President, No. 5, Dayton, O.
John J. Flynn, Fifth Vice-President, No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. C. Platell, Sixth Vice-President, No. 19, Cleveland, O.
B. C. Fitzpatrick, Seventh Vice-President, No. 112, Lansingburgh, N. Y.
Jas. J. Cullen, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John M. Daly, Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention.



DELEGATES TO BRIDGEPORT (CONN.) CONVENTION, 1902.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union
of North America, held at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 19, 1902

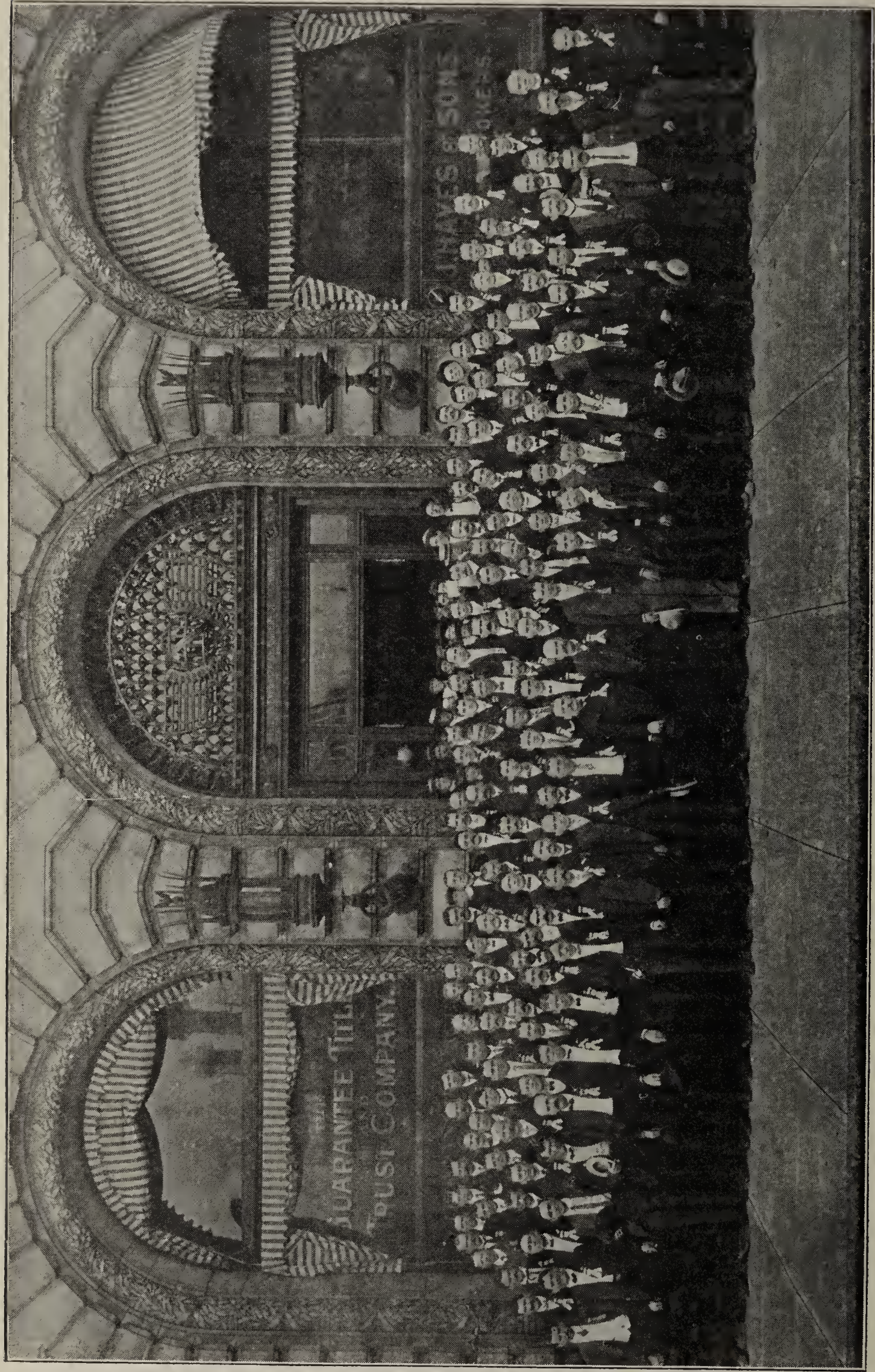
DELEGATES.

E. Compte, 1, Detroit, Mich.
S. A. Cahill, 1, Detroit, Mich.
J. C. Tattersall, 2, Toledo, O.
P. Graham, 3, Cleveland, O.
M. Mullin, 3, Cleveland, O.
Jas. McGreevy, 5, Dayton, O.
A. J. Becker, 6, Chicago, Ill.
Homer Geib, 6, Chicago, Ill.
M. J. Hanlon, 8, Meriden, Conn.
M. Cushing, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
T. Gibney, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
R. Gill, 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
Jno. J. Flynn, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Frank Bruening, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
N. Callum, 19, Cleveland, O.
Jno. Acheson, 21, Toronto, Ont.
Philip Daley, 25, New Haven, Conn.
D. Houlihan, 27, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
M. J. Markley, 30, Springfield, Mass.
J. Floting, 34, New York, N. Y.
W. Doyle, 35, Hartford, Conn.
J. T. Daly, 37, Waterbury, Conn.
E. Whitman, 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
L. Delwardt, 41, Dunkirk, N. Y.
Thos. Ivey, 43, Hamilton, O.
Frank Freeman, 44, Newark, N. J.
F. B. Bush, 46, Reading, Pa.
M. Quinn, 52, Thompsonville, Conn.
D. Odell, 64, Derby, Conn.
C. Driscoll, 55, Boston, Mass.
J. Levoy, 56, Louisville, Ky.
P. B. Downing, 61, New York, N. Y.
W. Earl, 62, Jersey City, N. J.
M. J. Cusick, 65, Haydenville, Mass.
J. C. Tattersoll, 69, Toledo, O.
J. Houlihan, 73, Wallingford, Conn.
M. Clune, 76, Schenectady, N. Y.
W. G. Wesson, 80, Westfield, Mass.
J. E. Johnson, 83, Chicago, Ill.
W. G. Cowen, 84, Orange, Mass.
A. Morton, 86, Bristol, Conn.
P. B. Downing, 87, New York, N. Y.
R. Bright, 90, Philadelphia, Pa.
C. Driscoll, 95, Boston, Mass.
C. McLeod, 98, Newark, N. J.
J. T. Nonnenkamp, 99, St. Louis, Mo.
J. Grieves, 109, Schenectady, N. Y.
W. Downey, 113, Rochester, N. Y.
W. Munson, 121, Paterson, N. J.
W. Beckler, 124, Columbus, O.
F. Rourke, 126, New Britain, Conn.
H. Reimer, 127, Chicago, Ill.
W. Ulrich, 132, Cleveland, O.
P. Daenekindt, 134, Meriden, Conn.
C. Ebel, 141, Milwaukee, Wis.

S. B. Joyce, 143, Chicago, Ill.
W. Kling, 143, Chicago, Ill.
A. P. Krone, 145, Fitchburg, Mass.
M. Dillon, 151, Worcester, Mass.
W. L. Connelly, 153, Hartford, Conn.
A. Leonard, 156, Geneva, N. Y.
J. Sheehan, 155, Bay State, Mass.
H. C. Jungbluth, 159, Erie, Pa.
Peter Curley, 160, Cleveland, O.
T. J. Kelly, 162, Meriden, Conn.
F. Eichel, 163, New Britain, Conn.
M. J. Hanlon, 168, Meriden, Conn.
P. Daenekendt, 167, Meriden, Conn.
D. Dillon, 173, Bristol, Conn.
A. E. Lawton, 173, Bristol, Conn.
J. Welcome, 174, Turner's Falls, Mass.
C. Butler, 176, Springfield, Mass.
W. Downey, 180, Rochester, N. Y.
W. Davis, 184, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. T. Daly, 186, Waterbury, Conn.
W. J. Flynn, 186, Waterbury, Conn.
I. Eldridge, 188, Schenectady, N. Y.
C. Earl, 190, Schenectady, N. Y.
A. Appleby, 191, Schenectady, N. Y.
R. Bright, 194, Philadelphia, Pa.
John J. Flynn, 201, New York, N. Y.
J. J. Hickey, 203, Peterboro, Ont.
John J. Flynn, 204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. Tearillo, 205, New Haven, Conn.
P. Zaccorino, 205, New Haven, Conn.
P. Reilly, 209, New Kensington, Pa.
P. B. Downey, 210, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The International officers beginning with this term were elected by the referendum. The election was held on May 21, 1902, resulting as follows:

Nicholas Dutle, International President, No. 5, Dayton, O.
Peter Curley, First Vice-President, No. 160, Cleveland, O.
J. E. Johnson, Second Vice-President, No. 83, Chicago, Ill.
George Leary, Third Vice-President, No. 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
John J. Flynn, Fourth Vice-President, No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wm. C. Platell, Fifth Vice-President, No. 19, Cleveland, O.
B. C. Fitzpatrick, Sixth Vice-President, No. 112, Troy, N. Y.
S. B. Joyce, Seventh Vice-President, No. 143, Chicago, Ill.
Jas. J. Cullen, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, No. 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
P. B. Downing, Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, No. 61, New York, N. Y.



DELEGATES TO CLEVELAND (O.) CONVENTION, 1903.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, held at Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 1903

DELEGATES.

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| H. Stockwell, 1, Detroit, Mich. | J. E. Lenehan, 43, Hamilton, Ohio. |
| B. Stouder, 1, Detroit, Mich. | W. Logan, 44, Newark, N. J. |
| E. J. Heathfield, 1, Detroit, Mich. | Geo. Leary, 4, Newark, N. J. |
| E. J. Aramand, 2, Toledo, Ohio. | W. W. Britton, 45, Kenosha, Wis. |
| P. Graham, 3, Cleveland, Ohio. | E. J. Lynch, 55, Boston, Mass. |
| J. Bohman, 4, Piqua, Ohio. | Chas. R. Atherton, 56, Louisville, Ky. |
| S. Dennee, 5, Dayton, Ohio. | M. H. O'Brien, 57, Elmira, N. Y. |
| A. J. Becker, 6, Chicago, Ill. | A. Miller, 60, Mansfield, Ohio. |
| H. Gieb, 6, Chicago, Ill. | F. McLaughlin, 61, New York, N. Y. |
| G. Lucas, 6, Chicago, Ill. | W. Earl, 62, Jersey City, N. J. |
| C. B. Myers, 6, Chicago, Ill. | F. Martin, 64, Elgin, Ill. |
| C. McKay, 6, Chicago, Ill. | M. Cusick, 65, Haydenville, Mass. |
| T. Sturch, 6, Chicago, Ill. | H. S. McManus, 67, Los Angeles, Cal. |
| C. Thompson, 6, Chicago, Ill. | J. J. Zeller, 68, Cincinnati, O. |
| H. J. Hoenicke, 7, Grand Rapids, Mich. | C. F. Price, 69, Toledo, Ohio. |
| J. Casey, 8, Meriden, Conn. | Geo. E. Klei, 72, Cincinnati, Ohio. |
| A. J. Priebe, 8, Meriden, Conn. | P. J. Hogan, 73, Wallingford, Conn. |
| H. Boethel, 9, Elizabeth, N. J. | J. F. Case, 73, Wallingford, Conn. |
| M. F. Cushing, 9, Elizabeth, N. J. | J. Hammond, 74, Winsted, Conn. |
| J. Albright, 10, Milwaukee, Wis. | J. Brennan, 77, Jackson, Mich. |
| John J. Flynn, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. | J. Gerling, 80, Westfield, Mass. |
| A. McDermott, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. | W. H. Mangan, 83, Chicago, Ill. |
| D. Kane, 13, St. Louis, Mo. | W. L. Muloney, 83, Chicago, Ill. |
| T. J. Moriarity, 15, Syracuse, N. Y. | A. Morton, 86, Bristol, Conn. |
| M. J. Flynn, 18, Boston, Mass. | P. B. Downing, New York, N. Y. |
| J. E. Burke, 19, Cleveland, Ohio. | W. J. Dennison, 88, Chicago, Ill. |
| J. Acheson, 21, Toronto, Ont. | R. Bright, 90, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| F. B. O'Camb, 22, Erie, Pa. | J. Pavlino, 92, Stamford, Conn. |
| J. Clarken, 23, Detroit, Mich. | M. F. O'Hara, 95, Boston, Mass. |
| H. Krause, 24, Cincinnati, O. | J. S. Hancock, 98, Newark, N. J. |
| R. J. Riggs, 28, Philadelphia, Pa. | J. Nonenkamp, 99, St. Louis, Mo. |
| M. J. Markley, 30, Springfield, Mass. | H. Vorndam, 111, Quincy, Ill. |
| W. Blake, 35, Hartford, Conn. | G. Scott, 113, Rochester, N. Y. |
| J. W. Starr, 34, New York, N. Y. | J. Lindrath, 114, Aurora, Ill. |
| P. Shelvin, 34, New York, N. Y. | J. E. Woodcock, 115, Niagara Falls, N. Y. |
| J. T. Daly, 37, Waterbury, Conn. | T. D. Burns, 116, Minneapolis, Minn. |
| R. White, 37, Waterbury, Conn. | S. McCaid, 121, Paterson, N. J. |
| M. Reilly, 40, Bridgeport, Conn. | S. Thorton, 123, Lynn, Mass. |
| W. J. Higgins, 41, Dunkirk, N. Y. | W. Weaver, 124, Columbus, Ohio. |

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION—Continued

DELEGATES.

J. F. Burns, 126, New Britain, Conn.
 W. Adkins, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 J. J. Connell, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 R. G. Crane, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 G. S. Hunt, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 M. Ludick, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 P. M. Phalan, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 E. McLean, 129, Edwardsville, Ill.
 W. Ulrich, 132, Cleveland, Ohio.
 H. Keller, 134, Meriden, Conn.
 W. Weber, 141, Milwaukee, Wis.
 S. B. Joyce, 143, Chicago, Ill.
 W. F. King, 143, Chicago, Ill.
 E. Nyberg, 151, Worcester, Mass.
 F. E. Guilfoil, 153, Hartford, Conn.
 A. B. Leonard, 156, Geneva, N. Y.
 T. Moriarity, 157, Syracuse, N. Y.
 B. F. Schocker, 160, Cleveland, Ohio.
 E. J. Lynch, 162, Meriden, Conn.
 W. H. Gray, 163, New Britain, Conn.
 F. Clark, 166, Newark, Ohio.
 D. J. Lynch, No. 1, 167, Meriden, Conn.
 M. J. Hanlon, 168, Meriden, Conn.
 E. J. Heathfield, 172, Detroit, Mich.
 A. B. Grout, 175, Kensington, Ill.
 L. F. Wayman, 177, Allegheny, Pa.
 H. Hackenbush, 179, Marengo, Ill.
 J. Murphy, 181, Unionville, Conn.
 S. Schlich, 184, Pittsburg, Pa.
 W. W. Willits, 185, Detroit, Mich.
 J. W. Sculley, 186, Waterbury, Conn.
 C. Beanan, 188, Schenectady, N. Y.
 F. Freeman, 189, Newark, N. J.
 C. Beanan, 190, Schenectady, N. Y.
 R. Newsman, 193, Jersey City, N. J.
 N. W. Dinger, 197, Lansdale, Pa.
 T. Hannafan, 198, Shelbourne Falls, Mass.
 P. B. Downing, 201, New York, N. Y.
 M. W. Mullen, 202, New Castle, Pa.
 W. E. Kalay, 208, Connellsville, Pa.
 J. J. Flynn, 210, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 D. J. Lynch, No. 2, 211, Philadelphia, Pa.
 B. Buenzel, 211, Philadelphia, Pa.
 D. Keefe, 212, Chicago, Ill.
 J. Wash, 216, Royersford, Pa.
 T. Turnquist, 222, Chicago, Ill.

H. Keller, 224, Meriden, Conn.
 J. Casey, 225, Meriden, Conn.
 W. A. Youngie, 229, Rochester, N. Y.
 W. D. Harrison, 231, Stamford, Conn.
 L. J. Hund, 234, Fremont, Ohio.
 D. J. Lynch, No. 1, 236, Meriden, Conn.
 A. W. Lecher, 238, Mansfield, O.
 P. B. Downing, 293, New York City.
 Phil. Racine, 242, Chicago, Ill.
 L. H. Burleigh, 245, Decatur, Ill.
 H. Keller, 248, Meriden, Conn.
 W. W. Britton, 250, Kenosha, Wis.
 J. J. McWeeney, 252, Cleveland, Ohio.
 M. J. Hanlon, 256, Meriden, Conn.
 O. O. DeHayes, 259, Detroit, Mich.
 W. L. Malloney, 262, Chicago, Ill.
 P. J. Hogan, 263, Wallingford, Conn.
 F. Freeman, 266, Newark, N. J.
 C. Voorman, 269, Dayton, Ohio.
 P. B. Downing, 270, New York, N. Y.
 T. McCarthy, 274, Indian Orchard, Mass.
 W. H. Mangan, 275, Chicago, Ill.
 H. Baker, 278, Philadelphia, Pa.
 F. Freeman, 280, Newark, N. J.
 A. Hellthaler, 282, New York, N. Y.
 F. D. Burns, 289, Minneapolis, Minn.

The International officers beginning with this term were elected by the referendum. The election was held on Wednesday, May 20, 1903, resulting as follows:

E. J. Lynch, International President.
 Peter Curley, First Vice-President, Cleveland, Ohio.
 W. M. Whittaker, Second Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.
 John T. Daly, Third Vice-President, Waterbury, Conn.
 John J. Flynn, Fourth Vice-President, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Wm. C. Platell, Fifth Vice-President, Cleveland, Ohio.
 B. C. Fitzpatrick, Sixth Vice-President, Troy, N. Y.
 S. B. Joyce, Seventh Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.
 James J. Cullen, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, held at St. Louis, Mo., August 21, 1905

DELEGATES.

J. Daar, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 O. Gersabeck, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 G. Schultz, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 M. White, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
 Thos. Keegan, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
 C. B. Myers, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 Nick Haupers, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 H. Seiling, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 A. Dahlman, 8, Meriden, Conn.
 Geo. Speidel, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
 H. Wilmot, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Jno. J. Flynn, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. L. Dixon, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
 L. Schnieder, 15, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Jno. Lyons, 17, Buffalo, N. Y.
 W. Spratt, 18, Boston, Mass.
 Jno. E. Burke, 19, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Jno. J. Flynn, 20, New York, N. Y.
 Alf. Burton, 21, Toronto, Ont.
 Harry Krause, 24, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 M. F. Hall, 30, Springfield, Mass.
 J. W. Starr, 34, New York, N. Y.
 Tom. Ivey, 43, Hamilton, Ohio.
 P. Hartman, 44, Newark, N. J.
 F. Freeman, 44, Newark, N. J.
 W. W. Britton, 45, Kenosha, Wis.
 Alf. Burton, 53, Toronto, Ont.
 J. P. White, 55, Boston, Mass.
 J. F. Clark, 57, Elmira, N. Y.
 F. Leberman, 66, St. Louis, Mo.
 C. Stoerner, 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 J. Gehring, 80, Westfield, Mass.
 Jno. J. Flynn, 87, New York, N. Y.
 Geo. Lever, 95, Boston, Mass.
 H. Smith, 98, Newark, N. J.
 Jno. T. Nonnenkamp, 99, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wm. Shea, 103, Lowell, Mass.
 E. Flanigan, 114, Aurora, Ill.
 R. Kelley, 124, Columbus, Ohio.
 Thos. Caudwell, 128, San Francisco, Cal.
 R. G. Crane, 127, Chicago, Ill.
 W. McWeenev, 132, Cleveland, Ohio.
 N. F. Duffy, 158, San Francisco, Cal.
 Jno. E. Burke, 160, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Robt. Henninger, 166, Newark, Ohio.
 A. Dahlman, 167, Meriden, Conn.
 E. Neal, 175, Kensington, Ill.
 W. Rykeman, 177, Allegheny, Pa.
 G. Schultz, 185, Detroit, Mich.
 H. Smith, 189, Newark, N. J.
 Geo. Lever, 192, Boston, Mass.

H. Crawford, 202, New Castle, Pa.
 Jno. J. Flynn, 204, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 J. Langdon, 209, New Kensington, Pa.
 A. R. Huser, 245, Decatur, Ill.
 W. W. Britton, 250, Kenosha, Wis.
 W. McWeeney, 252, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Jno. Manion, 255, Turtle Creek, Pa.
 F. Freeman, 280, Newark, N. J.
 A. Hellthaler, 282, Newark, N. J.
 Chas. Timmerman, 286, Lockport, Ill.
 M. F. Conway, 290, Hartford, Conn.
 Jno. J. Flynn, 296, New York, N. Y.

The International officers, beginning with this term were elected by the referendum. The election was held on May 17, 1905, resulting as follows:

A. B. Grout, International President, Kenosha, Wis.

Jno. J. Flynn, First Vice-President, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George Leary, Second Vice-President, Newark, N. J.

Jos. L. Merchant, Third Vice-President, Wallingford, Conn.

Geo. Lever, Fourth Vice-President, Boston, Mass.

Jos. Stokes, Fifth Vice-President, Rochester, N. Y.

Jno. E. Burke, Sixth Vice-President, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jno. Acheson, Seventh Vice-President, Hamilton, Ont.

Chas. R. Atherton, Eighth Vice-President, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Thos. Lynch, Ninth Vice-President, Detroit, Mich.

C. B. Myers, Tenth Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. Britton, Eleventh Vice-President, Kenosha, Wis.

Ed. Leberman, Twelfth Vice-President, St. Louis, Mo.

Harry Baker, Thirteenth Vice-President, Philadelphia, Pa.

C. W. Crawford, Fourteenth Vice-President, New Castle, Pa.

Thomas Caudwell, Fifteenth Vice-President, San Francisco, Cal.

Jas. J. Cullen, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor.



DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI (O.) CONVENTION, 1907.

TENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1907

DELEGATES.

- A. C. Gouldy, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 Wm. Burns, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 Geo. H. Harris, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 John Conwell, 1, Detroit, Mich.
 Sam. F. Smith, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
 John G. Willert, 3, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Geo. W. Madison, 4, Piqua, Ohio.
 Stanley Dennee, 5, Dayton, Ohio.
 C. B. Myers, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 John Kain, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 Henry Seiling, 6, Chicago, Ill.
 Richard Englebert, 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 E. P. Coyle, 8, Meriden, Conn.
 Geo. J. Speidel, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
 Thos. Y. Bye, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
 W. W. Britton, 10, Milwaukee, Wis.
 John J. Flynn, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 E. G. Boyd, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wm. C. Miller, 19, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Thos. E. Nichols, 21, Toronto, Ont.
 Ernest Atwell, 26, Hamilton, Ont.
 John H. Gilmartin, 27, Chicopee Falls, Mass.
 B. W. D. McCampbell, 28, S. Pittsburg, Tenn.
 H. Hollingshead, 32, London, Ont., Can.
 T. M. Daly, 34, New York, N. Y.
 John Lenahan, 43, Hamilton, Ohio.
 Frank Freeman, 44, Newark, N. J.
 George Leary, 44, Newark, N. J.
 John Burns, 45, Kenosha, Wis.
 Eugene D. Cloyd, 47, Amesbury, Mass.
 Roy Kelly, 49, Rock Island, Ill.
 John Loynd, 50, Watertown, Mass.
 Daniel McIntosh, 55, Boston, Mass.
 Jas. O'Donnell, Jr., 65, Haydenville, Mass.
 John T. Nonnenkamp, 66, St. Louis, Mo.
 Martin Herron, 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Wm. F. Ford, 80, Westfield, Mass.
 G. Kerlin, 90, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Albert C. Langlois, 95, Boston, Mass.
 John T. Nonnenkamp, 99, St. Louis, Mo.
 Wm. P. Shea, 103, Lowell, Mass.
 Geo. Bisser, 111, Quincy, Ill.
 Sylvester Gartland, 113, Rochester, N. Y.
 F. C. Davenport, 114, Aurora, Ill.
 F. D. Burns, 116, Minneapolis, Minn.
 C. E. King, 118, Athol, Mass.
 W. Allaway, 124, Columbus, Ohio.
 Wm. C. Miller, 132, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Karl Haefeli, 139, Bay State, Mass.
 Karl Haefeli, 159, Northampton, Mass.
 Wm. C. Miller, 160, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Richard Hennessy, 171, Indianapolis, Ind.
 John J. Kain, 175, Kensington, Ill.
 Richard O'Neil, 177, Allegheny, Pa.
 James Murphy, 181, Unionville, Conn.
 Geo. Leary, 189, Newark, N. J.
 E. N. Steinmetz, 245, Decatur, Ill.
 John Burns, 250, Kenosha, Wis.
 Wm. C. Miller, 252, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Q. Welsh, 255, Turtle Creek, Pa.
 Jos. G. Heid, 272, Pittsburg, Pa.
 A. Hellthaler, 282, New York, N. Y.
 W. J. Conlan, 296, New York, N. Y.
 John Burns, 317, Kenosha, Wis.
 M. Foran, 320 Montreal, Canada.
 B. L. Carter, 322, Kenosha, Wis.
 Harvey Degler, 323, Kokomo, Ind.
 E. P. Coyle, 324, Meriden, Ct.
 Martin Rennig, 325, Evansville, Ind.
 O. T. Taney, 328, Royersford, Pa.
 John Burns, 333, Kenosha, Wis.
 E. L. Burns, 335, Elkhart, Ind.
 John Burns, 339, Kenosha, Wis.

The following officers were elected by referendum vote on Wednesday, May 15, 1907, and installed at this convention:

- President, A. B. Grout.
 First Vice-President, Denis W. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Second Vice-President, Geo. Leary, Newark, N. J.
 Third Vice-President, Jos. L. Merchant, Wallingford, Conn.
 Fourth Vice-President, E. W. Brennan, Bay State, Mass.
 Fifth Vice-President, Joseph Stokes, Rochester, N. Y.
 Sixth Vice-President, John E. Burke, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Seventh Vice-President, Alf. Burton, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
 Eighth Vice-President, Geo. Foster, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Ninth Vice-President, Martin Ludwig, Detroit, Mich.
 Tenth Vice-President, C. B. Myers, Chicago, Ill.
 Eleventh Vice-President, W. W. Britton, Kenosha, Wis.
 Twelfth Vice-President, Ed. Leberman, St. Louis, Mo.
 Thirteenth Vice-President, Wm. Giberson, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Fourteenth Vice-President, John Manion, Turtle Creek, Pa.
 Fifteenth Vice-President, Thos. Caudwell, Oakland, Cal.

Changes in Constitution

Which Go Into Effect January 1, 1912. All Members Should Familiarize Themselves With These Changes So As Not to Become Confused Between the Old and New Laws.

PREAMBLE.

Changed by eradicating the first paragraph entirely and the first word (and) of the second paragraph.

And by striking out the word "enhancement" and substituting instead the word increase; in "principles No. 2."

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers Union of North America, and shall have complete jurisdiction over all Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Metal Spinners, Brass and Silver Workers.

Section 2. Remains the same.

Section 3. Added to this article was formerly Section 2 of Article X. No change made in it.

Section 4. New section added as follows:

Charters shall be issued to new locals only under the provision that they pay not less than \$1 per month for dues.

ARTICLE II.

Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5. Remain the same.

Section 4. Eradicated.

ARTICLE III.

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS AND THEIR NOMINATIONS.

Sections 1 and 2. Changed to read as follows:

Section 1. The officers of the organization shall be an International President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, and Delegates to the American Federation of Labor. The International President, Vice-Presidents and General Secretary shall constitute the Executive Board, of which the President will be chairman, with full voice, but no vote except in case of tie.

Section 2. The International President, five Vice-Presidents, Secretary-Treasurer and Editor and Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention shall be elected by a referendum vote of all the members of the International Union on the third Wednesday of May of each

alternate year, commencing May, 1913, and on the same day a vote shall be taken, Shall we hold a convention or not?

Section 3. Remains the same.

Sections 4 and 5. Changed to read as follows:

Section 4. There shall be five International Vice-Presidents, who shall be elected by referendum vote of all members of the International Union. Nominations to take place not later than October 15, 1911, and the election not later than December 1, 1911, and thereafter to be nominated not later than February 1st of each alternate year, and elected on the third Wednesday of May of each alternate year, beginning in the year 1913. And that International Vice-Presidents elected on December 1, 1911, shall take office not later than the first week in January, 1912. And that the five Vice-Presidents so elected shall be known as General Organizers in their respective districts as assigned by the International President, and they shall be under immediate supervision of the International President.

Section 5. Beginning with the year 1913 and before February 1, 1913, and before February 1 on each alternate year thereafter, each local union shall nominate one candidate for each of the following eight offices: An International President, five Vice-Presidents, General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, and Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention. The local secretary shall send a complete list of all candidates nominated for their respective offices to General Headquarters on blanks furnished by the General Secretary. Nominations shall be made by open ballot.

Section 6. Remains the same.

Section 7. Changed by substituting the figure "5" for the figure "4" on the last line.

Section 8. Remains the same.

ARTICLE IV.

ELECTION OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Sections 1, 2 and 3. Remain the same.

Section 4. Amended to read:

Section 4. When members present themselves to vote at election, as in this article provided, they must present their membership books to the inspectors of election in order that the standing of the voter may be easily ascertained, and said due book shall be stamped in the proper space with a cancelling stamp to be furnished by the General Secretary.

Sections 5, 6 and 7. Remain the same.

Section 8. Eradicated.

Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12. Remain the same.

Section 13. Amended by substituting "\$7" for "\$5" on line 4.

Section 14. Remains the same.

Section 15. Changed to read:

Section 15. Any officer or member found guilty of violating any of the preceding sections may be fined a sum not to exceed \$50, or expelled from the organization. No local shall cast their votes in any place other than the regular meeting hall or place rented for that purpose, and no votes shall be cast before four o'clock in the evening. Any member wishing to protest must do so in writing before the official count is announced, and failing to do so, the official count shall stand. If a protest is entered by a member, he shall forward the sum of \$15, together with his protest, to the General Secretary to defray the expenses of the Canvassing Board making an investigation on the strength of his protest; failing to do so, no attention shall be given him. If the charges are proven against the local Canvassing Board, they shall be fined, at the discretion of the local trial committee, and the protesting member's money refunded.

Section 16. Remains the same.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

Duties of International President.

Sections 1, 4 and 5. Blended into one section where the only corrections made were in the grammar or repetitions, and to be known as Section 1.

Sections 2 and 3. Remain the same.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of International Vice-Presidents.

An entire new article was adopted as follows:

Section 1. In case of death, removal or resignation of the President, the Executive Board shall select one of their members to fill out unexpired term; the Vice-President so elected shall have the power of an Executive Board officer and be able to settle all grievances and refer all questions to the International Executive Board for consideration. The Vice-President of each district shall insist that local statisticians report to the International President the condition of his district. The Vice-Presidents will examine the books of local unions, when requested by International President, and shall furnish a report monthly to the General Secretary upon regular printed forms supplied by the International Union.

Section 2. In case of charges being preferred against the International President, said charges shall be acted upon by the International Executive Board within ten days after such charges are received by the General Secretary. If charges are sustained by Executive Board, General Secretary shall fill both positions until the Executive Board have selected one of their number to fill the office vacated. This rule shall apply to all International officers. The accused officers in each case shall have the right of final appeal to the membership of the entire organization by the referendum system. Any officer shall deposit \$25 upon taking appeal, and in the

event of his exoneration said deposit shall be returned and he shall be reimbursed for time lost. Upon charges being sustained, the General Secretary shall call a special election for the purpose of filling the office left vacant.

Section 3. The International Vice-Presidents-elect shall be a representative to each International convention, with full voice, but shall not be permitted to make motions or vote on the same unless a regular elected delegate from his local.

Section 4. Vice-Presidents not acting on regular salary shall receive \$5 per day, mileage and hotel expenses. Vice-Presidents acting on regular salary shall receive \$125 per month, mileage and hotel expenses.

ARTICLE VII.

Duties of General Secretary.

Section 1. Remains the same down to the word "standing" on line 6. All after that struck out.

Section 2. Remains the same.

Section 3. Remains the same down to the word "local" on line 5. All after that struck out.

New Sections 4, 5 and 6 to read as follows:

Section 4. The General Secretary shall furnish to local unions due, assessment and out-of-work stamps, application and reinstatement blanks and all other supplies as at present and hereinafter to be provided for. Stamps of different classification shall be of different colors; also application and reinstatement blanks shall be of different colors. The General Secretary shall change the color of said stamps on the first day of January, 1912, and on the first day of each and every year thereafter.

Section 5. All due books issued by the General Secretary shall bear his signature, together with the name of the applicant, branch of trade, date of initiation or reinstatement, national number, local number and location, and date when issued.

Section 6. The International Union to issue suitable propaganda matter for organizing purposes, and to forward it, upon request, to any local.

Section 6. Changed to Section 7, and amended by striking out the words "less than" on line 8 and inserting the words "to exceed."

Section 7. Changed to Section 8 and amended by striking out "treasurer and editor" on the first and second line and the word "that" on line 3.

Sections 8 and 9. Eradicated.

Section 10. Becomes Section 9. No change.

ARTICLE VIII.

Section 1. Amended by striking out "fifteen" on line 2 and substituting "five," and on line 3, eradicating the following

words: "One from each of the 15 districts," and by eradicating the word "treasurer."

Section 2. Old Sections 2, 3 and 4 eradicated and Section 5 to be known as Section 2, and amended by substituting the words "General Secretary" for "Secretary-Treasurer."

Section 3. Old Section 6 to be known as new Section 3. No change.

Section 4. Old Section 7 eradicated and old Section 8 becomes Section 4. No change.

Section 5. Old Section 9 becomes Section 5. No change.

Section 6. New Section to read as follows:

Section 6. Special organizers, not to exceed ten in number, may be employed by the International Executive Board, to be assigned to any territory that said Board may select, and under direction of said Board, said organizers to report weekly to the Vice-Presidents they may be working under regarding progress and conditions; the salary to be decided upon by the International Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX.

CONVENTION AND REPRESENTATION

Section 1. Remains the same down to the word "August" on line 3. All after that eradicated and the following added: "In the city where headquarters are located."

Section 2. Remains the same.

Section 3. Remains the same, with the last 3 lines eradicated.

Section 4. Remains the same, with the last 3 lines of Section 3 added.

Section 5. Remains the same, with the following words eradicated after the word "route" on line 2, "providing funds will permit," and then adding, "berth rates shall not be allowed delegates living within 400 miles of the convention city."

ARTICLE X.

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES.

Old Sections 1, 3 and 5 eradicated.

Section 1. New section as follows:

Section 1. The International organization shall receive \$3 for each reinstated or new member. Supplies for new locals will be sent free with charter. All extra supplies shall be paid for as per price list of the International Union. Per capita tax to the International Union shall be 60 cents per month on each member.

Section 3. Becomes Article I, Section 3.

Section 4. Becomes Section 16.

Section 2. Old Section 6 becomes Section 2 without change.

Section 3. Old Section 7 becomes Section 3 without change.

Section 4. Old Section 8 becomes Section 4 without change.

Section 5. Old Section 9 becomes Section 5 without change.

Section 6. Old Section 10 becomes Section 6 without change.

Section 7. Old Section 11 becomes Section 7 without change.

Section 8. Old Section 12 becomes Section 8 without change.

Old Section 13 was eradicated.

Section 9. Old Section 14 becomes Section 9 by eradicating the words "or place them members-at-large of the International Union" on lines 7 and 8 and by striking out the words "or members-at-large" on the last line.

Section 10. Old Section 15 becomes Section 10 after substituting the word "may" for the word "can" in the second line.

Section 11. New section substituted for old Section 16:

Section 11. Reinstated members or members depositing withdrawal cards shall be entitled to benefits the same as new members only. Beneficiary members shall retain their death benefit standing.

Section 12. Old Section 17 becomes Section 12 without change.

Section 13. Old Section 18 becomes Section 13 without change.

Section 14. New section as follows:

Section 14. Initiated members, reinstated members and members depositing withdrawal cards shall be taxed the regular monthly dues beginning with the first day of the month after they are admitted into the organization. Their per capita tax to the International Union shall start on the first day of the month after being admitted into the organization.

Section 15. New section as follows:

Section 15. All dues and assessments shall be due and payable on the first day of each and every month in advance, and all delinquencies shall be counted from the first day of each and every month.

Section 16. Formerly Section 4 of Article XI, no change.

ARTICLE XI.

CLEARANCE CARD.

New article.

Section 1. All members going to work under the jurisdiction of any local other than the one in which their names are enrolled shall report to the Financial Secretary of the local under

whose jurisdiction they are working within two weeks. Failing to do so, said local may fine said member a sum not to exceed two dollars.

The Financial Secretary of the local under whose jurisdiction the member is working shall immediately demand the card of said member from the local where he is enrolled.

The Financial Secretary receiving the demand for the clearance card shall immediately forward the same to the local making the demand. In the event of the member being in arrears a statement of the amount owed shall be forwarded with the clearance.

The local making the demand for clearance card shall forward the amount of the member's arrearage to the local issuing the clearance card from the first money collected from said member. The card must specify the number of member's due book and branch of trade.

Section 2. Upon receipt of a clearance card the Financial Secretary shall enroll the names of such members upon the books of the local, said members being entitled only to such benefits as prescribed in the Constitution and By-Laws. Failing to receive such cards within thirty days after application, the Financial Secretary shall enroll said members on his books and report same to General Secretary. He shall collect dues from said date of application and the local in whose jurisdiction said members are working shall not be responsible for any arrearage on such cards.

ARTICLE XII.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

Section 1. Remains the same after the following amendments: Strike out the word "treasurer" wherever it appears and eradicate the words "or with the General Secretary-Treasurer as a member-at-large."

Section 2. Remains the same after striking out "treasurer."

Section 3. New section:

Section 3. A member withdrawing from the organization and desiring to retain his death benefit can do so by forwarding his per capita tax of sixty cents direct to the General Secretary. Such beneficiary members becoming in arrears two months suspend themselves.

Section 4. Remains the same.

Section 5. Amended by striking out the words "ruling in convention that" and substituting the words "refer to" for "be defined as."

Section 6. New Section:

Section 6. All applications shall be made on duplicate forms provided by the General Secretary. One copy to be sent to the General Secretary, the other to be retained by the local secretary.

ARTICLE XIII.

Section 1. Remains the same down to the word "International" on line 8, the balance stricken out, and the following substituted: "Officers who shall be allowed to remain."

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. New section:

Section 1. When a member of this organization in continuous good standing for one year and less than two years dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$50. If in continuous good standing two years and less than three years, \$100; and on and after January 1, 1913, three years and less than four years, \$125; four years and less than five years, \$150; five years and less than six years, \$175; and six years or more, \$200. The same to be paid to the nearest kin of such person or persons as may have the burial of said deceased member in charge. If there is no person to take charge of said burial, the President of the local in which deceased has been a member or the President of the local nearest the place where the death occurred shall take charge of burial and make a complete statement to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the expense incurred in said burial and return whatever money may remain on hand.

Section 2. Remains the same.

ARTICLE XV.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL.

Section 1. Remains the same after striking out the words "brass molder."

Sections 2 and 3. New sections:

Section 2. Our Journal shall be sent by mail to each member of our organization.

Section 3. The local Recording Secretary shall furnish the General Secretary with and keep corrected monthly lists of the names and addresses of all members for Our Journal mailing list.

Old Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 eradicated.

Section 4. Old Section 6 becomes Section 4 without change.

Section 5. Old Section 7 becomes Section 5 without change.

Section 6. Old Section 8 becomes Section 6 without change.

Section 7. Old Section 9 becomes Section 7 without change.

Section 8. Old Section 10 becomes Section 8 without change.

Section 9. Old Section 11 becomes Section 9 without change.

Section 10. Amended by striking out "50 cents" and inserting "\$1" and striking out "5 cents" and inserting "10 cents."

ARTICLE XVI.

STRIKES.

Section 1. Remains the same.

Section 2. New section:

Section 2. A declaration on the part of an employer or combination of employers to the effect that their employees must cease their connection with the local or accept conditions contrary to our International laws, or cease work, shall be deemed a lockout. A strike shall be construed to mean when the International Union takes the initiative.

Sections 3 and 4 eradicated.

Section 3. Old Section 5 becomes Section 3 without change.

Section 4. Old Section 6 becomes Section 4 without change.

Section 5. Old Section 7 becomes Section 5 without change.

Section 6. Old Section 8 becomes Section 6 without change.

Section 7. Old Section 10 becomes Section 7 without change.

Old Sections 9 and 11. Eradicated.

Section 8. Old Section 12 becomes Section 8 with the following change: After the word "on" and before the word "strike" on line 2, insert "an authorized."

Section 9. New section instead of old Section 14:

Section 9. Upon a strike or lockout being declared where one or more crafts are involved, the strike shall not be declared off without the consent of the International Executive Board. Any local accepting a settlement contrary to the decision of the International Executive Board shall be expelled by the International Union upon presentation of sufficient evidence of guilt.

Section 10. Old Section 15, no change.

Section 11. Old Section 16, no change.

Section 12. Formerly Section 2 of Article VIII, no change.

Section 13. New section:

Section 13. There shall be a separate fund to be used for the purpose of financing strikes and lockouts only. Said fund to be derived by taking 25 cents per month per member from the International per capita tax, and when the general fund runs above \$5,000, the surplus shall be turned into the strike fund.

Old Articles XVII, XVIII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIII, XXIV, XXV, entirely eradicated.

New article:

ARTICLE XVII.

OUT-OF-WORK STAMPS.

Section 1. The International Union shall issue on conditions hereinafter enumerated, out-of-work stamps free of charge to all local secretaries in lieu of per capita tax.

Section 2. Any member being out of work through inability to secure same or through sickness for four consecutive weeks shall be entitled to out-of-work stamps for a period of not more than three months in any one year, whether idleness be continuous or otherwise, the year beginning with the first of the month in which the first stamp is issued. This section shall not be so construed as to apply to members who may be working at any other trade.

Section 3. Any member entitled to out-of-work stamps must apply to the local secretary, who shall furnish said stamps free of charge to each member, said stamp to be cancelled same as due stamps. To be entitled to out-of-work stamps, applicant must have been in continuous

good standing in this organization for at least six months previous and providing previous month's dues have been paid.

Section 4. The local secretary shall report to the General Secretary every month, the International number and name of members entitled to out-of-work stamps.

New article:

ARTICLE XVIII.

Section 1. The General Secretary shall issue a day book with perforated sheets and carbon for Local Financial Secretaries.

Section 2. Every Financial Secretary shall be compelled to use this book and send a duplicate copy of each meeting's receipts of dues and International assessments to the General Secretary at the close of each meeting, to be filed.

Section 3. When the Financial Secretary finds a member in arrears three months he shall be compelled to send back to the International stamps and receive per capita tax for same.

Section 4. Secretaries failing to comply with this resolution will be held responsible by the local union for cost of stamps such as may not be returned.

Section 5. Each stamp returned shall be cancelled with the month and year of which it is a receipt.

GENERAL LAWS TO GOVERN LOCALS.

ARTICLE XIX.

(Formerly Article XXVI.)

Officers of Local Unions and Their Duties.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Remain the same.

Section 11. Remains same down to the word "organized" on line 3. All the rest stricken out.

Section 12. Remains the same.

Old Section 13 eradicated.

Section 13. Old Section 14 becomes Section 13 by striking out the word "molding" and inserting "buffing."

Section 14. Old Section 15 becomes Section 14 without change.

Section 15. Old Section 16 becomes Section 15 without change.

Section 16. Old Section 17 becomes Section 16 by inserting the word "International" before "executive" on line 4.

Section 17. Old Section 18 becomes Section 17 without change.

Section 18. New section:

Section 18. No local union shall have the authority to grant or receive any due books but those provided by the International Union, and no local union shall have the privilege of issuing local by-laws without first receiving the consent of the General Secretary.

Section 19. New section:

Section 19. Any local is empowered to place an organizer or local business agent at work, or several local unions may place an organizer in the field jointly. Said local or locals to bear the expense of same.

ARTICLE XX.

PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXVII.)

No change.

ARTICLE XXI.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXVIII.)

No change.

ARTICLE XXII.

RECORDING SECRETARY'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXIX.)

Amended to read as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a correct account of the proceedings of the local union, and to call the roll; to keep a record book, in which shall be recorded the names of all persons rejected or suspended by the local union; have charge of all property of the local union not otherwise provided for, and shall be responsible for its safe keeping and prompt delivery to his successor in office; in case the local union lapses, he shall forward all property to the General Secretary; he shall sign all orders on Treasurer and bank for such sums as may, by vote of the local union, be ordered paid, and shall perform such other duties as the local union may require. He shall sign and affix the seal of the local union to all official cards and documents, when legally instructed to do so.

ARTICLE XXIII.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXX.)

Entire article remains same excepting Section 6 which was stricken out.

ARTICLE XXIV.

TREASURER'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXXI.)

Remains the same.

ARTICLE XXV.

TRUSTEES' DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXXII.)

Remains the same.

ARTICLE XXVI.

GUARDIAN'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXXIII.)

Remains the same.

ARTICLE XXVII.

STATISTICIAN'S DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXXIV.)

Remains the same.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

DUTIES OF LOCAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
(Formerly Article XXXV.)

Remains the same.

ARTICLE XXIX.

CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.
(Formerly Article XXXVI.)

Section 1. Amended by striking out the words "or who is financially interested in any establishment" on lines 2 and 3. Balance remains as at present.

Section 2. Amended by striking out the words "ruling by the chair that" on line 3.

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Remain the same.

ARTICLE XXX.

MEMBERS' DUTIES.
(Formerly Article XXXVII.)

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Remain the same.

Section 6. Amended by striking out "recording" and substituting "financial" and after the word "secretary" add "or business agent."

Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10. Remain the same.

Old Section 11 eradicated.

Section 11. Old Section 12 becomes Section 11 without change.

Section 12. Old Section 13 becomes Section 12 without change.

Old Articles XXXVIII and XXXIX eradicated entirely.

ARTICLE XXXI.

APPRENTICES.
(Formerly Article XL.)

Section 1. Amended by adding the word "and" after finishers on line 5 and striking out the words "and pattern makers" on line 6.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Remain the same.

Section 8. Eradicated.

ARTICLE XXXII.

CHARGES AND TRIALS IN LOCAL UNIONS.
(Formerly Article XLI.)

Section 1. Remains the same.

Section 2. Amended by substituting the word "notify" for "request" on lines 4 and 5.

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Remain the same.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

PENALTIES.
(Formerly Article XLII.)

Remains the same.

ORDER OF BUSINESS FOR LOCAL UNIONS.
Remains the same.

Some of the Most Important Laws Passed at the Convention

THE NEW CONSTITUTION GOES INTO EFFECT JANUARY 1, 1912

The old plan of District Councils and District Council organizing is entirely eradicated, they going out of existence December 31, 1911.

The number of International Vice-Presidents reduced from fifteen to five. Those five, along with the International President and General Secretary will constitute the International Executive Board.

The terms of the fifteen Vice-Presidents elected May 17, 1911 and obligated at the convention on August 31, 1911, expires on December 31, 1911, by an act of the convention. While the five Vice-Presidents who are to assume office on January 1, 1912, will be nominated before October 15, 1911, and elected the first of December, 1911. Those five Vice-Presidents become the five General Organizers on regular salary of \$125.00 per month, hotel expenses and mileage.

The United States and Canada will be divided into five Districts, and each General Organizer will be assigned to a District by the International President, who will have general supervision over them.

The Journal will be sent to the individual members direct from the International headquarters beginning with January, 1912, issue. The Recording Secretary will keep the mailing list corrected, and all Journal assessments will be discontinued.

After January, 1912, no more display advertising will be run in the Journal. It will become more of an official publication.

The Convention has decided that all future conventions will be held in the city where the International headquarters are located.

The International organization shall receive \$3.00 for each reinstatement or initiation in the future.

The per capita tax to the International Union shall be sixty (60) cents per month on each member. This will also include beneficiary members.

The convention decided upon the following as the official name for the Organization: Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.

They amended Article One on Jurisdiction to read as follows: "and shall have complete jurisdiction over all Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Metal Spinners, Brass and Silver Workers," eliminating the balance.

The color of the due stamps will be changed on the first day of January of every year.

Special organizers, for special work, not to exceed ten in number, may be employed at various times by the International Executive Board, and will be assigned by the members of the Executive Board or General Organizers to any territory they may select, and will work under the jurisdiction of the general organizers.

Initiated members, reinstated members, and members depositing withdraw-

al cards shall not be taxed dues for the month in which they are admitted into the organization. Their dues beginning with the first of the following month.

The laws regulating the transfer of members has been changed. Hereafter, all members going to work under jurisdiction of any local other than the one in which their names are enrolled, shall report to the Financial Secretary of the local under whose jurisdiction they are working within two weeks. Failing to do so, said local may fine said member a sum not to exceed \$2.00. The Financial Secretary under whose jurisdiction the member is working, shall immediately demand the card of said member from the local in which he is enrolled, and the Financial Secretary receiving the demand for the clearance card shall immediately forward the same to the local making the demand. In event of the member being in arrears, a statement of the amount owed, shall be forwarded with the clearance card, and the local making demand for the clearance card shall forward the amount of the members' arrearages to the local issuing the clearance card from the first money collected from said member.

Beneficiary members in the future will pay their per capita tax direct to the General Secretary.

Members desiring withdrawal cards, must make out an application blank for the same.

Members depositing withdrawal cards and returning to the organization, must also make out application blank for their due book.

The death benefits have been increased to \$200.00, graduated. If in continuous good standing one year, \$50.00; continuous good standing two years, \$100.00; on and after January 1, 1913, in continuous good standing for three years, \$125.00, and increasing \$25.00 each year until the member is in continuous good standing for six years or more, when his or her heirs shall receive \$200.00.

Twenty-five cents of the sixty cents per capita tax per member, shall be deposited in a separate fund for the purpose of financing strikes. When the General Funds run above \$5,000.00, the surplus shall also be placed in the Strike Fund.

Hereafter the International Union will issue out-of-work stamps. Any member out of work for four consecutive weeks shall be entitled to one out-of-work stamp. Members out of work may receive out-of-work stamps for a period of not more than three (3) months in any one year, whether idleness be continuous or otherwise.

Members receiving out-of-work stamps pay no dues for the same, nor is the local union charged with the per capita tax.

The General Secretary shall issue to each local union a day book, with perforated sheet and carbon, for the local financial secretary. Every financial secretary shall be compelled to use this book and send a duplicate of each meetings receipts of dues and International assessments to the General Secretary at the close of each meeting to be filed. When the financial secretary finds a member in arrears three months, he shall be compelled to send back to the International the three stamps and receive per capita tax for the same.

Any local or several locals may combine and place an organizer or business agent in the field at their own expense.

For every member the local suspends, they shall receive credit for the three months per capita tax.

No charter shall be issued to a new local union unless they agree to pay not less than \$1.00 per month dues.

When the new constitution goes into effect, the locals will not be charged for Executive Board service. In case of a grievance, the Vice-Presidents under regular salary attend to this work.



CONVENTION COMMITTEE OF LOCAL No. 95, BOSTON, MASS.

STANDING—Left to right: George N. Hanson, James Hill, Morris Anderson, Secretary; Thomas Kay, Treasurer;
Wm. J. Hanrahan.

SEATED—E. F. Casey, John J. Lanigan, A. C. Langlois, Chairman, and John A. McNabb.

Convention Notes

D-a-a-R? H-e-r-e.

* * *

Very few politicians present.

* * *

How about the bugs.

* * *

They play awful rough in Boston.

* * *

That wonderful camera.

* * *

The Badges were Beauties.

* * *

They pronounce it "Booooston" there.

* * *

We sure did explore Boston Harbor.

* * *

Harry Baker was chairman of the compiling committee.

* * *

Brother Haefeli never hesitated in seconding a good motion.

* * *

The hardest working convention ever held.

* * *

Keisewetter, Rhode and Kraft watched the Stove question.

* * *

Jack McGrath renewed old acquaintances in the East.

* * *

Wm. R. Dailey, the "Main Squeeze" stuck till the last.

* * *

Billy Schmidt never let the delegates forget Zinzinnati.

* * *

Coyle and Jones, the assistant secretaries were kept busy.

Leberman tried to initiate a chauffeur but was discovered.

* * *

The beauties of Springfield, Mass., were depicted by Delegate M. Fitzpatrick.

* * *

The absence of Brother Britton was regretted by his many friends.

* * *

Many of the delegates did not know that Brother Stokes was a bachelor.

* * *

Martin Ludwig of Detroit, was the most serious member present.

* * *

John E. Fitzgerald, forceful, dignified, commanded the respect of all.

* * *

Those mind readers worked perfectly, squeeze the bulb, the expression did the rest.

* * *

Brother Fischer made a happy hit when he said, "I'm from Missouri, but they showed me."

* * *

Reed of Local 9, came with an armful of votes and handed several jolts to the old constitution.

* * *

Matz from Toledo, kept notes of all he saw and heard, and on the last day of the Convention lost his note book.

* * *

John Acheson, Chairman of the Law Committee, insists that the U. S. should be annexed to Canada.

* * *

Dick Hennessy forgot home and friends for a while during the ocean trip.

* * *

Dan Donohue of Local 174, arrived late and left early.

Every Vice-President had the honor of presiding over the Convention at some time during the session.

* * *

Delegate McTighe from Rock Island, Ill., put a kink in the Taylor System before he left.

* * *

Brother Chapin of Local 35, only made two speeches, they were both forceful and to the point.

* * *

Canada was well represented by Vice-President Jno. Drayton of District No. 7, John Acheson, Local 21, Melvin Saunders, Local 96, and M. Foran, Local 320, of Montreal.

* * *

Chas. Bretz of 175 was closely connected with the Chicago Delegation, still he prefers the name of Kensington.

* * *

Vice-Presidents Jos. G. Heid and Wm. L. Smith, each held an end of Pennsylvania, sort of a tug of war.

* * *

Vice-President Johnston of District No. 1, was the first to arrive in Boston and the last to leave, he is still there.

* * *

John T. Daly was on the job at all times, ready for a clash at any time and A. J. Becker usually furnished the "clash."

* * *

The Detroit Delegation was well balanced, Brother Kroenke did the directing, Brother Denstaedt the treasurer, paid the bills, while Brother Daar furnished the arguments.

* * *

John J. Flynn was chairman of the aerial committee and was also a member of the committee on lonesome places.

* * *

Tears came to the eyes of Billy Collins of Local 7, when he passed the Charleston Navy Yard where he passed many years as a boy.

It is a pleasure to know that it is possible to enact a new law or amend a bad law without murdering someone's character or reputation.

* * *

McCann, Foran, Collins, Sellers, Hildreth, O'Connor, Miles, Fitzgerald, Eggers, Conlan and Seatsema watched the interests of the Brass Workers.

* * *

Lohse and Schweizer, the Siamese twins of the Jersey Delegation were on the job at all times.

* * *

Leary arrived late but was heard from on every important matter.

* * *

Every delegate and Vice-President were on from two to four different committees, and the committees were in session every night.

* * *

"Butch" Kaufman rendering a Hibernian speech in German so startled the natives that he got away with it without the reserves being called out.

* * *

Clayton Glass, the delegate from Local 128, San Francisco, Cal., and Vice-President Fred O. Smith, of San Francisco, traveled many thousand miles to participate in the convention.

* * *

This was the first time that Brother Quinlan of Local 50, had attended a convention since the Dayton, Ohio convention in 1898 and he still looks young.

* * *

John Manion who has served many years on our International Executive Board was a delegate from Local 255 and renewed old friendships.

* * *

E. W. Brennan objected to the Vice-Presidents being sandbagged and there was no doubt that he meant it after he was through speaking.

John Gehring of Local 80, had a severe case of poison Ivy on his ankle, he explained he got it going barefooted, but no one could find out when he went barefooted in Boston.

* * *

There was a quieting influence at this convention that was felt by all, the use of profane language would have been quickly resented and even expressions of anger in debate were conspicuous by their absence.

* * *

There were three Smiths and a Schmidt, two Dalys and a Dailey, which kept us guessing who was who, the names Becker and Baker, Acheson and Atherton, Fitzgerald and Fitzpatrick, often became confused.

* * *

Tom Kelly of Norwich, Billy Harvey of Woodstock and Jack Cantwell, of Athol, were lost in the crooked streets for several hours, but were finally rescued by Bother O'Hara.

* * *

Carroll Cordner of Middletown, Ohio, was no more than off one committee than he found himself on another. Carl surely watched every point that came up and still had time for some of the amusements.

* * *

Ben Donaldson, of Camden, N. J., was in every argument and debate that came up, but there was a quieting influence that made him behave after the convention adjourned each evening. We trust Mrs. Donaldson enjoyed herself in Boston.

* * *

Fraser Towner of Rochester, went to New York for a few days after the adjournment to get the twist taken out of his legs caused by trying to navigate Boston's streets. He was home for the Labor Day parade, however.

* * *

Jim Starr and Chas. Coleman could only obtain leave of absence for one week but decided to wire for an additional week and received a telegram in

reply containing a long address and the signature, but could not find the message until he removed his thumb and discovered it had covered the entire, but brief message, "No."

* * *

The arrangement committee of Local 95, certainly worked hard to make the Boston convention a success and that they succeeded is attested by the unanimous vote of thanks awarded them by the convention.

* * *

To show how extremely crooked the streets of Boston are the following story is told: A stranger arriving in Boston for the first time decided to purchase a pocket knife and shortly after he had located in his hotel, started out to make his purchase; after wandering around for a few minutes found the store and bought a knife. He then started, as he believed, back to the hotel, but alas, for the next few hours he twisted and turned, round and round in a circle, up blind alleys, and down again until ready to drop from exhaustion and dizzy he stumbled into his hotel; he threw himself onto a seat "all in," and when a few minutes later put his hand into his pocket and pulled out his knife to examine it found that the blade had twisted into a cork-screw.

Note—Brother Langlois is authority for the above story.

* * *

Routine: In the Convention Hall ready to answer roll call at 8:30, adjourned at 12:00 noon, committee meetings from 12:45 to 2:00, convention convenes at 2:00 and adjourns between five and six, committee meetings from 7:00 p. m. to 11:00 p. m., a repetition of this each day and every delegate and Vice-President was on from two to four committees.

* * *

The total number of miles traveled to and from the convention by all the delegates, Vice-Presidents and officers, aggregate 100,298 miles or a distance of over four times around the world. Going some.

**Upon the Request of Many Delegates We Print Below the Names
and Addresses of All the Delegates to Enable Them If
They So Desire, To Correspond With Each Other**

1. James Daar, 79 Pulford avenue, Detroit, Mich.
1. Louis Kroenke, 428 Beniteau street, Detroit, Mich.
1. Walter Denstaedt, 555 Clinton avenue, Detroit, Mich.
2. F. B. Matz, 1457 Oakwood avenue, Toledo, Ohio.
4. William Kiesewetter, 330 Miami street, Piqua, Ohio.
5. James McGrath, 15 Sherman street, Dayton, Ohio.
6. William R. Dailey, 1131 Lill avenue, Chicago, Ill.
6. John T. Daly, 5938 Peoria street, Chicago, Ill.
6. A. J. Becker, 659 Center street, Chicago, Ill.
7. William Collins, 21 Finney street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
8. A. J. Priebe, 43 View street, Meriden, Conn.
9. Edmund Reed, 353 Court street, Elizabeth, N. J.
12. John J. Flynn, 25 Third avenue, New York, N. Y.
13. John W. Fisher, 475 East Park, Webster Grove, Mo.
21. John Acheson, 84 Wolseley street, Toronto, Ont.
30. Michael E. Fitzpatrick, 659½ Main street, Springfield, Mass.
34. James Starr, 49 Stevens avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
35. W. H. Chapin, 28 West street, Hartford, Conn.
43. George Kraft, 706 S. Front street, Hamilton, Ohio.
44. Henry J. Lolise, 392 Badger avenue, Newark, N. J.
44. Eberhard Schweizer, 403 Littleton avenue, Newark, N. J.
47. Edward W. Hildreth, 6 Dondero Court, Amesbury, Mass.
48. Carroll Cordner, 807 Garfield avenue, Middletown, Ohio.
49. W. T. McTighe, Farnum street, Davenport, Iowa.
50. T. Robert Quinlan, 88 West street, Needham Heights, Mass.
68. William T. Schmidt, 1383 Harrison avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
80. John Gehring, 6 South street, Westfield, Mass.
85. Robert Seatsema, 4107 W. Twentieth street, Chicago, Ill.
90. Harry Baker, 3954 Market street, Philadelphia, Pa.
95. Martin O'Hara, 77 Everette street, West Everette, Mass.
96. Melvin Saunders, Box 301, Carleton Place, Ontario, Canada.
101. Benjamin Donaldson, 2727 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.
111. Fred F. Rohde, 1013 Adams street, Quincy, Ill.
113. Fraser Towner, 940 Jay street, Rochester, N. Y.
118. John Cantwell, 317 Riverbend street, Athol, Mass.
125. James F. O'Connor, 635 Mundy street, Watertown, N. Y.
128. Clayton Glass, 305 Twelfth street, San Francisco, Cal.
137. W. E. Smith, corner Paris and Grand streets, Hannibal, Mo.
139. Karl N. Haefeli, 106 Hinckley street, Northampton, Mass.
140. John E. Fitzgerald, 127 Randall avenue, Trenton, N. J.
146. Lon Miles, 4933 E. Seventeenth street, Kansas City, Mo.
169. Thomas Kelly, 66 High street, Norwich, Conn.
171. Richard Hennessy, 622 N. Gray street, Indianapolis, Ind.
174. D. C. Donohue, Franklin street, Miller's Falls, Mass.
175. Charles Bretz, 11546 State street, Chicago, Ill.
179. William J. Harvey, 343 Dean street, Woodstock, Ill.
189. Michael McCann, 326 Fourteenth avenue, Newark, N. J.
194. Charles Coleman, 758 Westside avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
255. John Manion, Turtle Creek, Pa.
272. Walter F. Eggers, 1032 Freeland street, S. S. Hilltop, Pittsburg, Pa.
296. William J. Conlon, 9 Desbrosses street, New York, N. Y.
320. M. Foran, 593 Sanquinet street, Montreal, Can.
335. O. M. Sellers, 1241 Cassopolis street, Elkhart, Ind.

The Most Progressive Convention Ever Held.

For ten days, fifty-three delegates, fourteen vice-presidents, your General Secretary-Treasurer and International President were in constant deliberation for the purpose of enacting laws that would benefit our members.

These delegates represented locals from every part of the United States and Canada. The vice-presidents, many of them district council organizers, gave the convention the benefit of their advice and experience.

During this time, 93 resolutions were considered, twice as many motions, along with the many recommendations of the Law Committee and other committees.

There was never a gathering of workingmen who argued and debated every point more thoroughly than did these, your representatives. Men did not lose their heads, there was no showing of temper, and friendship did not prevent friends from taking opposite side when their conscience so dictated.

There was no hurry or rush, no needless delays and no railroading matters through at the finish; it was cool, contemplated and deliberate.

What was done, was done in the honest opinion of the majority, for the benefit of all. It was a hard-working convention.

On other pages of this issue will be found a synopsis of the principal laws passed and showing the changes in the constitution, this in addition to the full proceedings of the convention, and the minutes of the Executive Board meeting. Many important changes were made, and they in turn will be discussed through these columns. This article, however, will only deal with one at this time, the difference in per capita tax. The new law as passed, reads as follows:

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. This International Organization shall receive \$3 for each reinstated or new member. Supplies for new locals will be sent free with charter. All extra supplies shall be paid for as per price list of the International Union. Per capita tax to the International Union shall be sixty (60c) cents per month on each member.

This does not necessarily mean an increase in dues, at least not to the greater majority of locals who are now paying sufficient dues to meet this raise, considering that it carries with it the elimination of other expenses. The few locals paying low dues should in all fairness pay sufficient dues to hold their end up with the other locals. Twenty-five cents of this 60 cents goes into a Defense Fund to be only used in financing strikes, thereby assuring all that when brothers are forced to fight for better conditions, which must be for the interest of all, they will receive sufficient support to enable them to carry the fight on to victory, and not be forced to surrender a winning battle on account of hunger and lack of funds. This in itself is sufficient reason for every thinking member to endorse this law. But there are other advantages.

The district councils will be discontinued and the International Union will place five permanent organizers in the field; this will relieve the locals of their district council per capita tax running from five to twenty-five cents per month.

In the past four years, from June, 1907 until June, 1911, the locals have paid to their respective district councils the sum of \$34,546.97. During this same period the International Union had paid to the same district councils, \$22,276.43, making a grand total of \$56,825.40. These figures are rather surprising, eh?

The Journal assessment will be entirely done away with, the International Union paying the cost of the Journal from the general funds, and in addition will mail the Journal direct to every member from headquarters. In the past four years the locals have paid exactly \$17,924.04 for Journal assessments, four and one-sixth cents per member per month; this saving should be taken into account.

In the future, whenever a local suspends a member for being three months in arrears, the locals will have refunded to them the three months' per capita tax paid the International Union on the suspended members. Heretofore the local was out just that much. Let's see what these figures will show for the past four years, from June, 1907 until June, 1911, there were just 11,551 suspensions; 1,079 of these were suspended when the percapita tax was 25 cents per month, making 75 cents on each or a total of \$809.25; 10,047 were suspended when the per capita tax was 35 cents per month, making \$1.05 on each or a total of \$10,995.60. We will estimate that the Journal assessment was paid on one-half of this number, this would be \$1,443.75, or altogether, a grand total of \$13,248.60.

Locals will not be charged for Executive Board services, as the vice-presidents will be on regular salary; in the last four years the locals have paid between \$1,000 and \$2,000 for this item alone.

Out-of-work stamps will be issued to members out of work not to exceed three months in one year. Before this, locals had to pay the per capita tax whether they carried the member or not. See the saving? But most important, is the prevention of suspensions.

The death benefits have been increased in graduated form, from \$100 to \$200.

The General Secretary will keep a record of payment of each member's dues and assessments at headquarters, an assurance to the locals that their accounts must be correct, and beneficiary members will pay their per capita tax direct to headquarters, thereby relieving the locals of just so much work and responsibility. There are other points, but space will not permit of all details. Along with the 35 cents per capita tax, the locals averaged over 8 cents additional when counting the district council per capita tax, and the Journal assessment is equivalent to another four and one-sixth cents per capita, while the saving on Executive Board services, out-of-work stamp and refund of per capita tax on suspended members, will surely reach 4 cents more when all this is considered. There wasn't much of an increase after all, was there? But wait one moment before you decide that the 35 cent per capita tax was ample, how about the assessments?

During the last four years the members paid the following assessments, exclusive of the Journal assessments:

Old ten-cent weekly assessment.....	\$178 40
Special ten-cent weekly assessment.....	9,511 60
Newark, Ohio, assessment.....	61 60
C. P. R. donation.....	371 45
Donation American Federation of Labor, legal defense.....	145 00
Decatur strike donation.....	516 40
Philadelphia strike assessment.....	1,519 60
Kenosha voluntary assessment.....	192 05
Ten-cent weekly assessment.....	8,084 85
Christmas assessment	7,381 50
	<hr/>
	\$27,962 45

This, if paid as per capita tax, would mean over 7 cents more. This is not counting the continued request made on local unions for donations from other locals, the purchasing of raffle tickets, the loans of money, which were it possible to obtain correct figures of, would prove to be enormous.

Now, to sum it up, the per capita tax paid at present is about as follows:

Regular per capita tax.....	\$0 35
Journal per capita tax.....	4 1-6
District Council (estimated average).....	8
Overpaid on suspended members who have been carried three months, carrying out-of-work members, and Executive Board bills	4
All assessments	7
	<hr/>
	\$0 58 1-6

This is what the per capita tax has averaged for the last four years, and prior to that you will remember the Newark, Ohio, assessment, running for twenty weeks, along with other assessments, making the above figures the general average for years.

About the only difference is paying the money out under different names, but all for the same purpose, and it is an acknowledged fact that assessments are discouraging to say the least, and cause much dissatisfaction. Some of the causes for so large a suspension list is the levying of assessments, inability to finance strikes, delay in payment of death claims, and an ineffectual system of organizing.

This, the delegates believe they have overcome by making it a straight forward business proposition; one per capita tax to cover it all, sufficient to provide for the Journal, for out-of-work stamps, free Executive Board service, increased death benefits paid promptly, refund of overpaid per capita tax on suspended members, and a businesslike and effective plan of organizing. And most important of all, arrangements for a strong Defense Fund, as 25 cents of the per capita tax can only be used for financing strikes.

One point has not yet been touched on, namely: The International Organization shall receive \$3 for each reinstatement or new member. Well, the International now receives \$2 for each reinstatement, and the local pays \$1 to their district council, so there is no difference there, and on new members \$1 goes to their district council, and \$1 to the International, so there is only a difference of \$1, and it is only necessary to remind you that this money comes from the new members, and we are compelling the new members to pay this amount to assist in the work that the old members have been paying for for years past. Besides, when the amount in the General Funds exceed \$5,000, the surplus goes into the Strike Fund. There is no further argument necessary on this point.

To sum the entire matter up, there is practically no increase in per capita tax, but a better system of financing, and one in which rigid economy will be practiced and a strict business policy enforced.—EDITOR.



DELEGATES TO BOSTON (MASS.) CONVENTION, 1911.

Eleventh International Convention

**Of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers'
Union of North America, held at Boston, Mass.,
August 21 to 31, 1911.**

1. George Kraft, 43, Hamilton, Ohio.
2. Robert Seatsema, 85, Chicago, Ill.
3. O. M. Sellers, 335, Elkhart, Ind.
4. D. C. Donohue, 174, Millers Falls, Mass.
5. John Cantwell, 118, Athol, Mass.
6. Karl N. Haefeli, 139, Northampton, Mass.
7. James O'Connor, 125, Watertown, N. Y.
8. Fred W. Comfort, Jr., 95, Boston, Mass.
9. Miss F. M. Dickman, International Bookkeeper.
10. Benj. Donaldson, 101, Camden, N. J.
11. Mrs. Benj. Donaldson, Camden, N. J.
12. J. J. Lanigan, 95, Boston, Mass.
13. Charles Bretz, 175, Kensington, Ill.
14. John E. Fitzgerald, 140, Trenton, N. J.
15. C. J. Driscoll, 95, Boston, Mass.
16. Charles Coleman, 194, Jersey City, N. J.
17. Edmund Reed, 9, Elizabeth, N. J.
18. Henry Lohse, 44, Newark, N. J.
19. Harry Baker, 90, Philadelphia, Pa.
20. John Manion, 255, E. Pittsburg, Pa.
21. Eberhard Schweizer, 44, Newark, N. J.
22. Wm. R. Dailey, 6, Chicago, Ill.
23. Wm. Harvey, 179, Woodstock, Ill.
24. A. J. Becker, 6, Chicago, Ill.
25. James A. Hill, 95, Boston, Mass.
26. Richard Hennessy, 171, Indianapolis, Ind.
27. Wm. Grady, 95, Boston, Mass.
28. Fraser Towner, 113, Rochester, N. Y.
29. John Gehring, 80, Westfield, Mass.
30. John J. Flynn, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.
31. M. Fitzpatrick, 30, Springfield, Mass.
32. W. T. McTighe, 49, Rock Island, Ill.
33. John T. Daly, 6, Chicago, Ill.
34. Mrs. Clayton Glass, San Francisco, Cal.
35. John McGrath, 5, Dayton, Ohio.
36. James Starr, 34, New York, N. Y.
37. William Collins, 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.
38. Wm. E. Smith, 137, Hannibal, Mo.
39. Michael McCann, 189, Newark, N. J.
40. M. Foran, 320, Montreal, Canada.
41. W. H. Chapin, 35, Hartford, Conn.
42. Martin O'Hara, 95, Boston, Mass.
43. Melvin Saunders, 96, Carleton Place, Ont. Can.
44. John W. Fisher, 13, St. Louis, Mo.
45. Fred. Rohde, 111, Quincy, Ill.
46. John Acheson, 21, Toronto, Ont.
47. Walter Denstaedt, 1, Detroit, Mich.
48. Clayton Glass, 128, San Francisco, Cal.
49. Louis Kroenke, 1, Detroit, Mich.
50. James Daar, 1, Detroit, Mich.
51. T. Robert Quinlan, 50, Watertown, Mass.
52. Edw. W. Hildreth, 47, Amesbury, Mass.
53. Wm. J. Conlon, 296, New York, N.Y.
54. Walter F. Eggers, 272, Pittsburg, Pa.
55. Carroll Cordner, 48, Middletown, O.
56. F. B. Matz, 2, Toledo, Ohio.
57. A. J. Priebe, 8, Meriden, Conn.
58. Wm. Kiesewetter, 4, Piqua, Ohio.
59. Lon Miles, 146, Kansas City, Mo.
60. Thos. Kelly, 169, Norwich, Conn.
61. Wm. T. Schmidt, 68, Cincinnati, O.
62. Wm. Kaufman, Vice-President District No. 11.
63. Jno. Drayton, Vice-President District No. 7.
64. Fred. O. Smith, Vice-President District No. 15.
65. Jos. Stokes, Vice-President District No. 5.
66. C. H. Jones, Vice-President District No. 6.
67. Wm. L. Smith, Vice-President District No. 13.
68. Martin Ludwig, Vice-President District No. 9.
69. Jos. G. Heid, Vice-President District No. 14.
70. E. W. Brennan, Vice-President District No. 4.
71. Ben. Closterman, Vice-President District No. 8.
72. E. P. Coyle, Vice-President District No. 3.
73. Ed. Lebrman, Vice-President District No. 12.
74. Hazel Glass, San Francisco, Cal.
75. Chas. R. Atherton, Gen'l Secretary.
76. T. M. Daly, International President.

REPORT OF International President, T. M. Daly

To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention Assembled

Brothers, Greeting:

Permit me to extend hearty greetings through you to all members of our organization and earnestly hope that your deliberations will redound to the benefit of the members and to your own credit. We have been called together in almost unanimous desire on the part of the rank and file to rid the organization of laws that have become obsolete, and to bring into being a constitution that will enable our members to perfect their organization so that they can improve their material interests as working men.

I desire to call your attention to many defects in our present laws and will take the liberty later on to suggest changes that I think will have a tendency to make the work of the organization easier and to enable us to secure more decided betterments for the members of our craft than is possible under our present laws.

In the past two years we have been compelled to refuse sanction to many of our members who desired to institute a movement to better their conditions because of the fact that our financial system made it impossible to guarantee them support that would be required in event of drastic action being necessary.

One of your first and most important duties at this convention will be to decide as to how best we can support those of our members who are compelled to strike in order to better their conditions; whether looking to increase in wages, reduction of hours, or improvement of working conditions. If we continue

our present Per Capita Tax we will be continually facing the necessity of levying assessments for defense purposes from time to time unless we find some method to curtail our present expenses.

One suggestion that has been offered in the past few months is to discontinue the office of President and in that way save the salary and expense attached to that office. Another suggestion is to do away with the present assistance offered the District Councils for organizing purposes. Other suggestions are to increase the per capita tax, and increase the number of general organizers. It is for you to determine which of those methods will bring about the result desired in the quickest way.

It is my belief that the District Councils have lost their effectiveness and the district plan of organizing has become obsolete. With two or three notable exceptions no district has secured any decided increase in their membership through the work of the District Organizer. This has been largely due, I believe, to the fact that in practice the District Organizer has been really a local business agent. And that the district and the locals have fallen into the habit of using their organizer to adjust minor shop grievances between the employer and members of the several locals. A bad feature of this plan has been the almost total discontinuance of organizing work upon the part of the individual member; he reasoning apparently, that as there was a man elected and paid a salary to do organizing work, it was not for him to spend any of his time in doing such work and as a natural consequence, the

organizer has been left, in many instances, to work without the active aid of the members of the organization in the shops. In several instances the District Vice-Presidents, a number of whom are members of the General Executive Board, have held the position of organizer as well.

I would recommend that either the President or Executive Board be given authority to appoint as many special organizers as the revenues set aside for that purpose will permit. When I mention SPECIAL organizers I have mainly in mind a man who would be working under a stated salary from the organization, under the direction of the President or Vice-President in charge, and whose duty it would be to secure work, if possible, in unorganized shops.

In many instances the conditions prevailing in unorganized shops of our industry are so much worse than those prevailing in union shops that in normal trade times it is almost impossible to find a member in good standing who would work in those shops. The reasons are obvious—the Union shops give greater freedom to the individual, better working conditions, better wages, and shorter hours. It therefore, naturally follows that members out of work, look for work in shops that are known as card shops and that presumably give what is nearest the fair trade condition. As a result we have no one at work among the unorganized men of our craft to preach the Gospel of unionism, and it would seem hardly fair to ask a union man who was able to secure work in say a shop running fifty hours weekly and paying from \$3.50 to \$4.00 a day, to go to work for the sake of organization, in a non-union shop in the same business, running from fifty-five to sixty hours a week and paying anywhere from \$3.00 to \$6.00 less than the union shop in the same locality.

The organizer on the street finds it almost impossible to secure a hearing from men at work in such shops. They do not refuse a hearing because they dislike organization so much as because they fear that if they were known to be in touch with a representative of organized labor in their line of business, that it would probably cause their dismissal at the first opportunity offered. A member, however, who is paid the

union scale of wages, by using that small additional allowance to reimburse him for the unusual expense attached to the work of organization and a guarantee that while his work was productive of results that his salary would continue, he would be in a position to get personally acquainted with the men in the unorganized shops, secure their confidence, get a hearing when the opportunity presents itself, and be in a position at all times to point out the advantages the men would have if organized, over their present conditions, the proper way to bring organization about, and through organization to improve their conditions.

The present method of choosing the General Executive Board is, in my judgment, an unfair one. In only two instances in the election of the Board in the past two years was there as much as ten per cent of the total vote cast in favor of the successful candidate. The members do not hold office on the Executive Board by virtue of the votes of the general membership. Our present method even denies the members the right to choose the ones they think best fitted by experience, knowledge of the business, and capability on account of the restrictions of the present laws. For example, Districts Nos. 10 and 11 have, I believe, a half dozen men whose knowledge of the organization's laws; whose fearlessness in the enforcement of those laws; whose conservative judgment when trouble threatened would make them desirable members of the Executive Board. What is said in Districts 10 and 11, would apply with equal force to three other districts I have in mind; yet, on account of the restrictions of our District plan of choosing members of the Board we can choose not more than one of those men from each locality. These restrictions ought to be removed so we could elect a General Executive Board from among those whose experience and ability lead us to believe they could do the work to our satisfaction regardless of the locals they are members of.

It sometimes happens that the necessity of making a living brings together in one locality many of the brightest and most experienced men we have in our ranks. They naturally gravitate to the cities where the general conditions of

employment are best. Under the present system we have members of the Executive Board serving as organizers in Districts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, 10 and 11, and 12, and it has happened several times in the past two years that calls on these members for services on grievances has hampered them in their work as district organizer, thereby bringing protests from districts that permanently employ them. Those protests at times are well founded from the view-point of the District employing them. If we had a general Executive Board, elected by the entire membership or by the convention, who would be available whenever needed, it would be of material assistance to us in prompt, efficient and economic transaction of our business. I would recommend that you elect (or provide for the election of) First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Vice-Presidents, they along with the President and General Secretary to constitute a General Executive Board.

In the past two years we initiated 5,316 members, reinstated 2,185, and at the same time suspended 4,926 members. There must be something weak in our system of organizing when we were unable to hold more than 40 per cent of those we initiated. Your work will be of lasting benefit to the union in the future if you can devise a way of stopping this great loss of membership on account of the non-payment of dues. I hope this convention will thoroughly discuss the underlying cause of this great drain on our membership and furnish us with some remedy to prevent a similar loss in the future.

The out-of-work stamp, would, I believe, have a tendency to reduce the amount of suspensions. It has happened often in the past, to my knowledge, that men who were more than willing to pay their dues, found themselves unable to do so because of long continued idleness and through some feeling of pride, refused to make their real financial condition known to their own local. A better system of notification of members who were falling in arrears would be of some assistance in this direction, such as mailing of the Journal to the members' homes, with a notification contained therein that they were falling behind in payment of their dues. I have no doubt but that this convention

can furnish us with several simple and effective methods of serving reminders on probable delinquents that would have a tendency of saving them from suspension.

I believe that the time has arrived for us to make preparations to institute a general movement for the nine-hour day, and I know of no branch of our industry who are more entitled to it than those members employed in stove foundries. To institute a movement of this kind it is necessary to prepare in advance to finance the movement so that in event of it resulting in cessation of work on the part of the members in the ten-hour shops, that those members and employers as well will know in advance that we are in a position to care for our members during their enforced idleness. There was a time in our organization when we could successfully make a movement of this kind piece-meal, but that time is past. Just so long as we take one or two shops in any industry and ask them for conditions different from those prevailing in that section of the country, just so long will we meet with stubborn opposition on the part of the employers. I believe it is possible (if we are in a position to make a general demand on the stove factories of this country) to secure a shorter work day and at the same time avoid a strike in connection with the enforcement of a demand of that nature.

One question that must be taken up and definitely disposed of by this convention if we wish to have harmonious relations with other International bodies in the metal trades, is that of jurisdiction.

At the present time, the Architectural Iron Workers claim some of our members; the International Association of Machinists claim others, the Sheet Metal Workers claim still another branch, and several others, and in the past year the Jewelry Workers are making very strenuous claims on part of our membership.

In the case of the Jewelry Workers, the A. F. of L. Executive Council appointed one of their organizers as referee to investigate the merits of the Jewelry Workers' claim as against us and the controversy through these claims is still on. Our side of the af-

fair has been handled entirely by Secretary Atherton, Vice-President John J. Flynn, and Vice-President George Leary. As the chief bone of contention lies in one of the large shops in the New Jersey District, Vice-President Leary has had the handling and direction of our side of the case. We hope to have the matter entirely adjudicated by the time the convention opens, when you will receive a detailed report from Vice-President Leary.

The proper advertisement of our label is a question that should be given serious consideration. I would suggest that you give authority to your General Officers to join with the other organizations in the metal trades in devising a union label that would be common to all of them. If this could be done, it would be of great assistance to all organizations in the metal trades, and would be far more effective in pushing the sale of union goods, and discouraging the sale of non-union goods, than is possible under the present conglomeration of labels.

The brass and silver working branches of our organization are almost totally unorganized and in justice to the men of those branches of our craft who are members as well as to those who employ them, ways and means should be provided to make a determined effort this coming year to organize the brass and silver industries. My recommendation as to the best method of bringing this much to be desired end about will be found in that part of my report relating to special organizers.

It has been proven by experience that our laws relating to death benefits are very defective, through their defectiveness involving the General Secretary in continual controversy with the relatives and heirs of deceased members. Secretary Atherton will in his report, give you more detailed information on this article of our laws, and will, through the experience he has gained in handling the affair, recommend the changes that are greatly needed.

The office of statistician in our local unions is one in name only. The office should be listed on the roll of local officers, and some remuneration should be given by this International Union for men elected to perform the duties of that office. If this were done, we would

then have some good reason to insist upon the intelligent handling of the work pertaining to that office. Information that should be at hand to enable the executive officers to present their side of the case to the best advantage, is not available. We are often called upon to refute statements that a competing firm has a lower wage scale in existence than the firm where the controversy exists, and while we often feel certain that the assertion is untrue, yet, through lack of statistical information gathered in time of peace, we are unable to refute the statement in a way to bring conviction with it. Information of this kind would be of immense value to us when in trouble, and would, I believe, save the cost of gathering it many times over.

I would recommend that the referendum that was in our constitution some years ago, be again inserted with such changes as experience has proven necessary to keep our laws definite and progressive. A referendum with a proper safe guard, would, I believe, enable us to keep up to date in the movement and render a convention almost unnecessary, at least, in so far as effecting needed changes in our laws were concerned.

We have had several grievances in the past two years with the stove manufacturers or members of the Stove Founders' National Defense Association. In every instance but two we have been successful in securing amicable adjustment of the difference existing.

In March, 1910, the street car men of the city of Philadelphia went on strike because of the violation of an agreement in existence between their organization and the street car corporation of that city. After several weeks of striking, the Central Labor Union decided to call a sympathetic strike of all trades in that city as a protest against the support and the countenance that was given the street car corporation by the municipal administration and employers of that city. Having noticed from the news columns that trouble was imminent, I went to Philadelphia; found the entire city in turmoil over transit conditions. I discovered that our members were practically unanimous in their intention to go on strike with the balance of the trades represented in the Central Labor Union. Recognizing the great danger to our organization if they

were permitted to go out without the sanction of the International Union, I recommended that they be given moral and financial support. We had at that time in the neighborhood of 300 members in that city. Many of those men were working in factories where the large majority of the men employed were non-members. In order to secure the greatest possible unity of action between the workers at our industry, both union and non-union men, I offered, after consultation with several of the members of the Executive Board, who I had called to the city, all non-unionists who struck with our members and stayed on strike until the strike was settled, free membership cards in lieu of strike pay. About 250 new members were taken in at that time.

After three weeks of striking, a victory was secured all along the line. At the end of the first week of this strike, there was at a conservative estimate, 160,000 working men and women, 70 per cent of whom were non-unionists, on strike. Vice-Presidents Flynn, Leary and Foster were largely instrumental in organizing over 12,000 men in the metal trades. Vice-President Fadigan was in charge of the men of our craft. All those officers acquitted themselves in a way that brought considerable credit to our organization. The organizing of our craft at this time was indirectly the cause of bringing about the movement for the shorter work day last October. We were defeated in this movement mainly because of the desertion of the chandelier makers and spinners. The final blow towards our defeat was struck when the electrical workers deserted the general movement and signed up with some of the employers. They did this after our members had turned over nearly \$3,000 of their strike pay to the support of the electrical workers. Since that time Local 91 has surrendered their charter.

BRASS MOLDERS.

In entering upon my duties as President, I received notice from the International Molders' Union demanding us to act in accordance with the mandates of the A. F. of L. convention at Boston, wherein that convention decided that the jurisdiction over the Brass Molders rested with the International

Molders' Union. This decision was rendered at the Boston convention of the A. F. of L. held in 1903 and was reaffirmed at the convention held in Toronto in 1909.

I brought the matter before the meeting of the Executive Board held at headquarters August 16th-23rd, 1909, and was instructed by them to use every honorable effort possible to hold the Brass Molders within our ranks. Acting in accordance with the letter and spirit of those instructions we refused to cede jurisdiction over the Brass Molders to the I. M. U. We were cited to appear before the A. F. of L. Executive Council to show cause why we did not obey the A. F. of L.'s decision. We maintained that the decision was wrongfully taken and gave notice that we would use our best efforts to have their action revoked. We held three meetings with the International Molders' Union Executive Board in the city of Cincinnati during the year 1910, and two meetings with the A. F. of L. Executive Council on this question.

At the St. Louis Convention of the A. F. of L., a resolution was offered by the I. M. U. instructing the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to revoke our International charter if we failed to relinquish jurisdiction over the Brass Molders.

Vice-Presidents Flynn, Leary, Leberman, Delegate Rumsey and myself found in a canvass of the delegates at that convention, that we were greatly in the minority if this question came to a vote, and after a consultation between ourselves, we agreed to end the matter by ceding jurisdiction and obeying the A. F. of L. mandates, with a proviso that our action would be endorsed by a referendum vote of our membership. This referendum vote was taken during the week of January 23rd to 28th, 1911, resulting as follows:

In favor of.....2,429
Opposed to1,234

(For detailed statement of the question see March Journal.)

All Brass Molder locals affiliated with us at that time, with the exception of Local 83, Chicago, availed themselves of the privilege of membership extended to them by this agreement. Local 83 steadily refused to join the International

Molders' Union, and remains, at this writing independent.

A few months after my induction into office, I was fortunate in being able to take part in the settlement in what was almost a world wide controversy between organized labor and employer, that is, the Buck Stove & Range Company affair. The agreement entered into between the parties signatory thereto is as follows:

Amended or Substituted Memorandum of Agreement Between the Undersigned.

Upon due consideration between the parties it is understood and agreed that the following shall be a substituted agreement for the agreement heretofore made between them at the city of Cincinnati the 19th day of July, 1910.

Messrs. Cribben and Hogan are authorized by the new manager of the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Missouri, to act herein for said Company.

Messrs. Cribben and Hogan, for the new manager, declare that he is the supreme authority of the company; that he expects to be in the active management thereof, and as chairman of the Board of Directors is the highest official of the company; that every one of his associates in the directory and in the management of the company will be loyal to his views; that his position in reference to organized labor is that it is an institution which has come to stay for all time and that it has to be treated with, wisely and conservatively and upon a friendly basis and that these views and this attitude have always been his, and that the feeling and action of every one connected with the Buck's Stove & Range Company will henceforth be in this direction.

The representatives of labor express themselves as being in entire accord with these expressions and declarations, that there is no feeling of antagonism to the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and that under its new management a friendly understanding may be reached and an agreement made by which all may cooperate to the mutual advantage of the company and organized labor. To that end the following memorandum of agreement is hereby made:

1. Within thirty (30) days the officers of the organizations herein named shall meet with the manager of the Buck's Stove & Range Company of St. Louis, Missouri, for the purpose of determining wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment of the workers in the departments which they respectively represent.

2. That the agreement in regard to wages, hours, and conditions of employment shall take effect ninety (90) days from the date thereof, based on wages and conditions existing in shops of competitors in the City of St. Louis, Mo., operating union shops, fair conditions being the purpose of this agreement.

3. That the labor organizations in interest herein named shall jointly make known and publicly declare that all controversy or difference with the Buck's Stove & Range Company, of St. Louis, has been satisfactorily and honorably adjusted.

4. The Buck's Stove & Range Company will not bring any proceedings in the courts against any individual or organization growing out of any past controversies between said company and organized labor.

5. That a copy of this memorandum and agreement will be published in the next issue of the official journals of the organizations participants in this conference, and in printed form placed conspicuously in the several labor departments of the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and, as far as practical, every publicity be given to the satisfactory agreement reached between the Buck's Stove & Range Company and the American Federation of Labor.

For the Buck's Stove & Range Company and the Stove Founders National Defense Association,

WM. H. CRIBBEN.
THOS. J. HOGAN.

For the International Molders' Union of North America,

JOS. F. VALENTINE.
JOHN P. FREY.

For the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America,

T. M. DALY.
CHAS. R. ATHERTON.

For the Stove Mounters' International Union,

FRANK GRIMSHAW.
J. H. KAEFER.

For the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes,

GEO. BECHTOLD.

For the American Federation of Labor,
SAM'L GOMPERS.

It was to be expected that a controversy existing as long as this one, that is, four years less one week, could not be settled to every one's satisfaction by the mere signing of such an agreement. There was some little friction existing for a short time in the working out of the details, but I am pleased to state that the members of Local No. 13 are fully satisfied with the conditions prevailing in the Buck's Stove & Range factory at this writing.

In the Stove Industry in the city of Detroit, we have had several differences with the Employers there for the past two years, but they have all been taken up and settled by the Executive Board of Local No. 1 and myself and representatives of the four stove concerns; while at times the differences appeared to be serious, yet we have been able to reach a harmonious understanding on all questions that have arisen. Those questions were mainly differences of opinion on the proper interpretation to be placed on an article or sections of the agreement existing. Both parties have finally reached common grounds on the interpretations referred to, and as a result, have left the way clear for the drawing up of future agreements and lessened the possibility of similar disputes in the future through the arguments brought up in those conferences and the decisions arrived at.

Another stove shop grievance that threatened at one time to be a very serious one, was in the Cribben and Sexton Stove factory in Chicago, but this, after two months of negotiating was settled to the satisfaction of Mr. Cribben and our Local No. 6. The agreement secured from Mr. Cribben being accepted by unanimous vote of Local 6.

The two cities that still have strikes in the stove industry are Taunton, Mass., the O. G. Thomas Stove Co., and Evansville, Ind., the Indiana Stove Co., and Southern Stove Co.

A strike took place in the shop of

the J. W. York & Sons in December, 1906, and continued until February 10, 1911, when a conference was held between Mr. York and Son, and Wm. Collins and H. J. Hoenicke, of Local No. 7, and myself when an agreement was arrived at unionizing the factory. This agreement secured an increase in wages for all of the men eligible to membership in our organization. This fight was won largely through the persistent and aggressive work done against the product of this firm by members of Local 7, coupled with the intermittent work of a similar character on the part of our members in other cities.

On January 15, 1910, the firm of the C. G. Conn Co., who had been using our label for several years past, posted a notice in the different departments of the factory, declaring the shop to be an open shop, thereby abrogating the agreement he had with our union. I have made several visits to Elkhart to meet Mr. Conn in an effort to induce him to re-sign his former agreement with us. This we finally succeeded in bringing about on July 24, 1911. When this agreement works out, I believe we will again be able to report the city of Elkhart strictly union, so far as our trade is concerned.

In the Brass Bed Industry there has been a great falling off in membership, largely due to improved machinery introduced in that line of business, and partially due to the antagonism of the largest manufacturer in that line of the business, the Simmons Co., of Kenosha, Wis. I believe this convention should devote some of its time and thought to devising ways and means to re-establish our Organization as a factor in the brass bed business.

One notable victory has been gained by us in New Jersey in the past few months; for details I would refer you to Vice-President Leary's report on the Star Spring Bed affair, (June, 1911, Journal), and the success attained through the active work of our New Jersey locals.

On September 27, 1910 a request from Locals 90, 91 and 92 for the sanction of a movement for the shorter workday and a corresponding increase in wages was granted. Failing to effect any kind of a settlement with the employers, the local unions went on strike October 16, 1910, practically the entire membership

of the three locals being directly involved. After several months of active work, we found ourselves unable to grant any further financial support to our striking brothers and this failure on our part to support them was the direct cause of many desertions from our ranks on the part of members from Locals 91 and 92.

The movement was partially successful so far as the polishers were concerned. Many of them securing a small increase in wages, but taken as a whole, the movement failed to accomplish what was hoped for in the beginning.

At the same time sanction was granted to Locals 12 and 34 to make a demand on the gas fixture shops of their city for the shorter workday and increase in wages. That strike is still on. These two strikes have emphasized the necessity of being thoroughly prepared in advance to meet the extraordinary expense due to strikes of this kind before permitting our members to inaugurate a strike, and I earnestly hope that this convention will devise the necessary ways and means to establish a substantial Defense Fund that will be the means of encouragement to our members in time of trouble. It would be far better for us to lose some of our present membership on account of increased taxation, than it would be to double our membership and retain our present system of supporting our striking brothers. I urge upon you to give this your earnest consideration, viewing carefully all propositions that will be made at the convention bearing on the subject of tax-

ation, and lay the ground work for the successful conduct of our business in the future. If we wish to earn and retain the respect of our fellow trade unionists (to say nothing of our employers) we should take steps to guarantee proper support to every member on strike with the sanction of the organization, regardless of the length of time they are forced to remain on strike. If a man on strike for three months is entitled to \$5 or \$7 per week, I believe instead of refusing strike benefits after the three months, or dropping him altogether, that it would be far better for the welfare of the organization and our members individually to increase the amount of benefits after that time. I have no desire to suggest to you any definite form of taxation, believing it far wiser to bring it to your attention with an open mind.

Permit me in closing to tender you and the members at large my heartfelt thanks for the confidence shown in me by the vote in the late election. I hope in the coming two years to justify this confidence by accomplishing something for the betterment of the organization and I know in my efforts in this direction I can count upon the support of all the members of the organization in making my work along those lines successful.

Believing that your work will be productive of much good to the organization, I am with very best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

T. M. DALY,
International President.

REPORT OF General Secretary Chas. R. Atherton

**To the Eleventh International Convention, Held in Boston, Mass.,
Beginning, Monday, August 21, 1911.**

Having again been re-elected your Secretary-Treasurer by the membership in their individual capacity at the recent referendum election of International officers, with a very general accord, in submitting this to the Convention, and later to the general membership, I take this opportunity of again testifying to my appreciation of the honor and trust conferred on me. This alone would inspire one to devote his very best efforts in behalf of his organization. I promise to do the best in my power to prove worthy of the confidence reposed in me.

A mere play of words for effect or otherwise should find no place in a financial report, neither should excuses be considered, and you are assured that neither one is intended.

The American Labor movement has not only made the world better but has done the greatest good in America where today better conditions for the toilers exist than in any other country and those conditions are due solely to the efforts made by these toilers collectively.

The early struggles of historical Boston, which place we have chosen for our deliberations should inspire this Convention to fearlessly meet the existing conditions without hesitancy in its endeavors to remedy them, just as vigorously as did the early pioneers who never quit nor flinched. They did not try to avoid the responsibility nor wait for the other

colonies to first do their share. They contributed their services, sacrificed their homes and families, suffered and died so that all might be benefitted. With this spirit prevailing, let each delegate realize and unselfishly strive to correct and enact laws that will benefit all.

Lift your organization from the old rut, place it in a position to do greater and better work for our members. Make it a militant organization.

Let the revolutionary spirit that prevailed here in the early days inspire you. Endeavor to advance the interests of your organization that you may see it become a blessing to the members and a strong factor in the labor movement in general.

The idea that your International Union, or its officers possess super-human power and can accomplish with but a fraction of the necessary revenues, similar results as are being obtained by other high dues paying and strongly financed organizations, should be removed from your minds. Avoid fads and fancies; untried theories for raising finances; above all, avoid false economy. No member wants to be called cheap; then make your organization a high priced one, inaugurate a more liberal system of benefits to those in distress. Then, and only then may you expect to exact the full equivalent that should be obtained by an International organization.

Keep in mind the important fact that your organization is an International Union; as such, it should care for, protect and benefit the members throughout its entire jurisdiction; being partial to one section at the expense of another, is neither fair or just. Nor should one section exact, irrespective of its numerical strength, more than its fair share of consideration.

You, Brother Delegates, while in session, are absolute masters of the situation. If you have assembled here with a determination to move ahead, your actions will speedily indicate it, you will make laws and provide means for that purpose.

I hereby submit my financial report for your consideration, covering the period from June 1, 1909 to May 31, 1911 inclusive.

Inasmuch as there was no Convention held in 1909 my complete financial report covering the two years prior to June 1, 1909, was published in full in the September, 1909, issue of "OUR JOURNAL."

Careful attention is called to the tabulated forms which contain full details of all financial transactions in as condensed form as possible. It should prove beneficial to all locals in their resume of monies sent to International headquarters as well as a general view of how the disbursements were distributed in all sections during this period.

Every month a financial report is mailed to every local union, to every International officer and to the Secretary-Treasurer of every District Council. These monthly reports contain in detail itemized accounts of every expenditure and of the entire income.

Our system of bookkeeping is up-to-date and very effective. At the close of business each day the books are balanced, showing the exact standing of the International Union and every local

union before being placed in the fire-proof safe that night.

Of the many thousand dollars received during the last two years less than one hundred was received in currency, practically all money is received by postal money orders, express money orders and checks (locals are cautioned against violating the laws in remitting by cash). The books must show that every cent received is immediately placed in the bank and can only be drawn out by a check drawn by the General Secretary and countersigned by the International President. We pay every bill from the smallest up, by check; the check showing what it is drawn in payment of and when returned by the bank shows the endorsement of the one receiving the money; in addition we require a receipted bill.

OUR JOURNAL.

I herewith respectfully suggest certain changes in reference to OUR JOURNAL, which I believe will prove beneficial:

First. That OUR JOURNAL should be sent direct to each individual member from the International Headquarters by the Editor. The local secretary furnishing, correcting, and keeping up-to-date the local mailing list.

Second. That all display advertising be discontinued, making it solely an official journal.

Third. That the cost for the maintenance of OUR JOURNAL shall be drawn from the general funds, thereby discontinuing the journal assessment.

That an effort be made to compel every local union to elect a correspondent, whose duties it shall be to contribute a short article each month on their respective local conditions. These articles will keep the entire membership thoroughly informed as to the existing conditions.

DEATH BENEFITS.

I find in my experience as your General Secretary that the most distasteful

part of my duties is the rejection of death claims that are illegal. This brings forth a storm of protests from the local and the bitter denunciation from the immediate friends of the deceased, and works to the detriment of the organization in general, even though the laws have been violated, and the member not legally entitled to death benefits.

I would suggest that Section 1 be so amended to read: "That when a member of this organization in *continuous* good standing for one year dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$50.00. If in *continuous* good standing for two or more years, \$100.00."

I will further recommend that the amount of death benefits be increased to \$200.00, graduated. That when a member of this organization in continuous good standing for three years dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$125.00; if in continuous good standing for four years, \$150.00; if in continuous good standing five years, \$175.00; if in continuous good standing for six years, \$200.00.

With possibly a very few exceptions, the cause of the rejection of death claims is on account of the local secretary violating the law in carrying members over the prescribed three months' limit allowed by the International law. I believe that a law should be enacted whereby a local union or its officers who violate the constitution in not suspending a member at the end of the three months, that in event of his death, the local union be held responsible for the member's death claim.

Judge Cushing of the Supreme Court of Cincinnati, has ruled that there is no law in our constitution stating when the dues of our members begin, and on that point, gave a decision against our organization in the Otto Fenery death claim case. Therefore, Article X, Section 20, should be amended to read:

"Initiated members, reinstated mem-

bers, and members depositing withdrawal cards, shall not be taxed for dues for the month in which they are admitted into the organization, their dues to start with the first day of the following month."

I would further recommend that an additional section pertaining to this be enacted to read as follows:

"The dues of all members start on the first day of the month, for that month, and are payable in advance."

There is continual dissatisfaction in reference to the clearance cards. I am of the opinion that when a member leaves the jurisdiction of one local and goes to work under the jurisdiction of another local, the latter should have immediate jurisdiction over this member. The clearance card of the member to be immediately forwarded upon demand of that local, and instead of that local becoming responsible for all charges against the card, they to simply act as a collection agency, and the first money received from the member so transferred to be returned to the local issuing the clearance card for the liquidation of any indebtedness charged against said card.

In order to make the records complete in regards to withdrawn members, I would suggest that a form be adopted to be known as "Application for Withdrawal Cards." This to be filled out in duplicate by the member desiring to withdraw, when acted upon favorably by the local union, one part to be forwarded to the General Secretary before the withdrawal card is granted, same also to apply when a member returns to the organization by depositing withdrawal card.

These few recommendations are merely to correct the gaps as they now appear in our laws. Many other changes that I favor, I have been informed will be covered by resolutions from the delegates.

RECEIPTS.

CASH RECEIPTS FOR EACH MONTH PLUS AMOUNTS ALLOWED.

1909—June	\$2,184 47
July	2,526 10
August	2,598 97
September	4,866 02
October	3,765 50
November	3,689 88
December	3,668 16
1910—January	3,452 63
February	3,595 73
March	5,956 83
April	4,327 25
May	3,866 51
June	3,888 62
July	8,368 13
August	4,247 04
September	3,593 59
October	6,238 28
November	10,198 31
December	9,710 35
1911—January	6,678 49
February	5,619 83
March	5,594 82
April	4,656 41
May	5,837 24
Total Receipts.....	\$119,129 16
Balance June 1, 1909.	1,018 33
	<u>\$120,147 49</u>

EXPENSES.

CASH EXPENSES FOR EACH MONTH PLUS AMOUNTS ALLOWED.

1909—June	\$2,584 43
July	2,373 99
August	3,097 46
September	3,967 58
October	3,812 91
November	3,789 90
December	3,784 53
1910—January	3,468 72
February	3,397 38
March	5,345 31
April	4,792 92
May	3,577 07
June	4,292 50
July	8,518 56
August	4,156 00
September	4,027 56
October	5,535 44
November	10,604 74
December	9,029 11
1911—January	6,811 31
February	6,073 59
March	4,530 66
April	4,135 76
May	6,377 53
Total Expenses.....	<u>\$118,084 96</u>

RECAPITULATION OF RECEIPTS.

Initiations	\$5,286 25
Reinstatements	4,379 00
Per Capita Tax.....	66,627 66
Back Per Capita Tax.....	204 05
Beneficiary	89 95
Supplies	1,225 30
Journal Assessment Plus Ads and Subscriptions.....	9,020 22
Executive Board Service.....	745 35
Old 10c Weekly Assessment.....	30 70
Special 10c Assessment	241 20
Decatur Strike Donation	516 40
Philadelphia Strike Assessment	1,519 60
Kenosha Voluntary Assessment.....	192 05
Ten-cent Weekly Assessment	8,084 85
Xmas Assessment	7,381 50
Amount on Hand, Disbanding Locals.....	371 57
Payment on Promissory Notes.....	334 75
Loaned International on Promissory Notes.....	2,500 00
Refunds	4 15
Protested Checks	32 25
Drawn from Reserve Fund, Deposited International Fund.....	8,770 69
Donation from Local 44 to Philadelphia and New York Strikers.....	275 00
Bail Bond in Fenery Case, Returned by Courts, \$225.55 ; interest \$10.13..	235 68
Overages	1,060 99
	<u>\$119,129 16</u>
Balance, Cash on Hand June 1, 1909.....	1,018 33
Total Receipts	<u>\$120,147 49</u>
Total Expenses	<u>118,084 96</u>
Balance Cash on Hand June 1, 1911.....	<u>\$2,062 53</u>

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Strike Benefits	\$29,658 92
District Councils	10,400 58
Death Benefits	10,350 00
Executive Board Service	4,291 71
Journal	9,561 22
Supplies	885 77
General Printing	4,274 58
Organizing Locals	220 00
T. M. Daly, General Organizer.....	196 55
John Mangan, General Organizer.....	250 00
J. E. Johnson, General Organizer.....	779 26
Frank Reckendorf, General Organizer.....	830 00
Special Organizing Work	3,834 17
A. B. Grout, ex-President, Salary.....	447 59
A. B. Grout, ex-President, Expenses.....	181 90
T. M. Daly, Salary	2,677 41
T. M. Daly, Expenses	3,540 93
Chas. R. Atherton, Salary.....	3,000 00
Chas. R. Atherton, Attending Metal Trades Convention.....	75 00
John E. Burke, Attending Metal Trades Convention.....	50 25
Per Capita Tax to A. F. of L.....	1,450 00
Hatters' Assessment, A. F. of L.....	500 00
Pro Ratio Share Compiling Label Statistics, A. F. of L.....	75 00
Per Capita Tax, Metal Trades Department A. F. of L.....	650 00
Per Capita Tax, Union Label Department A. F. of L.....	66 00
Initiation Fee, Railroad Department A. F. of L.....	25 00
Per Capita Tax to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	128 43
Donation to C. P. R. System Federation R. R. Employees.....	75 00
Office Salaries	3,819 10
Office Rent	1,890 00
Office Expenses	172 34
Office Fixtures	461 85
Postage	1,347 50
Expressage	229 88
Stationery	347 70
Telephone and Telegrams.....	1,137 26
Kerlin and Collins Cases.....	922 75
Auditing Books, International	275 00
Canvassing Board	243 90
Thos. Rumsey, Attending A. F. of L. Convention.....	263 20
Executive Board Meeting, August, 1909.....	1,093 66
Attorney Fees	303 94
Attorney Fees, Kerlin and Collins Cases.....	449 13
Bond on Chas. R. Atherton.....	100 00
Purchase of Promissory Notes from Locals.....	399 45
Protested Checks	32 25
Continuation of Bond in Fenery Case	5 00
Amount Advanced on Kerlin and Collins Bail Fund Plus Interest.....	2,528 25
Loans to International on Promissory Notes Plus Interest.....	3,436 43
Refunds	38 15
Donation to Philadelphia and New York Strikers by Local 44.....	275 00
Deposited Reserve Fund	8,718 25
Miscellaneous	212 54
Over Payments	907 16

Total Expenses\$118,084 96

MONTHLY RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 1, 1909, TO MAY 31, 1911.

MONTH	Init.	Rein.	P. C. T.	B. P. C. T.	Bene.	Supplies	Journal Asst. Plus Ads and Sub.	Ex. Bd. Service	Old 10c Weekly Asst.	Special 10c Asst.	Decatur Strike Donation	Philadelphia Strike Asst.	Kenosha Vol. Asst.	10c Weekly Asst.	Christmas Asst.	Miscellaneous	Overpay- ments	Totals
June, 1909	134 00	156 00	1,715 75	2 10	4 55	19 25	66 22	43 00	.....	7 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	31 70	2,184 47
July, "	171 00	161 00	2,088 10	4 90	3 50	32 18	8 17	25 00	.....	6 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 75	19 25	2,526 10
Aug., "	204 00	123 00	2,126 75	1 40	3 50	56 35	23 72	5 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 70	39 55	2,598 97
Sept., "	206 00	142 00	2,591 81	9 10	3 50	84 64	974 37	15 00	.....	12 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	755 10	71 90	4,866 02
Oct., "	228 00	207 00	2,440 45	7 00	3 85	60 20	514 50	160 70	4 00	40 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	49 45	3,765 50
Nov., "	269 00	308 00	2,544 70	14 20	4 20	34 63	150 80	12 15	.....	63 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239 45	49 35	3,689 88
Dec., "	514 50	243 00	2,642 50	7 70	3 15	59 93	110 65	35 30	.....	13 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 65	18 38	3,668 16
Jan., 1910	148 00	170 00	2,532 50	2 45	2 80	52 70	394 53	.....	26 70	38 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37 30	47 30	3,452 63
Feb. "	175 75	129 00	2,837 35	5 60	3 15	54 75	273 48	15 00	.....	14 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56 50	30 20	3,595 73
Mar., "	234 00	194 00	2,738 05	8 75	3 15	33 45	1,325 43	7 40	.....	30 30	429 80	873 75	.....	.....	.....	31 75	47 00	5,956 83
Apr., "	268 00	285 00	2,776 95	5 95	3 15	32 73	351 72	35 00	.....	2 75	83 60	424 15	.....	.....	.....	45 50	12 75	4,327 25
May, "	309 00	242 00	2,764 30	2 10	3 15	35 64	116 21	.....	.....	.....	3 00	178 70	.....	.....	.....	70 85	141 56	3,866 51
June, "	250 00	240 00	3,091 90	9 10	5 25	52 45	91 17	45 00	.....	.....	.....	15 40	.....	.....	.....	28 30	60 05	3,888 62
July, "	184 00	195 00	3,038 00	8 75	3 85	35 38	12 85	25 00	.....	.....	.....	18 60	.....	.....	.....	4,826 00	20 70	8,368 13
Aug., "	226 00	152 00	3,269 90	2 80	3 85	120 57	170 55	30 00	.....	1 90	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	243 22	18 75	4,247 04
Sept., "	253 00	179 00	2,721 60	15 65	3 85	50 49	69 45	10 00	.....	1 05	.....	1 50	.....	.....	.....	209 00	79 00	3,593 59
Oct., "	250 00	198 00	3,440 50	22 75	3 85	77 43	1,425 10	66 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	153 25	.....	.....	544 25	56 65	6,238 28
Nov., "	205 00	188 00	2,683 80	3 50	3 85	38 71	370 70	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38 80	5,624 80	.....	1,005 30	30 85	10,198 31
Dec., "	176 00	147 00	2,798 90	18 90	3 85	53 75	83 05	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,071 35	3,751 75	1,552 90	7 90	9,710 35
Jan., 1911	334 00	133 00	2,989 95	12 15	3 85	29 36	132 79	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	799 70	1,551 05	649 34	15 80	6,678 49
Feb., "	104 00	122 00	3,186 60	4 90	3 85	48 78	120 85	32 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 05	1,233 00	332 00	94 30	5,619 83
Mar., "	149 00	154 00	2,899 40	15 75	4 55	44 37	928 67	65 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188 50	496 20	557 73	91 35	5,594 82
Apr., "	166 00	136 00	2,805 75	4 90	3 85	36 41	844 55	14 50	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	42 70	114 25	466 30	16 20	4,656 41
May, "	128 00	175 00	3,902 15	13 65	3 85	81 15	460 69	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 75	235 25	780 20	11 05	5,837 24
Totals.....	\$5,286 25	\$4,379 00	\$66,627 66	\$204 05	\$89 95	\$1,225 30	\$9,020 22	\$745 35	\$30 70	\$241 20	\$516 40	\$1,519 60	\$192 05	\$8,084 85	\$7,381 50	\$12,524 09	\$1,060 99	\$119,129 16

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL LOCALS, SHOWING FOR WHAT PURPOSE SAME WERE RECEIVED,
ALSO RECEIPTS FROM ALL OTHER SOURCES.

LOCAL	Init.	Rein.	P. C. T.	B.P.C.T.	Bene.	Supplies	Journal Asst. plus Ads and Sub- scripti's	Ex. Board Service	Old 10c Weekly Asst.	Special 10c Asst.	Decatur Strike Donati'n	Phila- delphia Strike Asst.	Kenosha Vol. Asst.	10c Weekly Asst.	Christ- mas Asst.	Totals
1.....	161 00	352 00	4,703 30	11 80	.....	24 30	585 25	20 40	.....	.....	10 00	61 30	.....	600 00	576 80	7,106 15
2.....	73 00	69 00	1,050 00	35	.....	52 65	133 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	59 50	.....	160 00	161 00	1,758 50
3.....	71 00	148 00	1,547 35	2 45	.....	14 05	204 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....	24 50	.....	206 10	188 00	2,410 95
4.....	6 00	31 00	339 50	1 05	.....	4 95	41 00	28 50	.....	35	5 00	.....	5 00	43 40	43 00	548 75
5.....	50 00	69 00	958 30	35	.....	24 25	118 00	.....	.....	.....	10 00	32 00	.....	115 90	125 00	1,502 80
6.....	153 00	387 00	4,408 25	4 20	1 75	17 95	521 50	5 00	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....	608 50	610 10	6,731 25
7.....	64 00	54 00	617 40	5 50	.....	16 50	80 25	44 60	.....	.....	10 00	36 00	5 00	90 90	90 00	1,114 15
8.....	21 00	64 00	998 90	35	.....	7 65	116 50	.....	.....	.....	4 40	21 00	5 80	128 80	75 00	1,443 40
9.....	8 00	22 00	2,494 80	10 85	86 10	3 60	295 25	.....	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	283 60	284 00	3,638 20
10.....	51 00	46 00	490 35	2 80	.....	27 75	81 00	31 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62 80	63 00	856 20
11 Holyoke, Mass.	4 00	14 00	10 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 85
11 Norwalk, O. ....	.....	.....	36 05	1 05	.....	8 20	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	11 00	10 00	75 30
12.....	146 25	92 00	2,232 30	3 15	.....	28 75	278 75	.....	.....	.....	10 00	46 00	.....	243 80	252 00	3,333 00
13.....	37 00	64 00	1,192 80	.....	.....	8 85	139 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	42 50	15 00	145 70	155 00	1,849 85
14.....	7 00	6 00	187 95	1 75	.....	30	21 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	.....	19 00	19 00	273 25
15.....	28 00	50 00	661 15	35	.....	1 95	100 00	.....	.....	37 50	6 00	22 50	.....	86 20	86 00	1,079 65
16.....	6 00	4 00	104 65	70	.....	3 38	10 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	132 98
17.....	55 00	42 00	588 35	2 10	.....	9 95	72 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 00	.....	59 50	59 00	923 15
18.....	2 00	.....	50 05	.....	.....	2 23	7 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	.....	6 50	7 00	78 53
19.....	14 00	12 00	557 20	1 40	.....	5 05	63 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	59 60	60 00	777 75
20.....	52 00	10 00	428 75	70	.....	7 88	43 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	542 33
21.....	28 00	39 00	633 85	3 50	.....	1 65	75 75	15 00	.....	.....	10 00	7 50	.....	83 70	86 00	983 95
22.....	35 00	58 00	86 45	.....	.....	30	14 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 40	4 00	244 90
*23.....	128 00	4 00	381 85	35	.....	2 85	42 25	.....	.....	.....	10 00	36 00	.....	85 60	80 00	770 90
24.....	29 00	24 00	138 60	1 05	.....	4 95	18 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 00	6 50	33 20	36 00	302 55
25.....	55 00	78 00	855 75	2 10	.....	21 55	97 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 20	1 70	97 95	52 85	1,302 35
26.....	21 00	10 00	291 55	.....	.....	1 40	33 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 50	.....	44 10	45 00	460 80
*27.....	13 00	16 00	152 60	.....	.....	4 60	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210 70
28.....	27 00	4 00	69 30	35	.....	20	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	8 90	8 00	131 00
29.....	4 00	4 00	206 50	.....	.....	8 30	25 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	25 00	297 30

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL LOCALS—Continued.

LOCAL	Init.	Rein.	P. C. T.	B. P. C. T.	Bene.	Supplies	Journal Asst. plus Ads and Sub-scripti's	Ex. Board Service	Old 10c Weekly Asst.	Special 10c Asst.	Decatur Strike Donati'n	Phila-delphia Strike Asst.	Kenosha Vol. Asst.	10c Weekly Asst.	Christ-mas Asst.	Totals
*63 Newcastle, Pa.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00
64.....	8 00	2 00	463 75	.....	.....	9 20	54 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 00	44 00	626 95
*65.....	4 00	2 00	203 35	.....	.....	45	21 50	.....	.....	.....	8 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....	240 30
66.....	1 00	8 00	241 50	.....	.....	95	32 25	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	308 70
67.....	38 00	13 00	387 10	3 50	.....	2 05	47 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45 00	45 00	580 65
68.....	45 00	95 00	813 60	35	.....	37 26	94 75	64 05	.....	.....	20 00	.....	.....	87 70	87 00	1,344 71
69.....	29 00	6 00	24 85	.....	.....	.....	8 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 10
*70.....	9 00	8 00	7 00	.....	.....	1 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 25
71.....	7 00	9 00	7 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 70
*72.....	2 00	2 00	70 70	35	.....	5 15	7 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	9 40	8 00	109 35
73.....	20 00	16 00	204 05	.....	.....	5 50	31 95	.....	.....	22 90	.....	.....	.....	20 00	.....	320 40
*74 Rock Island, Ill.....	11 00	.....	28 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39 70
74 Fitchburg, Mass.....	.....	6 00	19 60	35	.....	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	40 95
*75 Rockford, Ill.	2 00	.....	34 30	70	.....	.....	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 50
75 New Haven, Conn.....	33 00	.....	43 05	.....	.....	20	7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83 75
76.....	5 00	10 00	353 50	1 75	.....	5 61	35 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 50	.....	45 40	45 00	520 26
*77 Schenectady, N. Y.....	123 00	.....	220 15	.....	.....	1 30	14 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 70	.....	.....	.....	364 40
77 Detroit, Mich.	14 00	.....	8 40	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 40
*78.....	12 00	8 00	15 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35 75
79.....	11 00	4 00	259 35	35	.....	8 45	29 75	.....	.....	17 30	.....	12 50	7 50	33 00	36 00	419 20
80.....	25 00	8 00	296 16	1 40	.....	3 18	38 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	19 50	.....	39 60	49 00	484 84
81.....	51 00	.....	224 70	.....	.....	4 65	26 50	25 00	.....	.....	.....	14 50	2 00	27 80	26 00	402 15
82.....	137 00	30 00	387 45	.....	.....	3 90	51 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 00	50 00	711 10
*83.....	275 00	12 00	896 70	.....	.....	10 60	113 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226 30	.....	1,534 10
84.....	3 00	.....	85 40	.....	.....	10	9 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 30	.....	9 00	9 00	119 30
85.....	66 00	.....	207 90	1 75	.....	2 80	27 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 50	53 00	410 20
86.....	69 00	.....	168 70	.....	.....	10	25 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 30	.....	309 35
87.....	26 00	2 00	57 40	.....	.....	20	11 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 30	24 00	145 40
*88.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
89.....	18 00	14 00	189 00	35	.....	7 28	24 00	7 50	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	32 00	32 00	328 15
90.....	39 00	92 00	756 70	35	.....	10 75	90 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34 00	75 00	1,097 80
*91.....	45 00	6 00	253 75	35	.....	13 13	24 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	13 70	.....	366 68

TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM ALL LOCALS—Continued.

LOCAL	Init.	Rein.	P. C. T.	B. P. C. T.	Bene.	Supplies	Journal Asst. plus Ads and Sub-scripti's	Ex. Board Service	Old 10c Weekly Asst.	Special 10c Asst.	Decatur Strike Donat'n	Phila-delphia Strike Asst.	Kenosha Vol. Asst.	10c Weekly Asst.	Christ-mas Asst.	Totals
156.....	5 00	28 00	175 35	.....	.....	70	23 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 50	.....	22 70	23 00	283 00
158.....	84 00	34 00	452 20	3 50	.....	5 40	56 75	10 00	.....	.....	10 00	9 50	.....	82 50	81 00	828 85
*160.....	1 00	4 00	69 65	.....	.....	35	7 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82 75
169.....	15 00	36 00	523 60	70	.....	9 53	62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	29 30	.....	52 50	52 00	780 63
171.....	28 00	51 00	392 00	3 50	.....	12 81	96 00	42 95	.....	9 60	5 00	25 00	.....	51 00	50 00	766 86
172.....	12 00	2 00	126 35	35	.....	2 10	6 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	155 55
174.....	4 00	10 00	243 95	1 35	.....	10	29 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 90	.....	25 00	26 00	352 30
175.....	22 00	59 00	762 30	2 10	.....	8 15	94 00	5 00	.....	22 00	10 00	42 00	.....	100 00	99 00	1,203 55
177.....	4 00	53 00	307 65	.....	.....	7 50	55 25	.....	.....	.....	5 00	22 00	.....	34 90	34 00	518 30
179.....	19 00	12 00	338 45	35	.....	11 25	39 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 00	.....	44 00	45 00	536 30
181.....	.....	.....	69 30	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 50	.....	3 00	2 00	76 30
183.....	13 00	8 00	124 25	.....	.....	5 55	16 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	12 00	191 05
*184.....	97 00	8 00	406 00	70	.....	7 50	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	5 00	79 80	80 00	759 00
189.....	41 00	14 00	548 10	1 75	.....	36 65	67 25	.....	.....	33 30	.....	15 00	.....	68 80	69 00	894 85
190.....	13 00	2 00	82 60	35	.....	2 70	10 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	8 40	9 00	130 30
194.....	68 00	57 00	387 80	.....	.....	27 20	53 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 40	49 00	688 65
*207.....	12 00	2 00	43 40	.....	.....	10	9 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 35
221.....	6 00	8 00	94 85	1 40	.....	2 95	5 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	1 40	.....	123 65
234.....	34 00	44 00	263 90	1 40	.....	3 45	33 25	.....	.....	.....	3 40	3 00	.....	24 00	24 00	434 40
*241.....	17 00	2 00	56 35	.....	.....	50	5 50	10 00	.....	.....	15 50	.....	.....	7 00	7 00	120 85
245.....	3 00	12 00	205 45	35	.....	3 43	10 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	15 50	.....	251 48
*252.....	25 00	10 00	107 80	35	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	143 25
254.....	12 00	2 00	168 70	.....	.....	4 10	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 50	.....	25 20	7 30	249 80
255.....	6 00	42 00	249 55	.....	.....	4 21	28 75	15 00	.....	.....	.....	17 50	.....	29 80	28 00	420 81
272.....	22 00	20 00	309 75	.....	.....	15 25	44 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 00	54 00	519 25
280.....	38 00	42 00	720 30	2 45	.....	6 55	78 50	.....	.....	.....	8 00	40 50	.....	.....	97 00	1,033 30
282.....	38 00	.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 20	10 00	137 70
285.....	18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00
292.....	8 00	18 00	240 10	2 10	.....	1 15	24 75	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 80	.....	331 90
296.....	40 00	14 00	314 30	.....	.....	80	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	19 00	.....	39 50	39 00	504 10
297.....	13 00	12 00	200 20	35	.....	50	22 50	.....	.....	.....	5 00	15 00	2 00	23 20	22 00	315 75
320.....	15 00	26 00	658 35	3 50	.....	12 25	86 00	33 95	.....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	81 40	80 00	1,021 45

325.....	17 00	8 00	296 10	70	.....	14 65	34 75	30 00	.....	.....	22 00	.....	5 00	37 10	40 00	505 30
328.....	4 00	8 00	196 00	.....	.....	2 63	28 25	5 00	.....	.....	.....	12 50	.....	21 50	22 00	299 88
330.....	12 00	4 00	284 20	2 10	.....	1 70	36 00	30 00	.....	.....	10 00	18 50	5 00	31 80	30 00	465 30
335.....	62 00	54 00	1,698 55	18 80	.....	25 06	189 00	22 50	.....	.....	10 00	38 25	.....	106 50	98 00	2,322 66
337.....	4 00	2 00	73 50	35	.....	4 95	9 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	7 00	7 00	112 05
*209.....	.....	.....	14 70	.....	.....	.....	3 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 70
*323.....	.....	2 00	3 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 05

RECEIPTS FROM ALL
 OTHER SOURCES

MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

Harry Kraus	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50
James Hammond	7 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 00	.....	8 60
Phil Hammond	8 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 40
Herman Knabel	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 25
Geo. Warfield	8 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 40
John M. Schuler.....	6 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 30
Wm. P. Shea.....	11 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 25
Fred Garrard	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75
C. H. Conger.....	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
J. Wm. Godall.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Mrs. H. E. Sinnett.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 40	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 75
District Council No. 9.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
District Council No. 13.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 25
Supplies.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 98
Geo. Leary, refunded on Ex- ecutive Board service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 80
Journal ads & subscriptions.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013 57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,013 57

Totals	\$5,286 25	\$4,379 00	\$66,627 66	\$204 05	\$89 95	\$1,225 30	\$9,020 22	\$745 35	\$30 70	\$241 20	\$516 40	\$1,519 60	\$192 05	\$8,084 85	\$7,381 50	\$105,544 08
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* Suspended.

[illegible]

**TAXES RECEIVED FROM GOOD STANDING LOCALS AND RETURNS
GIVEN FOR STRIKE AND DEATH BENEFITS.**

Local No.	City.	P. C. T. and Back P. C. T. Received.	Paid Death Benefits.	Paid Strike Benefits.
1—	Detroit Mich.....	\$4,715 10	\$600 00	\$59 20
2—	Toledo, Ohio	1,050 35	.....	435 00
3—	Cleveland, Ohio	1,549 80	200 00	362 55
4—	Piqua, Ohio	340 55	.....	.....
5—	Dayton, Ohio	958 65	.....	.....
6—	Chicago, Illinois	4,412 45	600 00	1,572 15
7—	Grand Rapids, Michigan.....	622 90	.....	300 00
8—	Meriden, Connecticut	999 25	200 00	100 00
9—	Elizabeth, New Jersey.....	2,505 65	900 00	.....
10—	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	493 15	.....	90 00
11—	Norwalk, Ohio	37 10	.....	.....
12—	Brooklyn, New York	2,235 45	600 00	3,596 25
13—	St. Louis, Missouri	1,192 80	200 00	.....
14—	Seattle, Washington	189 70	.....	.....
15—	Syracuse, New York	661 50	.....	115 00
16—	La Porte, Indiana.....	105 35	.....	.....
17—	Buffalo, New York.....	590 45	100 00	.....
18—	La Crosse, Wisconsin	50 05	.....	.....
19—	Cleveland, Ohio.....	558 60	.....	15 00
20—	New York City, New York.....	429 45	.....	420 00
21—	Toronto, Ont. Can.....	637 35	.....	205 00
22—	Erie, Pennsylvania	86 45	.....	.....
24—	Kokomo, Indiana	139 65	.....	.....
25—	New Haven, Connecticut	857 85	.....	.....
26—	Hamilton, Ont. Can.....	291 55	.....	.....
28—	Troy, Ohio	69 65	.....	.....
29—	Albany, New York	206 50	200 00	145 00
30—	Springfield, Massachusetts.....	786 80	.....	.....
31—	Battle Creek, Michigan	27 65	.....	.....
32—	London, Ont., Canada	245 70	.....	.....
33—	Waterbury, Connecticut	11 55	.....	.....
34—	New York City, New York.....	1,518 65	300 00	2,658 50
35—	Hartford, Connecticut	974 75	300 00	95 00
36—	Burlington, Wisconsin	39 20	.....	.....
37—	New Haven Connecticut	131 25	.....	.....
38—	Jamestown, New York	222 95	.....	260 00
40—	Bridgeport, Connecticut	123 20	50 00	.....
41—	Dunkirk, New York.....	39 20	.....	.....
42—	Little Falls, New York.....	250 25	.....	.....
43—	Hamilton, Ohio	605 40	.....	.....
44—	Newark, New Jersey	2,745 05	950 00	285 00
45—	Kenosha, Wisconsin	564 90	100 00	190 85
46—	Akron, Ohio	17 50	.....	.....
47—	Amesbury, Massachusetts.....	472 50	.....	20 00
48—	Middletown, Ohio	215 25	.....	.....
49—	Rock Island, Illinois	630 00	.....	.....
50—	Watertown, Massachusetts	105 70	.....	.....
52—	Thompsonville, Connecticut	191 45	.....	.....
55—	Sturgis, Michigan	71 05	.....	.....
56—	Guelph, Ont., Canada.....	29 75	.....	.....
57—	Elmira, New York	297 85	200 00	.....
59—	Hammond, Indiana	15 40	.....	100 00

Local No.	City.	P. C. T. and Back P. C. T. Received.	Paid Death Benefits.	Paid Strike Benefits.
60—	Mansfield, Ohio	148 40	.....	.....
61—	Grand Rapids, Michigan	9 45	.....	.....
64—	Rock Island, Illinois.....	463 75	.....	.....
66—	St. Louis, Missouri	241 50	.....	.....
67—	Los Angeles, California.....	390 60	.....	35 00
68—	Cincinnati, Ohio	813 95	400 00	1,097 50
69—	New Kensington, Pennsylvania.....	24 85	.....	.....
71—	Sidney, Ohio	7 70	.....	.....
73—	Wallingford, Connecticut	204 05	.....	.....
74—	Fitchburg, Massachusetts	19 95	.....	.....
75—	New Haven, Connecticut	43 05	.....	.....
76—	Schenectady, New York	355 25	50 00	.....
77—	Detroit, Michigan	8 40	.....	.....
79—	Troy, New York	259 70	200 00	.....
80—	Westfield, Massachusetts	297 56	100 00	.....
81—	Rock Island, Illinois	224 70	.....	.....
82—	Rock Island, Illinois	387 45	.....	.....
84—	Orange, Massachusetts	85 40	100 00	.....
85—	Chicago, Illinois	209 65	.....	.....
86—	Chicago, Illinois	168 70	.....	90 00
87—	Davenport, Iowa	57 40	.....	.....
89—	Racine, Wisconsin	189 35	.....	.....
90—	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	757 05	100 00	153 55
	Philadelphia, Pa. (Locals 90, 91, 92, jointly) .....	.....	.....	11,033 35
92—	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1,311 80	100 00	.....
93—	Portland, Oregon	61 95	.....	.....
95—	Boston, Massachusetts	1,340 50	500 00	95 00
96—	Carleton Place, Ont., Canada.....	92 40	.....	.....
97—	St. Catherines, Ont. Canada.....	126 00	.....	.....
101—	Camden, New Jersey	191 80	.....	.....
102—	Springfield, Ohio	171 85	.....	.....
103—	Lowell, Massachusetts	119 00	.....	75 00
106—	Tacony, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	696 85	.....	.....
111—	Quincy, Illinois	406 70	100 00	20 00
113—	Rochester, New York.....	920 50	150 00	280 00
114—	Aurora, Illinois	255 85	100 00	105 00
115—	Peoria, Illinois	75 60	.....	.....
118—	Athol, Massachusetts	399 00	100 00	.....
121—	Paterson, New Jersey.....	145 60	.....	.....
125—	Watertown, New York.....	333 20	.....	175 00
126—	New Britain, Connecticut.....	253 40	100 00	.....
127—	Watertown, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
128—	San Francisco, California	543 20	.....	30 00
137—	Hannibal, Missouri	73 50	.....	.....
138—	Belleville, Illinois	197 75	.....	928 40
139—	Northampton, Massachusetts	244 65	.....	125 00
140—	Trenton, New Jersey	238 70	.....	.....
144—	Lyons, Iowa	195 30	100 00	.....
146—	Kansas City, Missouri	284 55	.....	.....
154—	Taunton, Massachusetts	224 00	.....	135 00
156—	Geneva, New York	175 35	.....	.....
158—	San Francisco, California	455 70	100 00	280 00
169—	Norwich, Connecticut	524 30	100 00	.....
171—	Indianapolis, Indiana	395 50	50 00	50 00

Local No.	City.	P. C. T. and Back P. C. T. Received.	Paid Death Benefits.	Paid Strike Benefits.
172—	Detroit, Michigan	126 70	100 00	.....
174—	Miller's Falls, Massachusetts.....	245 30	100 00	.....
175—	Kensington, Illinois	764 40	.....	.....
177—	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	307 65	.....	.....
179—	Woodstock, Illinois	338 80	100 00	.....
181—	Unionville, Connecticut	69 30	.....	.....
183—	Southington, Connecticut	124 25	.....	.....
189—	Newark, New Jersey	549 85	300 00	440 00
190—	Plainfield, New Jersey	82 95	.....	.....
194—	Jersey City, New Jersey	387 80	.....	.....
221—	Freeport, Illinois	96 25	.....	161 90
234—	Fremont, Ohio	265 30	.....	.....
245—	Decatur, Illinois	205 80	.....	2,290 00
254—	Denver, Colorado	168 70	.....	.....
255—	East Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	249 55	.....	.....
272—	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	309 75	100 00	.....
280—	Newark, New Jersey	722 75	.....	.....
282—	New York City, N. Y.....	70 00	.....	.....
285—	Newark, New Jersey .....	.....	.....	.....
292—	Southbridge, Massachusetts	242 20	100 00	.....
296—	New York City, New York	314 30	.....	.....
297—	Elyria, Ohio	200 55	.....	.....
320—	Montreal, Canada	661 85	100 00	308.35
325—	Evansville, Indiana	296 80	.....	200 00
328—	Royersford, Pennsylvania	196 00	100 00	.....
330—	South Bend, Indiana	286 30	.....	25 00
335—	Elkhart, Indiana	1,717 35	500 00	.....
337—	Southfields, New York	73 85	.....	.....
	Members at Large	56 70	.....	.....
		\$61,273 61	\$9,450 00	\$29,157 55

**TAXES RECEIVED FROM SUSPENDED LOCALS AND RETURNS GIVEN
FOR STRIKE AND DEATH BENEFITS.**

Local No.	City.	P. C. T. and Back P. C. T. Received.	Paid Death Benefits.	Paid Strike Benefits.
11—	Holyoke, Massachusetts	\$10 85	.....	.....
23—	Detroit, Michigan	382 20	.....	.....
27—	Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts	152 60	\$100 00	.....
33—	New Kensington, Pennsylvania	28 70	.....	.....
39—	Indianapolis, Indiana	7 70	.....	.....
46—	New York City, New York.....	22 75	.....	.....
51—	Anderson, Indiana	99 40	.....	.....
53—	Kenosha, Wisconsin	3 50	.....	\$54 00
54—	Derby, Connecticut	1 75	.....	.....
54—	Beloit, Wisconsin	49 00	.....	.....
55—	Boston, Massachusetts .....	.....	.....	.....
58—	Ft. Wayne, Indiana	29 75	.....	.....
61—	New York City, N. Y.....	107 50	100 00	.....
62—	Jersey City, N. J.....	122 85	.....	.....
63—	Toronto, Ont., Canada.....	6 65	.....	.....
63—	New Castle, Pennsylvania .....	.....	.....	.....

Local No.	City.	P. C. T. and		
		Back P. C. T.	Paid Death	Paid Strike
		Received.	Benefits.	Benefits.
65—	Haydenville, Massachusetts	203 35	200 00	.....
70—	Kittanning, Pennsylvania	7 00	.....	.....
72—	Richmond, Indiana	71 05	.....	.....
74—	Rock Island, Illinois	28 70	.....	.....
75—	Rockford, Illinois	35 00	.....	.....
77—	Schenectady, N. Y.....	220 15	.....	.....
78—	Schenectady, N. Y.....	15 75	.....	.....
83—	Chicago, Illinois	896 70	150 00	170 00
88—	Decatur, Illinois .....	.....	.....	.....
91—	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	254 10	.....	.....
94—	Flint, Michigan	69 30	100 00	100 00
98—	Newark, N. J.....	393 75	.....	.....
99—	St. Louis, Missouri.....	462 35	100 00	.....
100—	Belleville, Ont., Canada.....	127 75	.....	.....
105—	Tacony, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	.....	.....	.....
116—	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	48 65	.....	.....
124—	Columbus, Ohio	122 85	.....	.....
132—	Cleveland, Ohio	453 75	50 00	.....
133—	Dayton, Ohio	3 85	.....	.....
140—	Waukeegan, Illinois	11 80	.....	.....
151—	Worcester, Massachusetts—First Local....	.....	.....	.....
151—	Worcester, Massachusetts—Second Local..	70 35	.....	.....
153—	Hartford, Connecticut	259 35	.....	.....
155—	Bay State, Massachusetts.....	75 25	.....	.....
160—	Cleveland, Ohio	69 65	.....	.....
184—	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	406 70	.....	50 00
207—	Waterbury, Connecticut	43 40	100 00	.....
241—	Decatur, Illinois	56 35	.....	35 00
252—	Cleveland, Ohio	108 15	.....	.....
209—	New Kensington, Pennsylvania	14 70	.....	83 37
323—	Kokomo, Indiana	3 15	.....	9 00
		\$5,558 10	\$900 00	\$501 37

RECAPITULATION OF PER CAPITA TAX AND BACK PER CAPITA TAX, STRIKE PAY AND DEATH BENEFITS PAID FROM GOOD STANDING AND SUSPENDED LOCALS.

Per Capita Tax from all Locals.....	\$66,627 66
Back Per Capita Tax from all Locals.....	204 05
Total.....	\$66,831 71
Per Capita Tax and Back Per Capita Tax—Good Standing Locals.....	\$61,273 61
Per Capita Tax and Back Per Capita Tax—Suspended Locals.....	5,558 10
Total.....	\$66,831 71
Strike Pay—Good Standing Locals.....	\$29,157 55
Strike Pay—Suspended Locals	501 37
Total.....	\$29,658 92
Death Benefits—Good Standing Locals.....	\$9,450 00
Death Benefits—Suspended Locals	900 00
Total.....	\$10,350 00

**STRIKE BENEFITS PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1909, UNTIL MAY 31, 1911,
GIVING LOCAL NUMBER, CITY, NAME OF FIRM AND
THE AMOUNT RECEIVED.**

Lo. No.	City.	Name of Firm.	Amount Received.
1—	Detroit, Mich.....	Detroit Brass Co.....	\$59 20
2—	Toledo, Ohio	Western Gas & Fixture Co.....	135 00
2—	Toledo, Ohio	Toledo Chandelier Co.....	300 00
3—	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Cleveland Foundry Co.....	117 55
3—	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Morreau Gas Fixture Co.....	195 00
3—	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Born Steel Range Co.....	35 00
3—	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Central Plating Co.....	10 00
3—	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Northern Ohio Plating Co.....	5 00
6—	Chicago, Ill.....	American Cutlery Co.....	1,337 15
6—	Chicago, Ill.....	Home Stove Co.....	235 00
7—	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	Grand Rapids Show Case Co.....	245 00
7—	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	J. Knappe Co.....	55 00
8—	Meriden, Conn.....	Meriden Fire Arms Co.....	100 00
10—	Milwaukee, Wis.....	Garage Equipment Co.....	90 00
12—	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Brooklyn Brass Mfg. Co.....	311 55
12—	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Greater New York Strike.....	3,179 70
12—	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Sklar Surgical Instrument Co.....	60 00
12—	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	Weisglass Bed Co.....	45 00
15—	Syracuse, N. Y.....	Franklin Mfg. Co.....	115 00
19—	Cleveland, Ohio	Loew Filter Co.....	15 00
20—	New York City, N. Y...	Saxon Lamp Co.....	420 00
21—	Toronto, Ont., Can.....	Sommerville Brass Co.....	205 00
29—	Albany, N. Y.....	Cox Brass Mfg. Co.....	145 00
34—	New York City, N. Y...	Greater New York Strike.....	2,578 50
34—	New York City, N. Y...	Weisglass Bed Co.....	80 00
35—	Hartford, Conn.....	Royal Typewriter Co.....	95 00
44—	Newark, N. J.....	Star Spring Bed Co.....	195 00
44—	Newark, N. J.....	Wierner & Barnett Saddlery Co.....	90 00
38—	Jamestown, N. Y.....	Weber & Knapp Co.....	260 00
45—	Kenosha, Wis.....	Badger Brass Co. No. 2.....	190 85
47—	Amesbury, Mass.....	Atwood Castle Co.....	20 00
53—	Kenosha, Wis.....	Badger Brass Co.....	54 00
59—	Hammond, Ind.....	Betz Surgical Instrument Co.....	100 00
67—	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Pacific Hardware Co.....	35 00
68—	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Monitor Stove & Range Co.....	202 50
68—	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Corcoran Lamp Co.....	895 00
83—	Chicago, Ill.....	Otis Elevator Co.....	170 00
86—	Chicago, Ill.....	R. W. Williamson Co.....	50 00
86—	Chicago, Ill.....	Central Chandelier Co.....	40 00
90—	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Miller Lock Co.....	153 55
90, 91, 92—	Philadelphia, Pa...	Philadelphia Sympathetic Strike.....	551 75
90, 91, 92—	Philadelphia, Pa...	Philadelphia Chandelier Strike.....	10,481 60
94—	Flint, Mich.....	Buick Motor Co.....	100 00
95—	Boston, Mass.....	Gillette Safety Razor Co.....	95 00
103—	Lowell, Mass.....	Lamson Consolidated Store Service.....	75 00
111—	Quincy, Ill.....	Quincy Stove Co.....	20 00
113—	Rochester, N. Y.....	National Brass Mfg. Co.....	280 00
114—	Aurora, Ill.....	Aurora Automatic Machine Co.....	105 00
125—	Watertown, N. Y.....	J. B. Wise Mfg. Co.....	175 00
128—	San Francisco, Cal.....	Otto Bechtel Gas & Fixture Co.....	30 00
138—	Belleville, Ill.....	Snyder & Baker Co.....	238 40

Lo. No.	City.	Name of Firm.	Amount Received.
138—	Belleville, Ill.....	Belleville Stove Co., Quality Range Co., Orbon Stove Co.....	90 00
13—	St. Louis, Mo.....	Advanced Local 138 on above strikes to be returned to Local 13 (credited strike pay Local 138).....	400 00
111—	Quincy, Ill.....	Advanced Local 138 on above strikes to be returned to Local 111 (credited strike pay Local 138).....	200 00
139—	Northampton, Mass.....	Clemens Cutlery Co.....	125 00
154—	Taunton, Mass.....	O. G. Thomas Stove Co.....	135 00
158—	San Francisco, Cal.....	Otto Bechtel Gas & Fixture Co.....	280 00
171—	Indianapolis, Ind.....	Prest O' Lite Co.....	50 00
184—	Pittsburg, Pa.....	Pittsburg Brass & Mfg. Co.....	50 00
189—	Newark, N. J.....	Star Spring Bed Co.....	440 00
209—	New Kensington, Pa....	Aluminum Co. of America.....	83 37
221—	Freeport, Ill.....	Stover Mfg. Co.....	115 20
221—	Freeport, Ill.....	Arcade Mfg. Co.....	46 70
241—	Decatur, Ill.....	Faris Mfg. Co.....	35 00
245—	Decatur, Ill.....	Mueller Mfg. Co.....	2,290 00
320—	Montreal, Canada.....	Canadian Pacific R. R.....	308 35
323—	Kokomo, Ind.....	Hoosier Stove Co.....	9 00
325—	Evansville, Ind.....	Southern Stove Co.....	120 00
325—	Evansville, Ind.....	Indiana Stove Co.....	40 00
325—	Evansville, Ind.....	Crescent Stove Co.....	40 00
330—	South Bend, Ind.....	Studebaker Co.....	25 00
Total.....			\$29,658 92

**TABLE SHOWING AMOUNTS PAID IN STRIKE AND DEATH
BENEFITS FROM 1896 TO 1911.**

FOR YEAR ENDING		STRIKE BENEFITS PAID	DEATH BENEFITS PAID
June	1897.....	\$ 4,219 11.....	
"	1898.....	2,123 04.....	
"	1899.....	1,035 00.....	\$ 700 00
"	1900.....	8,552 29.....	1,500 00
"	1901.....	12,717 22.....	2,450 00
"	1902.....	17,783 72.....	3,625 00
"	1903.....	28,212 36.....	4,300 00
"	1904.....	40,544 16.....	9,450 00
"	1905.....	18,181 65.....	8,391 80
7 mo.	1906 ending Jan. 1.....	2,523 45.....	2,964 00
17 mo.	1907 ending June 1.....	23,067 70.....	7,589 75
2 yrs.	1909 ending June 1.....	30,826 05.....	5,750 00
2 yrs.	1911 ending June 1.....	29,658 92.....	10,350 00
Total		\$219,444 67.....	\$57,070 55

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNTS FORWARDED DISTRICT COUNCILS FROM
JUNE 1, 1909 TO MAY 31, 1911.

MONTH	DISTRICT NUMBERS													Totals
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & 11	12	13		
June, 1909.....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	350 00
July, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	.....	350 00
August, ".....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
September, ".....	50 00	100 00	.....	100 00	100 00	100 00	.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....	650 00
October, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	18 33	50 00	.....	368 33
November, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	450 00
December, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	450 00
January, 1910.....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	400 00
February, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	400 00
March, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	400 00
April, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	400 00
May, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	450 00
June, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	450 00
July, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	450 00
August, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	450 00
September, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	32 25	50 00	50 00	50 00	532 25
October, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	550 00
November, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	550 00
December, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	500 00
January, 1911.....	50 00	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	450 00
February, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	50 00	500 00
March, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	450 00
April, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	400 00
May, ".....	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	50 00	50 00	.....	400 00
Totals.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,150 00	.....	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00	\$450 00	\$1,200 00	\$282 25	\$968 33	\$1,200 00	\$350 00	\$10,400 58

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1909, TO MAY 31, 1911.

Star (*) designates disease of the lungs or tuberculosis in some form.

Local No.	NAME	CRAFT	CAUSE OF DEATH	Age	Length of Illness	Length of Membership	Length of Time At Trade	Amount of Benefit
1	George Hughes	Polisher.....	Erysipelas	46	6 days	15 years	22 years.....	100 00
1	Patrick Cotter.....	Polisher.....	Abscess of kidneys.....	24	.....	4 yrs, 7 mo	5 years.....	100 00
1	Henry James	Polisher.....	*Appendicitis, pneumonia	48	10 days	17 yrs, 3 mo	36 years.....	100 00
1	Geo. R. Thomas.....	Polisher.....	*Tuberculosis	35	6 months..	13 years	21 years.....	100 00
1	John Richter	Polisher.....	*Lobar pneumonia	61	5 days	18 yrs, 1 mo	27 years.....	100 00
1	John Koss	Polisher.....	Struck by automobile.....	26	Instant	8 years	8 yrs, 7 mo	100 00
3	Jas. Dawes	Polisher.....	Cirrhosis of liver.....	50	8 mo, 15 d'ys	7 yrs, 4 mo	15 years.....	50 00
3	Martin Carrick	Pol., Buffer & Plater	{ General paralysis from insane { exhaustion	61	5 months ...	8 years	35 years.....	50 00
3	E. C. Toohey.....	Buffer	Sepsis following mastoiditis.....	32	1½ months.	9 years.....	12 years.....	100 00
6	Thomas Prokop	Polisher & Grinder..	Cirrhosis of liver.....	33	1½ years.....	7 years	15 years.....	100 00
6	John Lindquist	Polisher.....	*Tuberculosis	37	1½ years.....	7 yrs, 7 mo	20 years.....	100 00
6	Harry Anderson	Polisher.....	Appendicitis	33	2 weeks.....	6 yrs, 5 mo	15 years.....	100 00
6	Otto Fenery	Polisher and Buffer..	*Bronchial tuberculosis	29	2 months...	5 yrs, 3 mo	12 years.....	100 00
6	James Jos. Turbitt.....	Polisher.....	*Pneumonia	37	10 days	7 yrs, 10 mo	20 years.....	100 00
6	Thomas Meyers	Polisher.....	Gall stone; colic.....	43	1 year	1 yr, 2 mo.	20 years.....	50 00
6	Ben Bartels	Buffer	*Tuberculosis	36	3 months...	1 yr, 2 mo.	12 years.....	50 00
8	Patrick McMahon	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	46	.....	5 years	25 years.....	100 00
8	Bernard Dostman	Buffer.....	*Acute tuberculosis of stomach...	44	6 weeks ...	8 yrs, 6 mo	23 years.....	100 00
9	August Melcher	Polisher.....	Cerebral apoplexy	50	9 months...	13 years	35 years.....	100 00
9	John Schrieber	Polisher.....	Apoplexy	39	12 hours	6 yrs, 3 mo	23 years.....	100 00
9	M. Cavanaugh	Buffer.....	*Tuberculosis	37	13 days	12 yrs, 8 mo	17 years.....	100 00

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—Continued.

Local No.	NAME	CRAFT	CAUSE OF DEATH	Age	Length of Illness	Length of Membership	Length of Time At Trade	Amount of Benefit
9	Geo. Weinrich	Polisher.....	{ Chronic nephritis and chronic { } endocaditis	33	10 days	9 years	11 years.....	100 00
9	Frank Mittledorf	Polisher.....	*Tuberculosis	34	1 year	13 yrs, 6 mo	18 years.....	100 00
9	H. M. Weber	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	60	6 years	14 years	30 years.....	100 00
9	Patrick Finnegan	Polisher.....	*Croupous pneumonia	24	19 days	8 years	8 years.....	100 00
9	John Koffer	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	37	1 year	11 years	11 years.....	100 00
9	Thos. Conners	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	54	5 years	14 yrs, 9 mo	30 years.....	100 00
12	John Fred Wager.....	Buffer.....	*Chronic bronchitis	37	6 days	3 years	17 years.....	100 00
12	Chas. Bewalder	Polisher and Buffer.	Pericarditis	39	3 months...	2 years	19 years.....	100 00
12	Robert Savage	Polisher.....	Cardiac dilatation	62	7 months...	2 years	35 years.....	100 00
12	Wm. Smith	Polisher and Buffer.	{ Chronic interstitial nephritis; { } cirrhosis liver; cardiac asthenia {	48	10 days	2 years	24 years.....	100 00
12	Edward K. Patten.....	Polisher and Buffer.	General sarcomatosis	44	3 months...	15 years	20 years.....	100 00
12	Con. Donohue	Polisher and Buffer.	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	40	3 months...	1 yr, 4 mo.	10 years.....	100 00
13	Chas. Spencer	Buffer.....	Suicide	27	.....	4 yrs, 4 mo	10 years.....	100 00
13	C. B. Ingendorph.....	Polisher.....	Diabetes mellitus	66	1½ years....	12 yrs, 10 mo	22 years.....	100 00
17	John F. Haeberli.....	Polisher.....	Acute septicemia	34	7 days	2 yrs, 9 mo	20 years.....	100 00
27	Bernard McCaffery	Polisher.....	Suicide	31	.....	8 yrs, 8 mo	.....	100 00
29	William H. Fayles.....	Polisher.....	Bright's disease	46	1 year	6 yrs, 10 mo	15 years.....	100 00
29	Chas. Adriance	Polisher.....	*Acute congestion of lungs.....	49	Sudden	4 yrs, 9 mo	32 years.....	100 00
34	Joseph Gaime	Polisher.....	Chronic endocarditis apoplexy...	57	6 weeks ...	8 years	29 years.....	100 00
34	William Kuhl	Polisher.....	Heart disease	52	2 days	7 years	30 years.....	100 00
34	Henry Tuttle	Polisher.....	Carcinoma of gall bladder.....	34	6 mo, 14 d'ys	4 yrs, 9 mo	11 years.....	100 00
35	Geo. F. Dunn.....	Polisher.....	Leukaemia	48	18 weeks ...	4 yrs, 3 mo	35 years.....	100 00

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—Continued.

Local No.	NAME	CRAFT	CAUSE OF DEATH	Age	Length of Illness	Length of Membership	Length of Time At Trade	Amount of Benefit
35	Jas. Costigan	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	35	1 year	8 yrs, 3 mo	20 years.....	100 00
35	John C. Horgan.....	Polisher and Buffer.	Kidney and liver trouble.....	50	8 weeks ...	8 yrs, 8 mo	35 years.....	100 00
40	Patrick Burns	Polisher.....	Caught in shafting.....	38	7 hours	1 yr, 3 mo.	21 years.....	50 00
44	Edward Chapman	Polisher and Buffer.	*Tuberculosis	39	6 months...	2 yrs, 10 mo	15 years.....	100 00
44	Richard A. Turner.....	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	28	7 months...	5 yrs, 10 mo	13 years.....	100 00
44	William Weynen	Polisher.....	*Tuberculosis'	67	6 years	4 yrs, 2 mo	52 years.....	100 00
44	Daniel J. Griffen.....	Buffer.....	Heat exhaustion	41	1 hour	7 yrs, 10 mo	30 years.....	100 00
44	John McDonald	Polisher.....	Mitral regurgitation of heart....	55	5 weeks ...	8 yrs, 8 mo	41 years.....	100 00
44	Geo. H. Kipps.....	Plater	Heart trouble; nephritis	58	11 months...	3 yrs, 5 mo	22 years.....	50 00
44	John F. Carroll.....	Polisher.....	Gas poisoning; suicide	38	Instant	5 yrs, 3 mo	15 years.....	100 00
44	Ed. Merrigan	Polisher and Buffer.	Cirrhosis of liver	56	1 mo, 10 days	12 yrs, 5 mo	33 years.....	100 00
44	Wm. McGill	Polisher.....	*Phthisis pulmonalis	30	6 months...	4 yrs, 4 mo	25 years.....	100 00
44	Thos. O'Grady	Polisher.....	Cholermia	55	12 days	6 years.....	40 years.....	100 00
45	Robert E. McGonegle...	Buffer.....	Chronic dysentery	26	3 months...	7 yrs, 8 mo	8 years.....	100 00
57	James Walsh	Polisher.....	Nephritis	62	6 weeks ...	13 yrs, 8 mo	25 years.....	100 00
57	Thomas Murphy	Polisher.....	*Pneumonia	38	1 week	8 yrs, 3 mo	12 years.....	100 00
61	James Murphy	Brass Molder.....	*Phthisis pulmonalis	35	15 days	2 years.....	.....	100 00
65	James Lawlor	Cock Maker.....	Influenza	67	10 days	7 yrs, 5 mo	45 years.....	100 00
65	Oakley Ames	Brass Worker.....	Sarcoma in glands of neck.....	67	3 years	7 yrs, 10 mo	10 years.....	100 00
68	Kirt King	Polisher.....	*Pneumonia	43	4 days	15 years.....	28 years.....	100 00
68	Wm. Bridges	Buffer.....	*Tuberculosis	26	1 yr, 10 mo.	5 yrs, 7 mo	10 years.....	100 00
68	John Sullivan	Polisher and Buffer.	Acute ear trouble	36	23 days	5 yrs, 6 mo	17 years.....	100 00

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—Continued.

Local No.	NAME	CRAFT	CAUSE OF DEATH	Age	Length of Illness	Length of Membership	Length of Time At Trade	Amount of Benefit
68	Orin D. South.....	Polisher.....	*Chronic lung disease	32	1½ years....	8 yrs, 2 mo	12 years.....	100 00
76	John Stack	Polisher.....	*Pneumonia	55	5 days	10 yrs, 8 mo	11 years.....	50 00
79	John Egan	Polisher.....	Cerebral thrombosis	46	2 months...	8 yrs, 4 mo	23 years.....	100 00
79	Henry Smith	Polisher.....	*Phthisis pulmonalis	65	2 years	9 yrs, 8 mo	28 years.....	100 00
80	Jos. Weaver	Polisher.....	*Chronic bronchitis	39	6 years	7 years.....	12 years.....	100 00
83	John L. Keating.....	Brass Molder.....	Acute dilatation of heart.....	40	10 months...	1 yr, 2 mo.	28 years.....	50 00
83	Frank Smith	Molder	*Pneumonia	38	14 days	1 yr, 4 mo.	.....	50 00
83	Edw. Wren	Molder	*Bronchial pneumonia	39	3 weeks ...	1 yr, 2 mo.	.....	50 00
84	David Smith	Polisher.....	Abscess on the brain.....	44	8 weeks ...	12 yrs, 8 mo	28 years.....	100 00
90	John Troutwine	Polisher and Buffer.	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	28	1 yr, 9 mo.	6 yrs, 4 mo	6 yrs, 4 mo	100 00
92	Sigmund Veil	Chandelier Maker...	{ Cirrhosis of liver; oedema of } lungs	50	14 days	7 yrs, 8 mo	18 years.....	100 00
94	Gustave Stephan	Polisher.....	*Pneumonia .....	.....	9 days	2 yrs, 6 mo	.....	100 00
95	H. W. Beckonert.....	Brass Finisher.....	Cancer of the intestines.....	50	10 weeks ...	8 yrs, 2 mo	30 years.....	100 00
95	Hugo Franz	Pol., Buffer & Plater	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	44	7 months...	2 yrs, 4 mo	32 years.....	100 00
95	Isaac Creighton	Polisher and Buffer.	*Pneumonia	36	1 week	10 yrs, 9 mo	16 years.....	100 00
95	Walter F. Clark.....	Brass Finisher.....	*Pulmonary embolism	54	9 days	9 years.....	21 years.....	100 00
95	Jos. J. Fournier.....	Polisher and Buffer.	*Pneumonia	54	6 days	3 yrs, 10 mo	16 years.....	100 00
99	Henry Bermel	Molder	Acute dilitation of heart.....	56	2 days	11 yrs, 1 mo	.....	100 00
111	Henry Stoemer	Polisher.....	*Tuberculosis	35	5 years	8 yrs, 1 mo	17 years.....	100 00
113	Patrick Lynch	Polisher.....	Myocarditis	39	Instant	1 yr, 2 mo.	12 years.....	50 00
113	Edward J. Heaphy.....	Polisher and Buffer.	*Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	43	13 weeks ...	3 yrs, 2 mo	25 years.....	100 00
114	John Corregan	Polisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	33	1½ years....	11 years.....	11 years.....	100 00

DEATH CLAIMS PAID—Continued.

Local No.	NAME	CRAFT	CAUSE OF DEATH	Age	Length of Illness	Length of Membership	Length of Time At Trade	Amount of Benefit
118	John Flavin	Polisher.....	Myocarditis	51	2 days	9 yrs, 6 mo	10 years.....	100 00
126	Henry Bachand	Polisher.....	Cancer	41	.....	9 yrs, 3 mo	.....	100 00
132	James Musil	Molder	*Tuberculosis	37	4 years	6 yrs, 2 mo	7 years.....	50 00
144	John P. Leahey.....	Polisher and Buffer.	*Acute pneumonia	20	8 days	2 yrs, 2 mo	4 years.....	100 00
158	James E. Fay.....	Brass Finisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	55	10 weeks ...	2 years.....	38 years.....	100 00
169	Owen McGrath	Buffer.....	*Pneumonia	39	2 weeks ...	3 yrs, 8 mo	15 years.....	100 00
171	Fred Linkfelt	Buffer	*Tuberculosis	41	9 months...	1 yr, 8 mo.	15 years.....	50 00
172	Alfred Busby	Lamp Maker	Acute gastritis	29	.....	2 yrs, 8 mo	10 years.....	100 00
174	Michael E. Fitzgerald..	Polisher.....	Effects of operation—prostatitis..	59	30 days	9 yrs, 2 mo	30 years.....	100 00
179	Otto Luetke	Buffer.....	*Tuberculosis	25	3 months...	2 yrs, 10 mo	7 years.....	100 00
189	Ginn Sutera	Brass Turner.....	Apoplexy	57	4 days	2 yrs, 3 mo	7 years.....	100 00
189	Richard Beck	Cock Maker.....	*Phthisis pulmonalis	43	4 months...	3 yrs, 8 mo	20 years.....	50 00
189	Rudolph A. Kling.....	Chandelier Maker...	*Tuberculosis	28	8 weeks ...	4 yrs, 1 mo	5 years.....	50 00
189	William L. Miller.....	Brass Finisher.....	Heart block exhaustion.....	51	8 months...	2 yrs, 6 mo	25 years.....	100 00
207	Michael McNally	Buffer.....	Cardiac failure	29	3 months...	8 years.....	8 years.....	100 00
272	Jos. A. Klopatzki.....	Brass Finisher.....	*Pulmonary tuberculosis	32	4 mo. 18 dys	6 yrs, 2 mo	6 yrs. 2 mo	100 00
292	Nazaire Lamothe	Polisher.....	*Tuberculosis	37	2 years	3 yrs, 4 mo	15 years.....	100 00
320	Samuel Pyper	Brass Finisher.....	Retro pharyngeal abscess.....	35	7 days	3 yrs, 5 mo	6 years.....	100 00
328	Oliver T. Taney.....	Polisher.....	Meningitis	61	10 days	3 yrs, 7 mo	13 years.....	100 00
335	Simon Ream	Brass Worker.....	Cerebral hemorrhage	68	27 weeks ...	2 yrs, 3 mo	4 years.....	100 00
335	Chas. C. Vetter.....	Horn Maker.....	*Pneumonia	56	4 days	2 yrs, 4 mo	15 years.....	100 00
335	Michael Collins	Brass Worker.....	Paralysis	63	2½ days....	3 yrs, 1 mo	8 years.....	100 00
335	William Swinton	Brass Finisher.....	Heart trouble	67	1 week	3 yrs, 10 mo	6 years.....	100 00
335	Jacob Funkhouser	Brass Worker.....	*Acute tuberculosis	37	7 weeks ...	4 yrs, 3 mo	18 years.....	100 00
	Total amount paid in	Death Claims .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$10,350 00

TABLE OF INDEBTEDNESS OF LOCAL UNIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL UNION, SHOWING THEIR STANDING ON MAY 31, 1911, BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE MAY PER CAPITA TAX.

The table does not include locals paid up in full at that date.

Local No.	Init.	Rein.	P. C. T.	B. P. C. T.	Supplies	Journal	Ex. Bd. Service	Old Special 10c Asst.	10c Weekly Asst.	Christmas Asst.	Promissory Note	Totals
3			71 05									71 05
7					2 85							2 85
8										53 00		53 00
9					35							35
10	1 00				1 75							2 75
12				35	95							1 30
13					25							25
14					10							10
16									7 00	7 00		14 00
17		4 00										4 00
18	1 00											1 00
20			17 85		1 00	13 00			51 00	46 00		128 85
22			16 80		86				8 80	55 00		81 46
24		3 00										3 00
25				2 80					10 45	57 15		70 40
29					10							10
32						20						20
33				70								70
37				70								70
40					50							50
44					10							10
45	1 00											1 00
46						1 00	10 00		70	2 00		13 70
47							10 00			29 30	26 15	65 45
61				70								70
66						12 75		43 60	5 40	25 00		86 75
67	3 00											3 00
68	1 00	2 00	29 75		2 70							35 45
69			10 85									10 85
73			25 90	70		38 55		13 10	17 80	39 00		135 05
76			17 15		50	6 50						24 15
82					10							10
86	3 00		15 75							45 00		63 75
90			37 80									37 80
95	3 00		58 45			47 75			44 05	66 00		219 25
102					4 20							4 20
106			159 60		9 00	79 25			18 30	164 00		430 15
113	2 00											2 00
115				35								35
121			13 30			9 50			19 00	19 00		60 80
125					10							10
126	3 00		6 65		10				8 15	19 00	48 55	85 45
127					6 95							6 95
128									3 70	51 00		54 70
154							49 10					49 10
156			8 05		10							8 15
158				35	25							60
172						8 50	40 20		15 00	16 00		79 70
174					10							10
177					1 00							1 00
181			2 45			14 50				1 00		17 95
183			19 95									19 95
189				35	10							45
221			15 75			9 70			11 50	12 00		48 95
245			63 35			19 75	25 00			14 00		122 10
280									94 40			94 40
292			11 55			3 25	10 00			33 00		57 80
320					10							10
335		10 00			4 25							14 25
	\$18 00	\$19 00	\$602 00	\$7 00	\$38 36	\$264 20	\$144 30	\$56 70	\$315 25	\$753 45	\$74 70	\$2,292 96

RECAPITULATION.

Initiations	18 00
Reinstatements	19 00
Per capita tax.....	602 00
Back per capita tax.....	7 00
Supplies	38 36
Journal assessment	264 20
Executive Board—services	144 30
Old special 10-cent assessment.....	56 70
Ten-cent weekly assessment.....	315 25
Christmas assessment	753 45
Promissory notes	74 70
Total.....	\$2,292 96

RESERVE FUND.**Reserve Fund Receipts Sept. 1, 1909, to May 31, 1911.**

INITIATIONS AND REINSTATEMENTS.

1909.		1910.	
September	\$348 00	July	379 00
October	435 00	August	378 00
November	577 00	September	432 00
December	757 50	October	448 00
Interest	6 22	November	393 00
1910.		December	323 00
January	318 00	1911.	
February	304 75	January	467 00
March	428 00	February	226 00
April	553 00	March	305 00
May	551 00	April	302 00
June	490 00	May	303 00
Interest	46 22		
			<hr/> \$8,770 69

AMOUNTS PAID OUT OF RESERVE FUND IN LIQUIDATION OF PROMISSORY NOTES, SEPT. 1, 1909, TO MAY 31, 1911.

Local. No.	Strike Pay.	
1. Detroit Brass Co.....	\$	59 20
3. Cleveland Foundry Co.....		57 10
6. American Cutlery Co.....		1,142 00
8. Meriden Fire Arms Co.....		100 00
12. Brooklyn Brass Manufacturing Co.....		178 20
13. Loan to Belleville, Ill., for strike pay.....		400 00
44. Wierner & Barnett Saddlery Co.....		90 00
45. Badger Brass Manufacturing Co.....		103 70
90. Miller Lock Co.....		153 55
103. Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co.....		50 00
111. Loan to Belleville, Ill., for strike pay.....		200 00
114. Aurora Automatic Machine Co.....		105 00
125. J. B. Wise Manufacturing Co.....		175 00
138. Snyder & Baker, Belleville Stove, Quality Range and Orbon Stove Co.....		282 80
139. Clemens Cutlery Co.....		125 00
221. Stover Mfg. Co. and Arcade Mfg. Co.....		152 10
320. Canadian Pacific R. R. Co.....		308 35
1. Loan to Newark (Ohio) strikers.....		368 00
		<hr/> \$4,050 00

KERLIN AND COLLINS BAIL FUND BEARING 3% INTEREST.

Local No.	Principal.	Interest.	Totals.
2.....	\$ 500 00	\$41 25	\$ 541 25
4.....	50 00	3 75	53 75
9.....	1,000 00	75 00	1,075 00
17.....	50 00	3 75	53 75
21.....	100 00	7 50	107 50
43.....	200 00	15 00	215 00
98.....	100 00	7 50	107 50
99.....	100 00	7 50	107 50
114.....	100 00	9 50	109 50
139.....	100 00	7 50	107 50
			<hr/> \$2,478 25

LOANS FROM LOCAL UNIONS BEARING 3% INTEREST.

Local No.	Principal.	Interest.	Totals.
2.....	\$200 00	\$5 00	\$205 00
3.....	100 00	2 50	102 50
7.....	50 00	1 25	51 25
21.....	100 00	3 75	103 75
48.....	50 00	1 25	51 25
67.....	50 00	1 25	51 25
98.....	200 00	8 00	208 00
113.....	100 00	4 25	104 25
128.....	100 00	3 75	103 75
272.....	50 00	1 25	51 25
			<hr/> \$1,032 25

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS.

Death Claim Local 6—Claim \$100.00 Int. 3%, \$3.50	\$103 50
Death Claim Local 13—Claim \$100.00	100 00
Death Claim Local 335—Claim \$100.00 Int. 3%, \$3.00	103 00
Death Claim Local 335—Claim \$100.00 Int. 3%, \$3.25	103 25
Local 9—Promissory Note on Loan \$500.00, 4% Int., \$20.00..	520 00
Philip B. Smythe, Attorney Fees, \$100, Int. 3%, \$1.50.....	101 50
B. G. Smythe, Attorney Fees, \$175, Int. 3%, \$3.94.....	178 94
	<hr/> \$1,210 19

RECAPITULATION.

Paid Out Strike Pay	\$4,050 00	
Paid Out Promissory Note on K. and C. Bail Fund.....	2,478 25	
Paid Out Promissory Note on Loans.....	1,032 25	
Paid Out Miscellaneous	1,210 19	
	<hr/>	\$8,770 69
		<hr/>
Received Initiations and Reinstatements, plus interest.....		\$8,770 69
		<hr/>
Balance May 31, 1911.....		.....

SUMMARY.

Total debt September 1, 1909.....	\$15,680	16
Interest Computed	245	69
Loan for Philadelphia Strikers at 3%.....	1,200	00
		<hr/>
	\$17,125	85
Debts Cancelled	462	25
		<hr/>
Total	\$16,663	60
Paid	12,831	60
		<hr/>
Balance Owing	\$3,832	00
		<hr/>
Paid from Reserve Fund.....	\$8,770	69
Paid from International Fund.....	4,060	91
		<hr/>
	\$12,831	60

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF EX-PRESIDENT A. B. GROUT, FROM
JUNE 1, 1909, TO AUGUST 17, 1909, INCLUSIVE.**

Year	Month	Salary	R. R. Fare	Telegrams Hotel Expenses, Telephone Stenographer and Miscell.	Total	Drawn for Salary	Drawn for Expenses not incl. Salary	Total Amount Drawn
1909.	May	\$125 00	.....	.....	\$125 00	.....	.....	.....
1909.	June	125 00	\$56 08	\$56 20	240 28	\$125 00	\$50 00	\$175 00
1909.	July	125 00	88 68	49 85	263 53	125 00	110 00	235 00
1909.	August	72 59	41 30	8 80	122 69	197 59	.21 90	219 49
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$447 59	\$186 06	\$114 85	\$751 50	\$447 59	\$181 90	\$629 49

RECAPITULATION.

Drawn for Salary	\$447 59
Drawn for Expenses.....	181 90
	<hr/>
Total Amount Drawn.....	\$629 49
Amount on Hand June 1, 1909.....	119 01
	<hr/>
Total	\$748 50
Salary	\$447 59
Railroad Fare	186 06
Hotel Expenses, Telegrams, etc.....	114 85
	<hr/>
	\$748 50

**FINANCIAL REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT DALY, FROM
AUGUST 18, 1909 TO MAY 31, 1911, INCLUSIVE.**

MONTH	Salary	Railroad Fare	Hotel Expenses, Telegrams, Stenographer, Miscellaneous	Total	Drawn for Salary	Drawn for Expenses, Not Including Salary	Total Amount Drawn
August, 1909..	52 41	6 80	29 25	88 46	52 41	75 00	127 41
September, " ..	125 00	132 45	66 35	324 80	125 00	250 00	375 00
October, " ..	125 00	89 06	75 70	289 76	125 00	155 40	280 40
November, " ..	125 00	57 37	61 75	244 12	125 00	150 00	275 00
December, " ..	125 00	96 44	63 80	285 24	125 00	200 00	325 00
January, 1910..	125 00	49 33	67 75	242 08	125 00	176 08	301 08
February, " ..	125 00	67 87	65 30	258 17	125 00	135 30	260 30
March, " ..	125 00	12 00	64 50	201 50	125 00	175 90	300 90
April, " ..	125 00	92 56	70 00	287 56	125 00	200 00	325 00
May, " ..	125 00	82 52	63 77	271 29	125 00	105 35	230 35
June, " ..	125 00	86 45	64 03	275 48	125 00	195 00	320 00
July, " ..	125 00	48 52	65 50	239 02	125 00	100 00	225 00
August, " ..	125 00	73 01	64 85	263 46	125 00	140 00	265 00
September, " ..	125 00	256 75	78 90	460 65	125 00	395 00	520 00
October, " ..	125 00	92 00	97 00	314 00	125 00	90 10	215 10
November, " ..	125 00	57 56	135 53	318 09	125 00	260 20	385 20
December, " ..	125 00	35 75	66 69	227 44	125 00	180 00	305 00
January, 1911..	125 00	84 75	104 81	314 56	125 00	170 60	295 60
February, " ..	125 00	52 27	73 19	250 46	125 00	50 00	175 00
March, " ..	125 00	44 70	71 30	241 00	125 00	102 00	227 00
April, " ..	125 00	113 30	61 25	299 55	125 00	125 00	250 00
May, " ..	125 00	31 90	72 20	229 10	125 00	110 00	235 00
Totals.....	\$2,677 41	\$1,664 96	\$1,583 42	\$5,925 79	\$2,677 41	\$3,540 93	\$6,218 34

RECAPITULATION.

Drawn for salary	2,677 41	
Drawn for expenses	3,540 93	
		<u>\$6,218 34</u>
Salary	2,677 41	
Railroad fare.....	1,664 96	
Hotel expenses, telegrams, and miscellaneous..	1,583 42	
		<u>5,925 79</u>
Balance in President Daly's hands May 31, 1911.....		\$282 55

NEW LOCALS ORGANIZED SINCE AUGUST 1, 1909.

- Local 91—Philadelphia, Pa. Metal Spinners, on August 20, 1909, by President T. M. Daly and Vice-President Fadigan with 11 charter members.
- Local 61—New York City, Brass Molders, on September 11, 1909, by J. J. Flynn, and General Organizer Jacob Johnson, with 17 charter members.
- Local 151—Worcester, Mass. M. P. B. & P., on October 7, 1909 by John P. White, with 16 charter members.
- Local 81—Rock Island, Ill. Filers and Assemblers, on October 23, 1909, by Roy W. Kelly, with 31 charter members.
- Local 158—San Francisco, Cal. Brass Workers, on October 13, 1909, by V. P. Smith, with 43 charter members.
- Local 241—Decatur, Ill. Brass Molders, on October 26, 1909, by Jacob Johnson, and Vice-President Leberman, with 12 charter members.
- Local 11—Holyoke, Mass. M. P. B. & P., on Nov. 14, 1909, by John P. White, with 7 charter members.
- Local 92—Philadelphia, Pa. Chandelier Makers, on December 3, 1909, by Pres. Daly and Vice-President Fadigan, with 109 charter members.
- Local 133—Dayton, Ohio. Brass Molders, on November 23, 1909, by Jacob Johnson, with 10 charter members.
- Local 28—Troy, Ohio. Mixed Local on December 6, 1909, by Stanley Dennee and J. Johnson, with 8 charter members.
- Local 82—Rock Island, Ill. Machine Operators, on December 5, 1909 by W. W. Britton, with 70 charter members.
- Local 23—Detroit, Mich. Brass Molders, on December 15, 1909, by Jacob Johnson, with 43 charter members.
- Local 24—Kokomo, Ind. M. P. B. & B., by Stanley Dennee, on February 1, 1910, with 10-charter members.
- Local 94—Flint, Mich. M. P. B. & P., on January 25, 1910, by Martin Ludwig, with 9 charter members.
- Local 101—Camden, N. J. M. P. & B., on March 17, 1910, by Geo. Foster, with 28 charter members.
- Local 106—Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. File Makers, on March 17, 1910, by Pres. Daly, with 353 charter members.
- Local 105—Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa. Polishers and Grinders, on April 2, 1910, by President Daly, with 17 charter members.
- Local 88—Decatur, Ill. Brass Workers, on April 16, 1910, by Ed. Leberman, with 14 charter members.
- Local 31—Battle Creek, Mich. M. P. B. & P., on April 16, 1910, by Geo. Bale, with 8 charter members.
- Local 140—Trenton, N. J. B. W. Pol. & B. M., on April 17, 1910, by Geo. Leary, with 32 charter members.
- Local 33—New Kensington, Pa. B. M. & C. M., on April 27, 1910, by Louis Burke & Vice-President Foster, with 15 charter members.
- Local 282—New York City. S. W., on May 1, 1910, by Jno. J. Flynn, with 21 charter members.
- Local 36—Burlington, Wis. Mixed Local on May 3, 1910, by W. W. Britton, with 8 charter members.
- Local 85—Chicago, Ill. Metal Spinners, on May 16, 1910, by Steve Blust, with 12 charter members.
- Local 86—Chicago, Ill. Chandelier Makers, on May 12, 1910, by John J. Kain, with 30 charter members.
- Local 41—Dunkirk, N. Y. B. F. & M. P. on May 15, 1910, by Jos. Stokes, with 10 charter members.
- Local 37—New Haven, Conn. Clock Fitters and Brass Workers, on May 23, 1910, by A. J. Priebe, with 20 charter members.
- Local 74—Fitchburg, Mass. M. P. B. & P., on June 27, 1910, by John P. White, with 7 charter members.
- Local 11—Norwalk, O. M. P. B. & P. on July 14, 1910, by Jas. Gorman, with 13 charter members.
- Local 39—Indianapolis, Ind. Brass Molders, on August 6, 1910, by Stanley Dennee, with 11 charter members.
- Local 53—Kenosha, Wis. Metal Spinners, on September 1, 1910, by W. W. Britton, with 9 charter members.
- Local 54—Beloit, Wis. M. P. B. & P., on September 9, 1910, by W. W. Britton, with 19 charter members.
- Local 46—Akron, Ohio. M. P. B. & P. on Aug. 17, 1910, by John E. Burke, with 8 charter members.

- Local 55—Sturgis, Mich. M. P. B. & P., on September 5, 1910, by Jas. Gorman, with 7 charter members.
- Local 56—Guelph, Ont., Can. M. P. B. & P. on September 4, 1910, by Jno. Drayton, with 11 charter members.
- Local 87—Davenport, Iowa. Inspectors & Tool Grinders, on September 6, 1910, by A. G. Kirk, with 23 charter members.
- Local 22—Erie, Pa. M. P. B. & P., on September 14, 1910, by Robt. Henninger, with 7 charter members.
- Local 58—Ft. Wayne, Ind. M. P. B. & P., on October 21, 1910, by Stanley Dennee, with 8 charter members.
- Local 59—Hammond, Ind. M. P. B. & P., on November 19, 1910, by W. W. Britton, with 8 charter members.
- Local 63—New Castle, Pa. Mixed Local, on November 22, 1910, by Robt. Henninger, with 7 charter members.
- Local 69—New Kensington, Pa. M. P. B. & P., on December 17, 1910, by Robt. Henninger, with 8 charter members.
- Local 75—New Haven, Conn. Brass Workers, on December 22, 1910, by A. J. Priebe, with 33 charter members.
- Local 70—Kittanning, Pa. Mixed Local on December 31, 1910, by Robt. Henninger, with 10 charter members.
- Local 77—Detroit, Mich.—Brass Workers, on January 23, 1911, by Martin Ludwig, with 7 charter members.
- Local 71—Sidney, Ohio. M. P. B. & P. on March 19, 1911, by Jas. McGreevy, with 11 charter members.
- Local 127—Watertown, N. Y. Brass Workers, on April 8, 1911, by Jos. Stokes, with 14 charter members.
- Local 61—Grand Rapids, Mich. Brass Workers, on April 12, 1911, by T. M. Daly, with 27 charter members.
- Local 285—Newark, N. J. S. W., on April 17, 1911, by Geo. Leary, with 15 charter members.
- Local 33—Waterbury, Conn. M. P. B. & B., on February 28, 1911, by John Baldwin, with 18 charter members.
- Local 34—B. New York City, Brass Bed Makers, on December 3, 1910, by Local 34, with 201 charter members.

**LOCALS WITHDRAWN AND SUSPENDED FROM JUNE 30, 1909
TO JUNE 1, 1911.**

Local No.

- 11—Holyoke, Mass.
- 23—Detroit, Mich.
- 27—Chicopee Falls, Mass.
- 33—New Kensington, Pa.
- 39—Indianapolis, Ind.
- 46—New York City, N. Y.
- 51—Anderson, Ind.
- 53—Kenosha, Wis.
- 54—Derby, Conn.
- 54—Beloit, Wis.
- 55—Boston, Mass.
- 58—Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- 61—New York City, N. Y.
- 62—Jersey City, N. J.
- 63—Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- 63—New Castle, Pa.
- 65—Haydenville, Mass.
- 70—Kittanning, Pa.
- 72—Richmond, Ind.
- 74—Rock Island, Ill.
- 75—Rockford, Ill.
- 77—Schenectady, N. Y.
- 78—Schenectady, N. Y.
- 83—Chicago, Ill.

Local No.

- 88—Decatur, Ill.
- 91—Philadelphia, Pa.
- 94—Flint, Mich.
- 98—Newark, N. J.
- 99—St. Louis, Mo.
- 100—Belleville, Ont., Can.
- 105—Tacony, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 116—Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
- 124—Columbus, Ohio.
- 132—Cleveland, Ohio.
- 133—Dayton, Ohio.
- 140—Waukeegan, Ill.
- 151—Worcester, Mass.
- 153—Hartford, Conn.
- †155—Bay State, Mass.
- 160—Cleveland, Ohio.
- 184—Pittsburg, Pa.
- *207—Waterbury, Conn.
- 241—Decatur, Ill.
- †252—Cleveland, Ohio.

†Affiliated with other Locals.

*Reorganized as Local 33.

Report of International Executive Board from August 16, 1909 to May 31, 1911.

The International Executive Board held one meeting during this term, on the call of President-elect Daly. It convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 23, 1909 and adjourned on August 26th. The full proceedings were published in the September, 1909, issue of OUR JOURNAL. There were five resignations during the term:

Jos. G. Heid, District No. 14.

Jos. L. Merchant, District No. 3

Chas. Welby, District No. 7.

Geo. Foster, District No. 8.

John Brown, District No. 14.

Vice-President Jos. G. Heid, District No. 14, tendered his resignation to President Daly on December 23, 1909, to take effect February 28, 1910. Same was accepted and a special election was ordered in District No. 14 for their first meeting in February, 1910. Brother Jno. W. Brown of Local No. 184, Brass Molders, was elected and assumed his duties on March 1, 1910.

Vice-President Jos. L. Merchant, of District No. 3, tendered his resignation to President Daly on February 11, 1910, which was accepted to take effect at once and a special election called in District No. 3, which was held on Wednesday, April 20, 1910, which resulted in Brother E. P. Coyle of Local No. 8, Meriden, Conn., being elected to fill out the unexpired term. Vice-President Coyle entered into his duties on May 1, 1910.

Vice-President Chas. Welby of District No. 7, tendered his resignation on June 17, 1910, which was accepted by President Daly to take effect August 1, 1910. A special election in District No. 7 was ordered held on July 27, 1910. Brother John Drayton, of Local No. 26, Hamilton, Ont., was elected to fill out the unexpired term, he assumed his duties on August 1, 1910.

Vice-President Geo. Foster, of District No. 8, tendered his resignation to President Daly on September 27, 1910, to take effect at once. Same was ac-

cepted and a special election was ordered in District No. 8 to fill the vacancy, for the first meeting in November, 1910. Brother Ben. Closterman, of Local 5, Dayton, Ohio, was elected to fill out the unexpired term. He assumed his duties on December 1, 1910.

Vice-President Jno. W. Brown, of District No. 14, tendered his resignation to President Daly on January 30, 1911, to take effect at once, on account of Local 184 affiliating with the I. M. U. The office of Vice-President in District No. 14, remained vacant until after the International election was held and the results showed that Brother Jos. G. Heid had been elected. The International Executive Board appointed Brother Heid as Vice-President to serve out the unexpired term of Brother Brown.

In the appended report an endeavor will be made to show the number of grievances which have been submitted to the International Executive Board for their consideration during the past two years, amounting to one hundred and fifty-four.

Strikes and lockouts, seventy-five; death claims, fourteen; assessments, five; demands for increase, etc., six; sympathetic strikes, four; jurisdictional disputes, one; brass molders' question, three; agreements, five; special organizers, five; extension of strike pay, four; charges and trials, five; fines, three; choosing canvassing board, one; loans, one; on rulings of president, two; appeals, three; pertaining to elections, three; miscellaneous, fourteen.

Space will not permit the detail of all questions submitted, but they were published in OUR JOURNAL monthly, showing the disposition of each case.

The record below will show the most important cases acted upon, also the cost of maintenance during their progress. Nearly all were complicated and demanded deep consideration. The Board, while working in harmony, seldom vot-

ed unanimously on questions, showing that all questions were considered conscientiously.

Grievance at the American Cutlery Company involving members of Local 6 of Chicago, Ill., caused by the firm deliberately breaking their three-year contract, and attempting to reduce piece prices 15 to 50 per cent. Second strike. This was continued from last report, the cost of strike up to that time was \$1,083.00; since then paid \$1,142.00, making the total \$2,225.00.

Grievance at the Stover Mfg. Co., and the Arcade Mfg. Co., involving the members of 221 of Freeport, Ill., caused by the firm notifying their members that they would not be permitted any time to wash up. This the men objected to and every one was discharged. This was continued from last report; the cost of strike up to that time was \$183.10, paid since then \$161.90, making the total \$345.00.

Grievance at the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, involving the members of Local 320 of Montreal, Canada, caused by the company notifying all of their employees who were affiliated with the Federated Trades of the C. P. R., that at the expiration of thirty days, all former agreements would be abrogated and after that time all employees would have to work under less favorable conditions; also a general reduction in wages. This was continued from last report; the cost of strike pay to then was \$2,721.65; paid since then \$308.35. total cost \$3,030.00.

Badger Brass Works, involving members of Local 45 of Kenosha, Wis., caused by the firm attempting to reduce wages on both day and piece work 12 per cent. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike pay up to then was \$621.30; paid since then \$103.70. Total cost \$725.00.

Grievance at the Brass Goods Mfg. Co., involving the members of Local 12 of Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by the firm discharging all union men when they entered a protest against the employment of non-union men. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$428.45; since then paid \$311.55. Total cost \$740.00.

Grievance at the J. B. Wise Mfg. Co., involving the members of Local 125 of Watertown, N. Y., caused by the firm in setting prices on new work so that

the men could hardly make \$2.00 a day for ten hours. This was continued from last report, the cost of strike up to that time was \$175.00; paid since then \$175. Total cost \$350.00.

Grievance at the Hoosier Stove works, involving the members of Local 323 of Kokomo, Ind., caused by the firm attempting to reduce the prices. This was continued from last report. The cost of the strike up to that time was \$103.75; paid since then \$9.00. Total cost \$112.75.

Grievance at the Cleveland Foundry Co., involving the members of Local 3 of Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the firm closing down the shop, laying the men off with the understanding that when they started up the men were to be notified. When they reported for work the men were notified that they could return to work at a reduction of fifty cents per day. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$377.90; paid since then \$57.10. Total cost \$435.00.

Grievance at the Detroit Brass Co., involving the members of Local 1 of Detroit, Mich., caused by the firm attempting to cut their men from 15 to 20 per cent. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$140.80; paid since then \$59.20. Total cost \$200.00.

Grievance at the Lamson Consolidated Store Service Co., involving the members of Local 103, Lowell, Mass., caused by the firm failing to live up to their agreement on settlement of previous strike. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$200.00; paid since then \$50.00. Total cost \$250.00.

Grievance at the Aurora Automatic Machine Co., involving the members of Local 114 of Aurora, Ill., caused by the firm attempting to reduce wages of employees ten per cent. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$280.00; paid since then \$105.00. Total cost \$385.00.

Grievance at the Miller Lock Co., involving the members of Local 90 of Philadelphia, Pa., caused by the firm laying off union men and hiring non-union men for \$9.00 per week. When members protested, all union men were discharged. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that

time was \$661.45; paid since then \$153.55. Total cost \$815.00.

Grievance at the Weiner Saddlery Co., of Newark, N. J., involving the members of Local 98 of Newark N. J., caused by the firm trying to force the men to work Saturday afternoons in the future for the same rate of wages that had formerly been paid for working five hours for Saturday. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$260.00; paid since then \$90.00. Total cost \$350.00.

Grievance at the Snyder & Baker Co., Belleville Stove Co., Quality Range Co., and Osborn Stove Co., involving the members of Local 138, of Belleville, Ill., caused by the firm changing from a nine-hour to a ten-hour day with a decrease of ten per cent in wages. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$1,377.20; paid since then \$882.80. Total cost \$2,260.00.

Grievance at the Aluminum Co., of America, involving members of Locals 209 and 329, of New Kensington, Pa., caused by the firm changing from a union shop to an open shop with longer hours, reduction in wages. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$671.30; paid since then \$68.67. Total cost \$730.97.

Grievance at the Meriden Fire Arms Co., involving members of Local 8 of Meriden, Conn., caused by the firm locking out their members. Cost of strike \$100.00.

Grievance at the Western Gas and Fixture Co., involving members of Local 2 of Toledo, Ohio, caused by the firm refusing to grant the nine-hour day and regular scale of wages. Cost of strike \$135.00.

Grievance at the Toledo Chandelier Co., involving members of Local No. 2, Toledo, Ohio, caused by the firm refusing to grant the nine-hour day and the regular scale of wages. Cost of strike \$300.00.

Grievance at the Morreau Gas Fixture Co., involving members of Local No. 3 of Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the firm refusing to grant an increase in wages. Cost of strike \$195.00.

Grievance at the Central Plating Co., involving the members of Local No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the firm re-

fusing to grant an increase in wages. Cost of strike \$10.00.

Grievance at the Northern Ohio Plating Works, involving the members of Local No. 3 of Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the firm refusing to grant an increase in wages. Cost of strike \$5.00.

Grievance at the Born Steel Range Co., involving the members of Local 3 of Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the firm putting on more apprentices than journeymen. Cost of strike \$35.00.

Grievance at the Home Stove Co., involving the members of Local 6, of Chicago, Ill., caused by the firm trying to force the men to do better work without extra pay. Cost of strike \$235.00.

Grievance at the Garage Equipment Co., involving members of Local No. 10, of Milwaukee, Wis., caused by the firm reducing the wages of the men twenty-five per cent. Cost of strike \$90.00.

Grievance at the Sklair Surgical Instrument Co., involving members of Local 12, of Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by members striking jointly with Machinists for the nine-hour day with an increase of wages. Cost of strike \$60.00.

Grievance at the Weisglass Brass Bed Co., involving the members of Local No. 12, of Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by the firm combining with another firm and then discriminating against the men. Cost of strike \$45.00.

Grievance at the Franklin Automobile Co., involving the members of Local 15, of Syracuse, N. Y., caused by the firm discharging all union men. Cost of strike \$115.00.

Grievance at the Loew Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local No. 19 of Cleveland, Ohio, caused by the firm cancelling their trade union agreement. Cost of strike \$15.00.

Grievance at the Saxon Lamp Co., involving members of Local 20, of New York City, caused by the firm forcing piece work on the men. Cost of strike \$420.00.

Grievance at the Sommerville Brass Works, involving members of Local 21, Toronto, Ont., caused by the firm cutting the wages of the men from \$3.00 to \$2.75 per day. Cost of strike \$205.00.

Grievance at the Cox Brass Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local 29, of Albany, N. Y., caused by the men

demanding an increase in wages. Cost of strike \$145.00.

Grievance at the Weisglass Brass Bed Co., involving members of Local 34, of New York, caused by the firm combining with another firm and then discriminating against the men. Cost of strike \$80.00.

Grievance at the Royal Typewriter Co., involving the members of Local 35, of Hartford, Conn., caused by the firm cutting prices. Cost of strike \$95.00.

Grievance at the Star Spring Bed Co., involving members of Local 44, of Newark, N. J., caused by the firm compelling their employes to sever their connections with their unions and joining a shop society, when the men refused they were discharged. Cost of strike \$195.00.

Grievance at the Star Spring Bed Co., involving the members of Local 189, of Newark N. J., caused by the firm compelling their employes to sever their connections with the union and join a shop society, when the men refused, they were discharged. Cost of strike, \$440.00.

Grievance at the Weber & Knapp Co., involving the members of Local 38, of Jamestown, N. Y., caused by the firm discriminating against our members. Cost of strike, \$260.00.

Grievance at the Atwood Castle Auto Lamp Co., involving members of Local 47, of Amesbury, Mass., caused by the firm discriminating against our members. Cost of strike \$20.00.

Grievance at the Badger Brass Manufacturing Co., involving the members of Local 53, of Kenosha, Wis., caused by the firm's adoption of a new time system. Cost of strike \$54.00.

Grievance at the Bitz Surgical Instrument Co., involving members of Local 59, of Hammond, Ind., caused by the firm trying to disrupt the union. Cost of strike \$100.00.

Grievance at the Pacific Hardware Co., involving members of Local 67, of Los Angeles, Cal., caused by the members going out in sympathy with the metal trades. Cost of strike \$35.00.

Grievance at the Corcoran Lamp Co., involving members of Local 68, Cincinnati, O., caused by the firm locking out the men. Cost of strike \$895.00.

Grievance at the Otis Elevator Co., involving members of Local 83, of Chicago, Ill., caused by the firm trying to

force our members into another organization. Cost of strike \$170.00.

Grievance at the Williamson Chandelier Co., involving members of Local 86, of Chicago, Ill., caused by the firm discriminating against our members. Cost of strike \$50.00.

Grievance at the Central Chandelier Co., involving members of Local No. 86, of Chicago, Ill., caused by the firm discriminating against our members. Cost of strike \$40.00.

Sympathetic strike in Philadelphia in sympathy with the striking car men, involving members of Locals 90, 91 and 92. Cost of strike \$551.75.

Grievance at the Buick Motor Car Co., involving members of Local 94, of Flint, Mich., caused by the firm locking out our members. Cost of strike \$100.00.

Grievance at the Gillette Safety Razor Co., involving members of Local 95, of Boston, Mass., caused by the firm discriminating against our members. Cost of strike \$95.00.

Grievance at the Quincy Stove Works, involving members of Local 111, of Quincy, Ill., caused by the firm refusing to grant an increase in wages. Cost of strike \$20.00.

Grievance at the National Brass Co., involving members of Local 113, Rochester, N. Y., caused by the firm refusing to grant increase in wages. Cost of strike \$280.00.

Grievance at the Otto Bechtle Gas and Electric Fixture Co., involving members of Local 128, of San Francisco, Cal., caused by the firm discriminating against union men. Cost of strike \$30.00.

Grievance at the Otto Bechtle Gas and Electric Fixture Co., involving the members of Local 158, of San Francisco, Cal., caused by the firm discriminating against union men. Cost of strike \$280.

Grievance at the O. G. Thomas Stove Co., involving the members of Local 154, of Taunton, Mass., caused by the firm cutting prices on the work. Cost of strike \$135.00.

Grievance at the Presto O'Lite Co., involving members of Local 171, of Indianapolis, Ind., caused by the firm reducing wages of the men about 40 per cent. Cost of strike \$50.00.

Grievance at the Pittsburg Brass and Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local 184, of Pittsburg, Pa., caused

by the firm locking out all union men. Cost of strike \$50.00.

Grievance at the Farries Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local 241, of Decatur, Ill., caused by the firm discriminating against union men. Cost of strike \$35.00.

Grievance at the Mueller Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local 245, of Decatur, Ill., caused by the firm refusing to accept new agreement of local. Cost of strike \$2,290.00.

Grievance at the Studebaker Manufacturing Co., involving members of Local 330, of South Bend, Ind., caused by the firm making a 50 per cent reduction in wages. Cost of strike \$25.00.

Grievance at the Clemens Cutlery Co., of Northampton, Mass., involving the members of Locals 139 and 155, caused by the firm's refusal to raise piece work prices to correspond with other factories in that vicinity. This was continued from last report. The cost of strike up to that time was \$3,785.00; paid since then, \$125.00. Cost of strike up to date, \$3,910.00; strike still pending.

Grievance at the Chandelier Shops of Philadelphia, Pa., caused by the firms refusing to grant an increase in wages and the shorter work-day. Cost of strike up to date, \$10,481.60; still owing about \$1,200.00.

Grievance at the Southern Stove Works, involving members of Local 325, Evansville, Ind., caused by the local making a demand for the nine-hour day with an increase in wages. Cost of strike up to date \$120.00; continued.

Grievance at the Indiana Stove Works, involving members of Local 325, of Evansville, Ind., caused by the local making a demand for the nine-hour day with an increase in wages. Cost of strike up to date \$40.00; continued.

Grievance at the Crescent Plating Works, involving members of Local 325, of Evansville, Ind., caused by the firm doing work of other struck shops. Cost of strike up to date \$40.00; continued.

Grievance at the Grand Rapids Show Case Co., involving members of Local 7, of Grand Rapids, Mich., caused by the members going out in sympathy with the general strike of Furniture Work-

ers. Cost of strike up to date \$245.00; continued.

Grievance at the J. Knappe & Co., involving members of Local 7, Grand Rapids, Mich., caused by the firm refusing to grant the nine-hour day. Cost of strike up to date \$55.00; continued.

Grievance in all job shops in Greater New York, involving members of Local 12, of Brooklyn, N. Y., caused by the local making a demand for a uniform rate of \$3.25 per day of nine hours. Cost of strike up to date \$3,179.70.

Grievance in all job shops in Greater New York, involving members of Local 34, of New York City, caused by the local making a demand for a uniform rate of \$3.25 per day of nine hours. Cost of strike up to date, \$2,578.50.

T. M. DALY, Chairman.

J. J. FLYNN,
Vice-Pres. 1st Dist.

GEO. LEARY,
Vice-Pres. 2d Dist.

E. P. COYLE,
Vice-Pres. 3rd Dist.

E. W. BRENNAN,
Vice-Pres. 4th Dist.

JOS. STOKES,
Vice-Pres. 5th Dist.

JOHN E. BURKE,
Vice-Pres. 6th Dist.

JOHN DRAYTON,
Vice-Pres. 7th Dist.

BEN. CLOSTERMAN,
Vice-Pres. 8th Dist.

MARTIN LUDWIG,
Vice-Pres. 9th Dist.

W. W. BRITTON,
Vice-Pres. 10th Dist.

WM. KAUFMAN,
Vice-Pres. 11th Dist.

ED. LEBERMAN,
Vice-Pres. 12th Dist.

T. J. FADIGAN,
Vice-Pres. 13th Dist.

JOS. G. HEID,
Vice-Pres. 14th Dist.

FRED. O. SMITH,
Vice-Pres. 15th Dist.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Sec.

Proceedings of the Eleventh General Convention

Held at Boston, Mass., August 21 to 31, 1911

MONDAY, AUGUST 21.—MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order in Faneuil Hall (Cradle of Liberty), at 10 a. m., by Brother A. C. Langlois, of Local No. 95, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. On account of the principal speakers not having arrived, a recess was taken.

The meeting was again called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Brother Langlois.
"Brother Members:

"As chairman of the Convention Committee appointed by the members of Local No. 95, and on behalf of them, I extend to you a hearty and sincere welcome to our city, and I sincerely trust that while you are sojourning in our midst each and every one of you will enjoy yourselves to the fullest possible extent.

"I realize from past experience that you are assembled here for at least one week of hard and strenuous work, but I feel certain that your deliberations will end in devising ways and means whereby you will make our organization stronger and more powerful, and that a constitution will be made or amended so that every member will be perfectly satisfied with it and will cheerfully comply with the new laws which you are about to make.

"We are assembled here today in a building known all over civilized world as Faneuil Hall, 'The Cradle of Liberty.' For over a century past, prominent men and women from all walks of life have spoken from this platform in the name of Justice, Liberty and Freedom, and for the elevation of all mankind and in the presence of our invited guests I want to say that, as a member of this organization, I feel proud that I belong to an organization whose members not only believe in this principle, but try to practice that doctrine every day of their lives.

"In conclusion, I again extend to you the best wishes of our members, and I sincerely hope and trust that when you return to your respective homes that you will always have a pleasant remembrance of your visit to our city, the city of Boston, Mass."

Brother Langlois then introduced Mr. D. D. Driscoll, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, who addressed the delegates, rendering an address of welcome seldom equaled by a labor orator, Brother Driscoll having held the office of Secretary-Treasurer for twelve years. He pointed out what had been accomplished by energetic action of the laboring men acting collectively.

He assured the delegates that the State Branch had worked hard and successfully to obtain better Blower Laws and other sanitary conditions, bettering the conditions for our trade. Historical Boston was depicted in glowing terms, and many comparisons were drawn favorable to Organized Labor.

The delegates were assured of a hearty welcome, and they were urged to forget personal or factional feelings and to remember they were there not to satisfy personal grudges, but were there to represent those at home, who expected better and progressive laws.

Brother Driscoll's address consumed forty-five minutes.

Brother Langlois then introduced Brother Henry Abrahams, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, who, in his welcome to the delegates told what had been accomplished in Boston, and urged upon the delegates to pass laws for greater benefits for the members, their families and those to follow them, and advised that the only way this could be accomplished was by higher dues. He advised them to fear not the criticism of their locals, for they would be laying the foundation for a Bigger, Better, and Busier Organization.

The chairman then introduced International President Daly, who addressed the delegates as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates:

"This meeting today takes me back many years, when nearly twenty years ago that little band of men met in Toledo and formed the first International Union of Metal Polishers, who grew and grew in the face of opposition until 1896, when the amalgamation with the other branches of our trade, making one combined organization, took place. This is the first convention I have had the pleasure of presiding over since then."

Brother Daly then spoke at length on the conditions existing throughout the entire country, and pointed out the possibilities of the future and gave the delegates the benefit of his experiences. Brother Daly spoke for over thirty minutes.

A message of regret was received from Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, stating that unexpected and important business would prevent him from addressing the convention, but assured them of their welcome to Boston, and promised to address the delegates before the close of their deliberations.

President Daly then took the chair and announced that the convention was now declared open for business.

The President then appointed the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

M. J. O'Hara, Local 95 (Chairman).

Carroll Cordner, Local 48.

W. J. McTighe, Local 49.

A. J. Priebe, Local 8.

Wm. J. Conlan, Local 296.

Brother Langlois then took the floor and presented President Daly with a beautiful silver-mounted gavel (strictly Union-made), with the following remarks:

"Brother Daly:

"It has pleased the membership of our organization to again confer upon you the highest honor within our gift, by electing you once more to that responsible position as International President.

"As you are now about to preside over this convention, I desire to present to you, on behalf of our members, this gavel, which signifies your symbol of authority. Assume, now, the government of our International Union, and may you rule with malice toward none, with charity for all, and with a firmness in the right as God gives you to see that right."

The President then appointed the following

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

M. Foran, Local 320 (Chairman).

Louis Kroenke, Local 1.

A. J. Becker, Local 6.

Henry Lohse, Local 44.

John E. Fitzgerald, Local 140.

Wm. L. Smith, Vice-President, District 13.

Ben Closterman, Vice-President, District 8.

The Committee on Arrangements of Local 95 then announced that a boat ride for the delegates around Boston harbor had been arranged for.

It was moved and seconded that the convention now adjourn, to reconvene at Paine Memorial Hall, at 9 a. m., Tuesday, August 22nd. Carried.

The convention then adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON,
Secretary.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was called to order by President Daly at 9 a. m.

Moved by Delegate Daar, that a recess be taken until the Committee on Credentials was ready to report. Carried.

The convention then took a recess.

The convention was again called to order at 9:15.

The Committee on Credentials made their report. The report was read by Delegate Conlan, as follows:

"We, your Committee on Credentials, submit the following report, showing the names of the delegates, the locals they represent, and the number of votes they are entitled to.

Location	Local No.	Name of Delegate	No Votes Entitled To
Detroit, Mich.....	1.....	Daar, James.....	4
Detroit, Mich.....	1.....	Kroenke, Louis	5
Detroit, Mich.....	1.....	Denstaedt, Walter	4
Toledo, O.....	2.....	Matz, F. B.....	3
Piqua, O.....	4.....	Kiesewetter, William	1
Dayton, O.....	5.....	McGrath, John	3
Chicago, Ill.....	6.....	Becker, A. J.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Chicago, Ill.....	6.....	Dailey, William R.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Chicago, Ill.....	6.....	Daly, John T.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	7.....	Collins, William	2
Meriden, Conn.....	8.....	Priebe, A. J.....	2
Elizabeth, N. J.....	9.....	Reed, Edmund	6
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	12.....	Flynn, John J.....	5
St. Louis, Mo.....	13.....	Fischer, John W.....	4
New York, N. Y.....	20.....	Starr, James.....	1
Toronto, Ont.....	21.....	Acheson, John	2
Springfield, Mass.....	30.....	Fitzpatrick, M.....	2
New York, N. Y.....	34.....	Starr, James	5
Hartford, Conn.....	35.....	Chapin, W. H.....	2
Hamilton, O.....	43.....	Kraft, George	1
Newark, N. J.....	44.....	Schweizer, Eberhard	3
Newark, N. J.....	44.....	Lohse, Henry	3
Amesbury, Mass.....	47.....	Hildreth, Edw. W.....	1
Middletown, O.....	48.....	Cordner, Carroll	1
Rock Island, Ill.....	49.....	McTighe, W. T.....	1
Watertown, Mass.....	50.....	Quinlan, T. Robert.....	1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	61.....	Collins, William	1
Cincinnati, O.....	68.....	Schmidt, Wm. T.....	1
Westfield, Mass.....	80.....	Gehring, John	1
Chicago, Ill.....	85.....	Seatsema, Robert	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	90.....	Baker, Harry	1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	92.....	Baker, Harry	1
Boston, Mass.....	95.....	O'Hara, Martin.....	3
Carleton Place, Ont.....	96.....	Saunders, Melvin	1
Camden, N. J.....	101.....	Donalson, Ben.....	1
Quincy, Ill.....	111.....	Rhode, Fred	1
Rochester, N. Y.....	113.....	Towner, Fraser	3
Athol, Mass.....	118.....	Cantwell, John	1
Watertown, N. Y.....	125.....	O'Connor, James	1
Watertown, N. Y.....	127.....	O'Connor, James	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	128.....	Glass, Clayton	1
Hannibal, Mo.....	137.....	Smith, Wm. E.....	1
Northampton, Mass.....	139.....	Haefeli, Karl N.....	1
Trenton, N. J.....	140.....	Fitzgerald, John E.....	1
Kansas City, Mo.....	146.....	Miles, Lon	1
Norwich, Conn.....	169.....	Kelly Thomas	1

Location	Local No.	Name of Delegate	No. Votes Entitled To
Indianapolis, Ind.....	171.....	Hennessey, Richard	1
Miller's Falls, Mass.....	174.....	Donohue, D. C.....	1
Kensington, Ill.....	175.....	Bretz, Charles	2
Woodstock, Ill.....	179.....	Harvey, William	1
Newark, N. J.....	189.....	McCann, Michael	1
Jersey City, N. J.....	194.....	Coleman, Charles	1
East Pittsburg, Pa.....	255.....	Manion, John.....	1
Pittsburg, Pa.....	272.....	Eggers, Walter F.....	1
New York City, N. Y.....	282.....	Flynn, John J.....	1
New York City N. Y.....	296.....	Conlan, William J.....	1
Montreal, Can.....	320.....	Foran, M.....	2
Elkhart, Ind.....	335.....	Sellers, O. M.....	2

Moved by Delegate Acheson, that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted as read. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that the uncontested credentials be accepted. Carried.

Motion made and carried by Credential Committee that no delegate can represent two or more locals unless said locals are located in same city or town, as per Article IX, Section 4.

"In compliance with above action, we reject the following credentials; Local 15, Syracuse, N. Y.; Local 24, Kokomo, Ind.; Local 38, Jamestown, N. Y.; Local 46, Akron, O.; Local 102, Springfield, O.; Local 156, Geneva, N. Y., Local 325, Evansville, Ind. "MARTIN O'HARA, Chairman;

CARROLL CORDNER, THOS. MCTIGHE,
A. J. PRIEBE, WM. J. CONLAN, Secretary."

Moved and seconded, that the recommendation of the Committee on Credentials be adopted. Carried.

The Chair ruled that inasmuch as Local 34-B was part of Local 34, and that local transacting all business of said Local 34-B, that the delegate of Local 34 be given the voting power of the full membership.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was then submitted as follows:

BOSTON, MASS., August 23, 1911.

Report of Rules and Order Committee. Recommended as follows:

1. This convention shall be called to order at 8:30 a. m. and adjourn at 12 m., and reassemble at 2 p. m. and continue in session until 5 p. m.
2. When a delegate rises to speak he shall confine himself to the question.
3. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks, except to a point of order.
4. If a member, while speaking, shall be called to order, he shall take his seat until the point is decided.
5. No delegate shall speak more than once on the same subject until all those have spoken who wish.
6. When a question is before the house no motion shall be in order, except to adjourn, to refer, to the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which shall severally proceed in the order named.
7. Any delegate not present to answer to his name at roll call shall be marked absent, and his name published in the proceedings, but in the event of his being unavoidably absent, he shall have the privilege of reporting to the secretary.
8. No resolution shall be received after Thursday's session without the consent of two-thirds of the delegates present. All resolutions must be submitted in duplicate.
9. On motion, the regular order of business may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present, to dispose of anything urgent.

10. When a delegate rises to make a motion, he must announce his name and number of the local he represents.

11. No person shall have the right to make a motion, or second a motion or vote, unless he is a regularly elected delegate to the convention.

12. Partisan politics or sectarian discussion shall not be permitted at this convention.

13. All questions not herein provided for shall be decided by Roberts' Rules of Order.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Roll call of officers.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
4. Communications and bills.
5. Reports of officers.
6. Reports of regular committees.
7. Reports of special committees.
8. Unfinished business.
9. New business.

M. FORAN,
LOUIS KROENKE,
A. J. BECKER,
HENRY J. LOHSE,

JOHN E. FITZGERALD,
B. CLOSTERMAN,
WM. L. SMITH.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business be adopted as read. Carried.

The Chair then announced the appointment of the following assistant secretaries: Vice-President E. P. Coyle, Vice-President C. H. Jones.

Moved and seconded that the report of the International President be submitted to the committee without being read. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the General Secretary be referred to the committee without being read. Carried.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

Resolution No. 1. Introduced by Delegate F. B. Matz, Local 2. (Indorsed by District Council No. 6):

1. Resolved, That the initiative and referendum prevail on all questions not decided by the convention, and the recall of any officer in the International be exercised on petition of 5 per cent.

2. That the present districts be reduced to five and one vice-president for each district, who will act as organizer, to be elected by referendum.

3. That a district Executive Board be composed of five members, elected by referendum of district.

4. Organizers to work collectively when National Board shall so decide and conditions warrant, and shall be under jurisdiction of District Board in which they work, and shall not work in any one district beyond a stipulated time.

5. Each member not an organizer to be given a fee of \$1 from each local for each accepted application.

6. Each member unemployed for one month to receive due stamp at actual cost of local expense, to be paid when next employed.

7. Reinstatement fee to be \$20.

8. Death benefit to be changed to \$75 after first year, and \$150 after second year.

9. No local dues to be less than \$1 per month.

10. That the per capita be increased to comply with above reforms.

Referred to the Law Committee.

Resolution No. 2. Introduced by Delegate Towner, Local 113:

"Mr. President, Officers and Fellow Delegates in session at the Eleventh Annual Convention:

"The members of Local 113, Rochester, N. Y., have taken up considerable time in discussing the financial condition of our International. We are of the belief that, owing to our small membership which we have at the present time in good standing with the International, that we are not justified in maintaining the number of officers that are being constantly employed and drawing salaries.

"We are of the belief also that the organizers could be dispensed with and all per capita and moneys sent to the District Councils turned over to our International Secretary-Treasurer, to be placed in a "Defense Fund." Local 113 pays a ten (10) cent per capita tax to District Council No. 5, along with the \$1 on new members, and last, but not least, the expenses of a delegate to said council, which amounts to 45 cents per capita tax, counting the International 35 cents. We are in favor of paying fifty (50) cents per capita tax, and will submit the following resolutions for your consideration.

"That a universal monthly dues throughout the United States and Canada shall be made, the amount to be not less than \$1 per month. Fifty cents of said \$1 shall be forwarded to the International for per capita tax.

"That a referendum vote be sent out to the entire membership the last Monday in October to ascertain if in favor of continuing the organizers or not."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 3. Introduced by Delegate Wm. T. Schmidt, Local 68:

"Whereas, The present form of organization by the District Council is a failure in most places and too much money spent with no result, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we abolish the District Councils.

Presented by delegates from District No. 8: Wm. Kiesewetter, Local 4; Wm. T. Schmidt, Local 68; John McGrath, Local 5; Richard Hennessy, Local 171; George Kraft, Local 43.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 4. Introduced by Delegate Wm. Collins, Local 7 and Local 61.

"GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., August 21, 1911.

"To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America:

"Whereas, Suitable propaganda literature would greatly assist the organizers in the performance of their duties, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the officers of the International Union are hereby instructed to issue a series of illustrated cards and pamphlets for propaganda purposes, to be forwarded to local unions and District Councils in sufficient quantities to supply their organizers.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 5. Introduced by Delegate Wm. Collins, Local 7 and 61.

"GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., August 21, 1911.

"To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention of the Metal Polishers' Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America:

"Whereas, The present method of distributing the JOURNAL does not reach the majority of our members, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the International Union mail the JOURNAL to the members' addresses.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 6. Introduced by Delegate Wm. Collins, Locals 7 and 61.

"GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., August 21, 1911.

"To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America:

"Whereas, Unemployment renders a great number of our members incapable of paying dues, and consequently become suspended, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the International Union issue Out-of-work Stamps, in lieu of dues for the time members may be unemployed."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 7. Introduced by Delegate John Flynn, Local 12:

"Resolved, That we, the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union, in convention assembled, after hearing of the grievance at the Ansonia Clock Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., where our members have been out on strike for the past nine months, and as this firm made a settlement with our International President and has not lived up to said settlement, and has caused our members to again be called on strike, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers, in convention assembled, place the name of the Ansonia Clock Company on the Unfair List, and our delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to have said convention adopt the same course.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 8. Introduced by Delegate Walter Eggers, Local 272:

"Be it Resolved, That all members of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America must attend one regular meeting of their locals in every three months, unless prevented by work, sickness, travel, or such reasonable excuses as his local may accept. Be it further

Resolved, That any member of any local union failing to attend one regular meeting of his local in every three months, unless prevented by work, sickness, travel or such reasonable excuse that his local may accept, shall be fined the sum of \$12.50 for every quarter so charged by his local. The same said \$12.50 for every quarter fined shall be deducted from the Death Benefit Fund by the General Secretary in case of death. Be it further

"Resolved, All fines of the amendment during the year shall cease to exist after the first meeting of his local in the new year, but the amendment shall continue in force as before. Be it further

"Resolved, That all local secretaries shall furnish to the General Secretary the names of such member or members fined when due."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 9. Introduced by Delegate Walter Eggers, Local 272:

"Be it Resolved, That the editor of OUR JOURNAL shall cause to have printed, in each issue thereof, two or three months prior to all State or National elections, the name of the political parties, as well as the articles in the platform, indorsing the following labor principles: An eight-hour working day, municipal ownership of all public utilities, government ownership of National monopolies, abolition of government by injunction in controversies between capital and labor, and abolition of all child labor under the age of fifteen years in mine, shop, factory or mill. The election of United States Senators by the people, or the abolition of same, and an employers' liability act. The election of all Supreme and Federal judges by the people. The editor shall also have printed in OUR JOURNAL, in each issue, two or three months prior to all State or National elections, the names of the political parties who do, either in part only or not at all, indorse these labor principals above mentioned. This is to be done so as to give all members of our organization time to study and cast their votes for the party who, in their mind, will enact into law the above-named principles. Be it further

Resolved, That any International officers of this organization who write, speak or pledge this organization or local to the interest of any political party that does not in its platform indorse all the above-mentioned principles, such officer or officers shall be expelled from our organization. Charges and trials as per Article XLI of our constitution."

Referred to the Law Committee.

Resolution No. 10. Introduced by Delegate Walter Eggers, Local 272:

"Be it Resolved, That we adopt this amendment to Article X, Section 13: That no local shall permit a member to remain in good standing if he is three (3) months in arrears for dues. Members who are sick or out of work will be

exempt from this ruling, provided they pay dues for the first month that they are out of work. The International shall furnish the secretary of the locals with due stamps of a different color for those members who are out of work. The International shall also exempt the local from paying per capita tax for members who are out of work."

Referred to the Law Committee.

Resolution No. 11. Introduced by Delegate Walter Eggers, Local 272:

"Be it Resolved, That we adopt these amendments to Article XIV, Section 1: 'That members who are in good standing for one year and die, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of fifty (\$50) dollars; if in good standing two to five years, one hundred (\$100) dollars; if in good standing five to ten years, to receive one hundred and fifty (\$150) dollars; if in good standing ten years or over, to receive two hundred (\$200) dollars, the same to be paid to such persons as mentioned in Article XIV, Section 1.'"

Referred to the Law Committee.

Resolution No. 12. Introduced by Delegates J. W. Starr and J. J. Flynn, Locals 34 and 12:

"Whereas, Locals 12 and 13, of New York, were called on strike in lighting fixture shops on October 18, 1910, and

"Whereas, Both these locals advanced national strike pay to their members on behalf of the National Union; and

"Whereas, By action of the Executive Board the strike pay was cut off by the National Union without making good the amount which these locals advanced; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention take up this question with the object of doing justice between both locals and the International Union."

Referred to the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts.

Resolution No. 13. Introduced by Delegate William Collins, Local 7:

"Resolved, That Section 4, Article XI, shall be amended to read as follows: 'All amendments to the International Constitution and By-Laws shall be submitted by any local union a delegate to the International Convention, excepting as follows: That 5 per cent of affiliated local unions shall have the right at all times to initiate an amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, as the recall of an officer, for a referendum vote. And it shall require a majority of all votes cast to adopt an amendment or recall an officer.'"

Referred to the Law Committee.

The Chair then appointed the following committees:

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

James Daar, Local 1.

A. J. Becker, Local 6.

James Starr, Local 34.

Harry Baker, Local 90.

John McGrath, Local 5.

Charles Johnston, Vice-President District No. 1.

Ben Closterman, Vice-President District No. 8.

COMMITTEE ON LAW.

John Acheson, Local 21 (Chairman).

W. R. Dailey, Local 6.

Michael McCann, Local 189.

John McGrath, Local 5.

Richard Hennessy, Local 171.

M. Fitzpatrick, Local 30.

W. E. Smith, Local 137.

John Manion, Local 255.

O. M. Sellers, Local 325.

Jos. Stokes, Vice-President District No. 5.

Jos. G. Heid, Vice-President District No. 14.
 John Cantwell, Local 118.
 James O'Connor, Local 125.
 T. R. Quinlan, Local 50.
 Edmund Reed, Local 9.

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Walter Denstaedt, Local 1 (Chairman).
 Wm. Collins, Local 7.
 John W. Fischer, Local 13.
 Wm. Schmidt, Local 68.
 Ben Donaldson, Local 101.
 E. W. Brennan, Vice-President District No. 4.
 John Drayton, Vice-President District No. 7.

COMMITTEE ON GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT.

James O'Connor, Local 125 (Chairman).
 Robert Quinlan, Local 50.
 John Manion, Local 255.
 Carroll Cordner, Local 48.
 Melvin Saunders, Local 96.
 F. O. Smith, Vice-President District No. 15.
 M. Ludwig, Vice-President District No. 9.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZING AND DISTRICT COUNCILS.

J. T. Daly, Local 6.
 Henry Lohse, Local 44.
 Wm. Collins, Local 7.
 W. R. Chapin, Local 35.
 Ben Donaldson, Local 101.
 Clayton Glass, Local 128.
 Fraser Towner, Local 113.
 John E. Fitzgerald, Local 140.
 Walter Denstaedt, Local 1.
 M. Foran, Local 320.
 J. W. Fischer, Local 13.
 Martin O'Hara, Local 95.
 A. J. Priebe, Local 8.
 F. B. Matz, Local 2.

Moved and seconded that the delegates accept the invitation of Local 95 to take a trolley ride at 3 p. m.

Amended by Delegate Flynn that we remain in session until it is necessary to adjourn to take the trolley ride.

The Chair ruled that Delegate J. T. Daly had spoken once on the question and could not be granted the floor.

Delegate J. T. Daly appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Roll call demanded, which resulted as follows:

Those voting in favor of sustaining the ruling of the Chair: F. B. Matz, John McGrath, A. J. Priebe, Edmund J. Reed, John J. Flynn, Michael Fitzpatrick, Eberhard Schweizer, T. Robert Quinlan, Henry Lohse, John Gehring, Martin O'Hara, Fred Rohde, James O'Connor, Clayton Glass, Wm. E. Smith, John E. Fitzgerald, Lon Miles, Richard Hennessy, Charles Coleman, John Manion, Walter Eggers, John J. Flynn, M. Foran. Total 46.

Those voting against sustaining the ruling of the Chair: James Daar, Louis Kroenke, Walter Denstaedt, William Kiesewetter, A. J. Becker, Wm. R. Dailey, John T. Daly, Wm. Collins, John W. Fischer, Fraser Towner, James Starr, John Acheson, Karl Haefeli, Charles Bretz, William J. Harvey, Michael McCann,

Wm. J. Conlan, O. M. Sellers, W. H. Chapin, George Kraft, Edw. Hildreth, Carroll Cordner, W. T. McTighe, William Collins, Wm. T. Schmidt, Robert Seatsema, Harry Baker, Melvin Saunders Ben. Donaldson, John Cantwell. Total, 62.

Decision of the Chair not sustained.

An amendment to the amendment was then offered as follows:

That we recess at 12 noon, and convene at 1, and adjourn at 3, and accept the invitation of Local 95, to take a trolley ride.

The previous question was called for.

The amendment to the amendment was carried.

Moved and seconded that the Union Label asked for by Brother Bell, of Local 95, to be placed on canes polished, buffed and plated by union men, but not otherwise made by union labor, be granted.

Brother Bell was granted the floor to explain the matter fully.

Moved and seconded that the motion be tabled. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Resolution No. 12 be referred to a special committee. Standing vote called for, which resulted as follows: Yes 16; No 34.

Resolution No. 12 was then referred to Committee on Strikes and Lock-outs, and the delegates from Locals Nos. 12 and 34 were excused from acting on said committee while this resolution is under consideration.

Moved by Delegate Donaldson that as there is no business before the convention that the delegates discuss the general welfare of the organization. Carried.

The following delegates spoke instructively at this time:

W. J. Conlan, J. T. Daly, K. Haefeli, John J. Flynn.

Secretary Atherton then read the following telegram:

Tampa, Fla., August 20, 1911.

Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in Convention, care of C. R. Atherton, General Secretary, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio:

May your deliberations result in planting the seed out of which will grow a class-conscious, industrial organization which will give to the workers the full social value of their toil. Best wishes to all. Fraternally yours,

A. B. GROUT.

Secretary Atherton read the following telegram:

Camden, N. J., August 21, 1911.

Mr. C. R. Atherton, Revere House, Boston:

Delegates, Greeting—Reconstruct the foundation of our organization upon the solid rock of economy or you go down and out.

SAM. SPELLMAN,
E. LYNCH,
GEO. LEARY,
GEO. SPEIDEL,
SAM. NEIL,
JOS. CROOKS,
HENRY YOUNG.

Arrangements were made to have the photograph of the delegates taken Wednesday noon, immediately after adjournment for the noon recess.

The hour of noon having arrived, the convention recessed until 1 p. m. Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Daly at 1 p. m. Resolution No. 14. Introduced by Delegate J. W. Starr, Local 34.

Resolved, That this convention adopt suitable by-laws providing for the creation of a Label League, which shall be composed of members of our International Union only; and be it further

Resolved, That these by-laws shall provide for a Secretary-Treasurer and Trustees and a representative in each Local Union of our International. That a regular due system shall be established for the members of this Label League. That all moneys paid into the treasury of the Label League shall be separate and entirely independent from the regular International Union funds.

That the fund so created shall be used for no other purpose except the establishment of co-operative factories, whose product shall bear the Label of the M. P. B. P.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Delegates of Local 1 presented a letter regarding the Bagley Tobacco Works, of Detroit, Mich. It was referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

The Chair then appointed the following additions to the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts: Vice-President Leberman, Vice-President Kaufman, W. T. Schmidt, of Local 68, E. Schweizer, of Local 44.

The delegates then took up the discussion of the welfare of the organization. The following delegates spoke: Delegate Donaldson, Vice-President Ludwig, Delegate Starr, Delegate Lohse, Delegate John T. Daly, Vice-President Kaufman, President T. M. Daly, Delegate Kroenke, Delegate Conlan, Delegate O'Connor.

Secretary Atherton read a communication from Vice-President W. W. Britton, asking to be continued as Vice-President while serving as Deputy Factory Inspector until he took the Civil Service examination.

Moved by Daar and seconded that the interpretation of the law by President Daly be concurred in by this convention. The question was discussed by Delegates Daar, Becker, Manion, J. T. Daly, Flynn, President Daly, Baker, Starr and Donaldson. Carried.

Moved by Daar and seconded that Article 37, Section 10 of the Constitution be suspended for ninety days. The Chair ruled the motion out of order.

Motion made and carried that Brother Starr be given power to use the two votes of Local 34 B, increasing his votes from 3 to 5.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned until Wednesday morning.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Secretary.
E. P. COYLE,
C. H. JONES, Asst. Secretaries.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

Morning session was called to order by President Daly at 8:30 o'clock.

Roll call found the following absentees: Delegate Kelly of Local 169; Delegate O'Hara, Local 95.

Law Committee then requested to be excused to take up the consideration of resolutions; request was granted.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

Resolution No. 15. Introduced by Delegate E. Reed, Local 9.

AMENDMENTS.

1. Resolved, That Section 1, Article 1, be amended to read:

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers of N. A., shall have complete jurisdiction over the above mentioned crafts.

2. That the officers of this organization shall be an International President, Secretary, Editor, six Vice-Presidents and Delegates to American Federation of Labor Convention. The International President, Secretary, Editor and Vice-Presidents shall constitute the Executive Board of which the President, Secretary, Editor, will be chairman with full voice but no vote except in case of a tie.

3. That a special election be held not later than the third Wednesday in October to elect a President, Secretary Editor. Said term of office to run until next Convention, after which all officers shall be elected at convention.

4. That an Executive Board of six members be elected by the convention.
5. That we create a new office of Treasurer, same to be elected at the Convention. Any member desiring to become a candidate for the office must live within a radius of twenty-five miles from the general office.
6. That Article 3 be entirely eliminated from the Constitution.
7. That Article 4 be entirely eliminated from the Constitution.
8. That Section 1, Article 8, be amended as follows:
There shall be an Executive Board consisting of the International President, Secretary, Editor and six Vice-Presidents, which body shall have general supervision of the business of the International Union, its officers and Local Unions when not in Convention.
9. That we strike out Section 6, Article 8, entirely; also Section 8, Article 8, entirely.
10. That Section 1, Article 9, be amended to read:
This organization shall hold conventions every three years on the third Monday of August, at a place designated by the previous convention.
11. That we strike out the figures "200" in Section 2, Article 9, and have the figures "100" put in their respective places.
12. That each Local Union shall appoint an Organizing Committee of five members, whose duties shall be to organize the craft in their respective locality. Compensation to be fixed by the Local or Locals.
13. That Section 2, Article 2, shall be amended to read as follows:
The administrative power of this general Union shall be vested in the general officers consisting of the General President, Secretary, Editor, and the Executive Board, when not in Convention.
14. That Section 3, Article 6, be stricken from the Constitution.
15. That Section 1, Article 6, be amended as follows:
That in case charges are preferred against the President, Secretary, Editor, the first Vice-President shall fill both positions while such charges are being investigated, and until the matter is finally settled the accused officer in each case having the right to a final appeal to the membership of the organization, through the referendum vote.
16. That Section 4, Article 8, be amended to read as follows:
When a vacancy occurs through death, resignation or removal of a Vice-President, the President, Secretary, Editor shall notify each Local to nominate a member of their choice, and the member receiving the largest number of nominations shall be declared elected.
- That Article 10, Section 7, be amended by adding the words, "Or unless the International Union is indebted to said Local Union."
17. That Article 42, Section 7, be amended by adding the words, "With the consent of the locals in that vicinity."
18. That any local is empowered to place an organizer or local business agent at work, or that several local unions may place an organizer in the field jointly. Said local or locals to incur the expenses of same. This is to take place of the present plan of District organizing.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 16. Introduced by Delegate J. McGrath, Local 5.

1. Resolved, That Article 12, Section 3, be changed to read as follows:

A member withdrawing from the organization and choosing to retain his death benefit can do so by forwarding his per capita tax direct to International Secretary.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 17. Introduced by Delegate Robt. Seatsema, Local 85.

1. Resolved, That this organization shall be known as the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Metal Spinners, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, and shall have complete jurisdiction over all Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Platers' Helpers, Metal Spinners, Chandelier Makers, Chasers, Lacquerers, Braziers, Brass and Silver, Britannia and Composition Metal Workers, Engravers, Stampers, Brass and Composition Metal Casters, Burnishers,

Metal Optical Workers, Architectural Brass and Bronze Workers, all Brass Lamp Workers and Grinders.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 18. Introduced by Delegate Chas. Bretz, Local 175.

Whereas, It is a large expense to our organization to hold conventions in different cities from time to time, and in the belief that holding the same for an organization as small as our own, is unnecessary; therefore be it

Enacted, That we abolish our present system of making laws and institute the Initiative and Referendum, and (Recall by 5 per cent of all Locals).

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 19. Introduced by Delegate Geo. Kraft, Local 43.

Whereas, The Polishing and Buffing Departments in stove shops have installed machinery which takes away considerable work from our journeymen and by installing said machinery they have forced our members to work short time;

Whereas, Apprentices in said shops are entitled to full time, which also cuts off considerable time on our journeymen members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the apprentice ratio now recognized as from 1 to 8 be reduced from 1 to 16 or as close thereto; and be it further

Resolved, That our International officers be instructed to take the matter up immediately.

Referred to Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 20. Introduced by Delegate Geo. Kraft, Local 43.

Whereas, As a number of stove manufacturers have adopted a method of taking a certain per cent of wages from apprentices working at the trade, believing this to be unfair towards apprentices who are members of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That another section be added to Article 11. That the piece work price of apprentices be the same as the journeymen, and no per cent be deducted while serving their apprenticeship.

Referred to the Law Committee.

Resolution No. 21. Introduced by Delegate Karl Haefeli, Local 139.

Article 3, Section 2, be changed to read as follows:

"The International President shall be elected from the International Executive Board only, he must be a member of said Board; Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention shall be elected by a Referendum vote of all members of the International Union on the third Wednesday of February of each alternate year commencing in February, 1912."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 22. Introduced by Delegate Wm. Collins, Locals 7 and 61. To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America:

Realizing the inadequacy of the present system of craft organization to protect the interest of the members of the various Metal Trades Unions against the constant encroachments of the capitalist class, and

Whereas, The Metal Trades Councils and local unions in several states have moved the amalgamation of the metal trades unions into one compact body to enable them to better resist the unfair demands upon labor by organized capital; therefore be it

Resolved, That this International Union in convention assembled indorses the move to amalgamate all metal trades unions into one compact body; and

Further Resolved, That the Delegate to the metal trades departments of the A. F. of L. shall be and are hereby instructed to bring before that body the proposed amalgamation of the metal trades unions under one international head, and use their best influence at the sessions of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in behalf of the same.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 23. Introduced by Delegate Karl Haefeli, Local 139.

Article 10, Section 4.

The International Union shall receive \$1.00 for each member initiated;

\$2.00 for each reinstated member in any local union. Also per capita tax of 40 cents per month for each male or female member in good standing, all of which shall be used for the legitimate expenses of the International Union.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 24. Introduced by Delegate Karl Haefeli, Local 139.

Articles 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 shall be dismissed altogether, and the International Union shall take care of organizing the different districts.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 25. Introduced by Delegates Henry Lohse and E. Schweizer, Local 44.

Whereas, In the common order of human life a man must, if he continues to live, grow old, and

Whereas, The working conditions under which the members of our craft are employed, all tend to the early demise of our members; be it

Resolved, That in all places where our members are employed under union conditions, in the event of a layoff being ordered, it shall be the duty of the union foreman, all other conditions being favorable and equal, to retain at employment all union men upwards of 40 years of age.

Indorsed by Local 44, Newark, N. J.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 26. Introduced by Delegates Eberhard Schweizer and H. Lohse, Local 44.

Whereas, Owing to the very evident laxity of enforcing our laws, both locally and internationally; and

Whereas, The failure of having many such laws enforced, works to the detriment of many of our members who could be benefited by their prompt observance; be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record in favor of making it mandatory on the part of all International officers in the future to enforce all laws pertaining to the welfare of our members.

Indorsed by Local 44, Newark, N. J.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 27. Introduced by Delegates Henry Lohse and E. Schweizer, Local 44.

Whereas, The obligation on our admission to the organization places us all on an equal basis of equality, be it

Resolved, That in the future this obligation be observed and be it further

Resolved: That in all factories where members of our organization are employed (said factories being under union control) that members in good standing employed for a period of 60 days shall be classed with the oldest employees as to privileges and in the event of slackness of work it shall be mandatory on the part of the foreman to share all work equally among the members employed under the above mentioned conditions.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 28. Introduced by Delegate Tom McTighe, Local 49.

To the Eleventh General Convention M. P. B. P. B. W. B. S. W. U. of N. A.:

Resolution from Local 49:

"Whereas: There has been devised the most barbarous and oppressive system of driving workers that has yet been invented by the exploiters of labor, known as the Taylor system of shop management, which if ever put into effect throughout the country would put two-thirds of the working class on the market of the unemployed and reduce the other third to a state of slavery far worse than any known to exist in the civilized world today, and

"Whereas, The United States government has been one of the first employers of labor to attempt to adopt this degenerating system which is a disgrace to our fair land, and

"Whereas: If adopted by the United States government in its arsenals and navy yards will at once be taken up by the Manufacturers' Association, and

"Whereas: The members of organized labor employed in the Rock Island arsenal have taken it up to the United States Congress where they have had a

bill introduced and passed to investigate this system, with a view to passing laws to regulate or abolish it, and

"Whereas, The Locals of Rock Island, Ill., whose members are employed at the Rock Island arsenal, have recently been refused permission to suspend work with financial support, in an effort to stop the introduction of this system.

"Be it resolved, That in the future all requests to strike against the introduction of the Taylor System have preference over all others, as it is the most vital issue before organized labor today."

Referred to the Grievance Committee.

Resolution No. 29. Introduced by Delegates J. Daar, Denstaedt and Kroenke, Local 1.

Whereas, It is well known that under the present system of organization of the International Union strikes have occurred that could possibly have been avoided had some diplomacy and judgment been used, and

Whereas, The system of one Vice-President sending through the General Secretary to the other fourteen Vice-Presidents a recommendation to strike, for them to vote on without their making a personal investigation, is all wrong, the mere fact that the responsibility of a strike is placed on so many is sufficient reason for a change. Place the responsibility on one or two and unnecessary strikes will be less apt to occur.

Therefore be it resolved, That the officers of the International Union shall consist of a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and delegates to the A. F. of L. The President, Secretary and Vice-Presidents shall constitute the Executive Board, and

Be it further resolved, That all Sections of the Constitution conflicting with the above be abrogated or amended to conform with the same. The above resolution being a change of Article 3, Section 1.

Referred to Officers Duties Committee.

Resolution No. 30. Introduced by Delegates J. Daar, W. Denstaedt, and L. Kroenke, Local 1.

Whereas, Inasmuch as there are no national holidays, and the present law referring to them being obsolete and ineffective.

Be it Resolved, That Article 37, Section 9, be changed to read as follows: "Any member working overtime shall receive for such work time and one-half, or price and one-half, and double time for Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas Day."

Be it Resolved, That Article 38 shall read as follows: "The first Monday in September of each year is hereby set apart as a holiday for all members of the International Union, and under no circumstances will any member be allowed to work on that day."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 31. Introduced by Delegate John W. Fischer, Local 13.

Article 2, Section 2. That clause be added: That officers be not allowed to add to or change laws.

Article 3, Section 1. That there shall be but one Vice-President and that the other Vice-Presidents shall be dispensed with and that the International Executive Board shall consist of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and the other four members be elected by referendum vote.

Article 3, Section 4. That Section 3, Article 4, be stricken from our constitution.

Article 3, Section 5. That Vice-President and Executive Board be added and the balance be stricken out.

Article 4, Section 13. To be changed from \$5 a day to \$7 a day.

Article 4, Section 14. That officers shall be eligible to hold but one office in International Union. Meaning that a member cannot hold office as Vice-President, organizer or member of Executive Board of any district.

Article 5, Section 1. As long as it conforms with our Constitution.

Article 5, Section 4. To be changed to read as follows: "The President shall attend and preside at all meetings of the International Union and regulate

any controversy or difficulty that may arise between the Local Union or members of a Local that is not covered by law and publish same in Journal, subject to an appeal to the Executive Board. He shall see that all moneys belonging to the International Union, with the exception of \$1,000, which shall be allowed the Secretary-Treasurer, are deposited in responsible banks. When the sum in the Secretary's possession comes below that amount he shall indorse checks to replenish it on the signature of the Secretary and President. He shall be Chairman of the Executive Board and shall preside at all its meetings. He shall give his entire time to the duties of his office and shall hold no other office or position. He shall direct and oversee the operation of the organization. He shall make a full report each month to the Executive Board."

Article 6, Section 1. To be changed to read as follows: "The Vice-President elected shall have the power of an Executive Board officer, to be able to settle a grievance and refer all questions to the International Executive Board for consideration.

"In case charges are preferred against the Vice-President the Secretary-Treasurer shall fill both positions while such charges are being investigated and until the matter is finally settled, the accused officer in each case having the right to a final appeal to the membership of the organization through the referendum system."

Article 6, Section 3. Shall stand providing we have but one Vice-President, otherwise stricken from our Constitution.

In case of death, Executive Board shall select Vice-President by general election.

Article 8, Section 1. That Executive Board shall consist of seven members including International President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and four members to be elected by referendum vote. That the following Sections in Article 8 be stricken out: Sections 3, 4, 6 and 7.

Article 10, Section 21. That this law be added to our Constitution: "All members out of work for four weeks or more shall be granted out of work stamps, to be furnished by International office when their Local pays their per capita tax."

Article 10, Section 4. That we pay International one dollar for reinstatement instead of two dollars as heretofore. Also that no member who is not working at trade shall be elected to any office or represent us at any Convention or meeting, either locally or internationally.

Resolution, That we dispense with District Council. Whereas it has been proven that they are a detriment and an unnecessary expense, therefore be it resolved that we do away with same.

Article 16, Section 13. That same be changed to read: "That our members be kept posted through Our Journal instead of circulars, as it is our belief it is an unnecessary expense."

That the following Articles be stricken out: Articles 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Resolution. We believe that too many men are becoming apprentices who are advanced in age and thereby be it

Resolved, That no one be allowed to begin an apprenticeship who is over the age of 21 years.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution 32. Introduced by Delegate J. W. Starr, Local 34.

Resolved, That during slack periods in any shop where the members of our International Union control, there shall be an equal division of time between all members who have been employed in such shop for 60 days previous to such slack period.

Indorsed by Local 34.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 33. Introduced by Delegates Becker, Daly, and Dailey, Local 6.

Whereas, Time and experience has proven that we cannot hope to perpetuate all the various branches of the Brass and Silver industry, therefore be it

Resolved, That we oppose indiscriminate organizing and request that the convention define a conservative limit to our operations in this line until we strengthen the foundation of our organization.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 34. Introduced by Delegate Ben Donaldson, Local 101.

Whereas, The permanent advancement of our organization depends upon our ability to properly finance its different features, and

Whereas, Past experience has conclusively proven that the present rate of per capita tax (35 cents monthly per member) is totally inadequate, therefore be it

Resolved, That Article 10, Section 5, be amended to read: "The per capita tax collected from the different locals shall be 50 cents per month, which shall be placed in the general fund, together with all other monies which shall accrue from other sources not specified in this Section.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 35. Introduced by Vice-President William Kaufman, District No. 11.

Whereas, The Metal Polishers, Buffers, etc., have always stood for the most liberal discussion (while in Convention assembled) on questions of interest to labor, and

Whereas, Rule No. 12 would, if strictly enforced, deprive members of the right to express their views on matters that may be of great importance to our movement, but it therefore

Resolved, That Rule 12, adopted by the Convention, be stricken out.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Resolution No. 36. Introduced by Delegates Becker, Daly and Dailey, Local 6.

Whereas, There is often a tendency among new locals to agitate grievances which may result in strikes or lockouts, thereby exhausting our funds, where we derive no benefits, therefore be it

Resolved, That we require a specified length of membership, say 6 months, before financing such strikes (lockouts excepted) unless discrimination against union men can be positively shown.

Referred to Committee on Strikes and Lockouts.

Resolution No. 37. Introduced by Delegates Becker and Daly, Local 6.

Resolved, That we amend Article 10, Section 4, to read: "50 cents per capita instead of 35 cents." Balance of Section to remain the same.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 38. Introduced by Delegate Fred F. Rohde, Local 111.

Whereas, The Excelsior Stove and Mfg. Co., of Quincy, Ill., employ none but non-union polishers, buffers and Platers, and that all efforts to organize them has proved futile, and said firm is now on the unfair list of the Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That this firm be declared unfair by our International Union.

Referred to Boycott Committee.

Resolution No. 39. Introduced by Delegate John T. Daly, Local 6.

Resolved, This organization shall be known as the Metal Polishers', Buffers' and Platers' Union of North America, and shall have complete jurisdiction over all metal polishers, buffers, platers and helpers, metal spinners, brass workers and silver workers.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 40. Introduced by Delegate Baker, Local 90.

Whereas, There is a factory at Philadelphia, known as the Penn Art Metal Co., composed of five members of our organization who have invested about \$1,000 of their own money in this shop to make table lamps and lighting fixtures, the profits were used to pay strike pay and as this shop is in danger of failure in the near future for the want of orders, be it

Resolved, That we give them our moral support and in cities where labor temples or meeting halls are being built or installed with new lighting fixtures or

table lamps that the locals will ask for a volunteer committee to introduce their goods, which bear the label of our organization.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 41. Introduced by Delegates John J. Flynn and J. W. Starr, Locals 12 and 34.

Resolved, That as the men who are still out on strike in the New York Chandelier and Ansonia Clock shops, as they have been out on this present strike for over nine months and still intend to continue said strike, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in Convention assembled, again grant them ten weeks more strike pay.

Referred to the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts.

Resolution No. 42. Introduced by Delegates Becker, Daly and Dailey, Local 6.

Whenever members are out on strike the Financial Secretary of the Local shall report the standing of the various members on strike to the Strike Committee, who shall see that their three months' dues are deducted from the strike pay due them, if necessary, to have them paid up to date.

Referred to the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts

Resolution No. 43. Introduced by Delegates Becker, Daly and Dailey, Local 6.

To amend Article 13, Section 1:

"When a member of this organization in good standing for two years dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$50; three or more years, \$100."

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 44. Introduced by Delegates Becker, Daly and Dailey, Local 6.

Resolved, That we create a separate fund in the International Union, created by a per capita tax of not less than 30 cents per month per member, this fund to be used for financing strikes and lockouts only, and when the general fund runs above \$3,000 the surplus be turned into the strike fund.

Referred to Finance Committee.

The following telegram was then read:

Washington, D. C., August 21, 1911.

T. M. Daly, President International Union Metal Polishers, Buffers, etc., Revere House, Boston:

Greetings on behalf of the Metal Trades Department American Federation of Labor. I extend fraternal greetings to the officers and delegates in convention assembled. May your deliberations be of the greatest beneficence to your International and its membership as well as to the general movement.

A. J. BERRES, Secretary.

The following long distance telephone message was received by the General Secretary:

Chas. R. Atherton, General Secretary to the 'Metal Polishers', Buffers, Platers', Brass and Silver Workers of North America, in Convention Assembled:

I here express the earnest hope of the American labor movement that your deliberations may be for the best interests of your membership and the whole labor movement in general is the earnest hope of

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary of the A. F. of L.

Moved by Starr and seconded that the Secretary answer with due courtesy all messages of a congratulatory nature. Carried.

Delegate Daar was granted the floor and desired a ruling concerning a letter of instructions to delegates to Metal Trades Department whether or not he would be permitted to introduce the letter if necessary after the time for the introduction of resolutions had expired.

Chair ruled that letter must be submitted as a resolution within the time limit.

Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to take up the Britton case. Carried.

The Committee on President's Report then made its report as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Boston, Mass., August 22, 1911.

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in convention assembled:

We must report most favorably to your body upon the report of your International President upon the excellent work done during his incumbency the past two years and also upon the able manner in which he has studiously ascertained the defective as well as commendable portions of our system of organization.

We further recommend to this body your earnest consideration of the recommendations and suggestions embodied in his report.

(Signed)

WALTER W. DENSTAEDT,
W. T. SCHMIDT,
E. W. BRENNAN,
JOHN W. FISCHER,
WILLIAM COLLINS,
JOHN DRAYTON,
BENJ. DONALDSON.

Moved by Delegate Darr and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Credential Committee then made the following report:

That Brother Daniel C. Donohue, of Local 174, be seated and allowed one vote.

Moved and seconded that the report be concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Strikes and Lockouts then reported as follows:

Moved and seconded that we recommend to the convention the non-concurrence in resolution of Locals 12 and 34, by Starr and Flynn, known as Resolution No. 12.

(Signed)

JAMES DAAR,
A. J. BECKER,
ED. LEBERMAN,
WM. T. SCHMIDT,
E. SCHWEIZER,
WM. KAUFMAN,
HARRY BAKER.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts be concurred in. After a general discussion the previous question was called for and, on motion, carried.

The main question was then put and roll call demanded, which resulted as follows:

Those voting Yea:

Daar, James.....	4	Schweizer, Eberhard.....	3
Kroenke, Louis	5	Lohse, Henry	3
Denstaedt, Walter	4	Hildreth, Edw. W.....	1
Matz, F. B.....	3	Cordner, Carroll	1
Kiesewetter, William	1	McTighe, W. T.....	1
McGrath, John	3	Quinlan, T. Robert	1
Becker, A. J.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Collins, William	1
Dailey, William R.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Schmidt, Wm. T.....	1
Daly, John T.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Gehring, John	1
Collins, Williams	2	Seatsema, Robert	1
Reed, Edmund	6	Baker, Harry	1
Fischer, John W.....	4	Baker, Harry	1
Acheson, John	2	O'Hara, Martin	3
Fitzpatrick, M.....	2	Saunders, Melvin	1
Chapin, W. H.....	2	Donaldson, Ben.....	1
Kraft, George	1	Rhode, Fred	1

Towner, Fraser	3	Eggers, Walter F.....	1
Cantwell, John	1	Conlan, William J.....	1
O'Connor, James	1	Foran, M.....	2
O'Connor, James	1	Sellers, O. M.....	2
Glass, Clayton	1	Donohue, D. C.....	1
Smith, Wm. E.....	1		—
Haefeli, Karl N.....	1	Total	98
Fitzgerald, John E.....	1		
Miles, Lon	1	Those voting Nay:	
Kelly, Thomas	1	Priebe, A. J.....	2
Hennessy, Richard	1	Flynn, John	5
Bretz, Charles	2	Starr, James	1
Harvey, William	1	Starr, James	5
McCann, Michael	1	Flynn, John	1
Coleman, Charles	1		—
Manion, John	1	Total	14

Moved by Starr and seconded by Flynn that the vote be made unanimous. Carried.

President Daly then appointed the following Committee on the Britton Case: John E. Fitzgerald, M. Foran, Harry Baker, A. J. Becker, James Daar.

A. McAndrew, National President of the Tobacco Workers' International Union was then introduced and addressed the convention on behalf of the Union Label, and presented the delegates with packages of tobacco and cigarettes bearing their Label.

Moved and seconded that a vote of thanks be extended to the representative of the Tobacco Workers for the address and presents. Carried.

President Daly then made the following appointments:

COMMITTEE ON LABEL.

O. M. Sellers, Local 330, Chairman.
Eberhard Schweizer, Local 44.
M. O'Hara, Local 95.
Chas. Coleman, Local 194.
Chas. Bretz, Local 175.

COMMITTEE ON STOVE SHOPS.

F. B. Towner, Local 113, Chairman.
Louis Kroenke, Local 1.
Wm. Kiesewetter, Local 4.
Geo. Kraft, Local 43.
Lon Miles, Local 146.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order by President Daly at 2 p. m.

Roll call found all delegates present.

Moved and seconded that Mr. Joseph T. Walsh, District Organizer of the New England States of the Bakery Workers and Confectioners of America, be granted the floor.

Brother Walsh then addressed the convention at length on behalf of his organization.

Moved and seconded that we go on record rendering moral assistance in our demands for Union-made goods. Carried.

The following communication was then read:

Boston, Mass., August 23, 1911.

M. F. O'Hara:

Dear Sir and Brother—I've been instructed to notify you that Local 95 voted to have you bring the Herman Stratter matter before the convention and see if you couldn't get a committee from that body to wait on the concern. The trouble is that there are men hired, known as handy men, while they work for \$12 per week, and our Shop Committee reports that these handy men do brass finishers' work, and these men do not belong to our organization, and we have an agreement with said concern. This concern says Brother T. M. Daly, our International President, has granted them the right to these men, and Local 95 claims it would be an injury to the Local. With best wishes, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JOHN C. KNIGHT,

Recording Secretary Local 95.

Moved and seconded that the request of Local 95 be complied with. Carried.

The following communication was read and referred to the Law Committee, to be known as Resolution No. 45, by President Daly and Secretary Atherton: Mr. T. M. Daly, Revere House, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The following resolution was adopted at the convention of the Metal Trades Department, held in New York City on March 21-22, and which I hope you will present to the delegates in convention for their consideration:

"Whereas, It has been stated to this Metal Trades Convention that the national and international unions affiliated with this body have no power to force a local union of their craft to become affiliated with the local Metal Trades Councils of their city or locality; therefore be it

"Resolved, That all national and international unions affiliated with this body are hereby instructed to insert a clause in their national or international Constitution and By-Laws compelling their local unions to become affiliated with the local Metal Trades Councils of their city."

I might also add for your information that on Monday night, the 21st, Representative W. B. Wilson called up his resolution in the House of Representatives for a comprehensive investigation of the Taylor system, where it has been installed in both private and government institutions. Representative W. B. Wilson, who is a miner and a card member of organized labor, will be one of the investigators.

With best wishes and hoping that the deliberations of the convention will result in everlasting good to the movement, I am

Fratrally yours,

A. J. BERRES,

Secretary-Treasurer M. T. D., A. F. of L.

Vice-President Stokes and President Daly explained to the convention the settlement of the strike at Syracuse, N. Y., involving members of Local 15, and replying to statements made by machinists.

Moved and seconded that this convention sustain the actions of President Daly and Vice-President Stokes in this matter. Carried.

A communication from Local 1, in reference to the death claim of James Mahar, was then read, and on motion was referred to a special committee.

President Daly then appointed the following on the committee:

Vice-President Fred O. Smith.

Vice-President Wm. L. Smith.

Vice-President E. W. Brennan.

Vice-President Charles Johnston.

Delegate John J. Flynn.

The following resolutions were then introduced:

Resolution No. 46. Introduced by Delegate Robert Seatsema, Local 85.

Resolved, That the International Executive Board be instructed by this convention to organize the Metal Spinners where they are still unorganized in such towns as Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia and several other towns in the East. And be it further

Resolved, That the International Executive Board be instructed to use all honorable means to bring back to our International organization the independent Metal Spinners in the vicinity of New York.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 47. Introduced by Delegate Michael McCann, Local 189.

That there shall be an International Executive Board of five members, said board to consist of one brass worker, the board to be elected by the delegates of the convention.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 48. Introduced by Delegate John Gehring, Local 80, and Delegate Fitzpatrick, Local 30.

Resolved, That this convention look into the advisability of adopting the financial system of the Cigarmakers' International Union.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 49. Introduced by Delegate J. W. Starr, Locals 34 and 20.

Resolved, That the present plan of District Councils and District Organizers be discontinued and the By-Laws creating and governing the same be wiped from our Constitution and By-Laws.

Indorsed by Locals 34 and 20.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 50. Introduced by Delegates Daar, Kroenke, Denstaedt.

To the Convention of Metal Polishers:

We believe that members of this union who may be out of work through inability to secure same, shall be entitled to some relief from this organization.

Section 1. Therefore be it Resolved, That any member being out of work through sickness or inability to secure same, shall be entitled to relief from payment of dues for a period of not more than three months in any one year, whether such idleness be continuous or otherwise, the year beginning from the first date on which relief is given. This section shall not be construed as to apply to members of this organization who may be working at any other trade.

Section 2. To be entitled to this relief a member must have been an active member in good standing of this organization at least six months previous to being out of employment, and must have dues paid for previous month.

Section 3. That one cent be added to our present per capita tax, to keep such members in good standing who may be entitled to such benefits.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 51. Introduced by Delegate Robert Seatsema, Local 85.

Resolved, That each local should elect a statistician.

The duties of the statistician shall be to keep a record of the number of men employed at our various crafts, organized and unorganized, the rate of wages paid, the hours employed and the conditions of the trade in general, and he shall send to the General Office the data so collected, where such data shall be placed on file for the general information of our various crafts.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 52. Introduced by Delegates Daar, Kroenke and Denstaedt, Local 1.

Whereas, The previous decisions of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., in recent industrial disputes and jurisdictional squabbles has divided the solidarity of a great number of organized workmen in this country, and

Whereas, The recent decision of the Executive Council in the Electrical Workers, nearly destroyed the entire organization, leaving them at the mercy of organized capitalists; it not only affected them, but also destroyed "partly" a great many central bodies and State Federations, and

Whereas, The Flint Glass Workers and the Stogie Makers have repeatedly asked the A. F. of L. for a charter, and have been refused every time on account of Dennis Hays of the Glass Bottle Blowers being on the Council, and Sam Gompers of the Cigarmakers being President, and

Whereas, The attitude of President Gompers in persisting in being a member and officer of the Civic Federation, an organization composed of such labor crushers as Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont and Frick, and a great many

more that could be mentioned, that are solely opposed to Organized Labor, and are only running the Civic Federation for their own personal gain. Therefore be it

Resolved, That our delegates to the coming convention of the A. F. of L. be instructed by this convention to use all their efforts to defeat Sam Gompers for re-election as President of the A. F. of L.

Laid on table until instructions of delegates to A. F. of L. Convention.

Resolution No. 53. Introduced by Delegate W. Collins, Local 7.

Whereas, The numerical strength of our membership in our districts is insufficient to put a well-equipped organizing force in the field; therefore be it

Resolved, That the number of districts be reduced to five, and a committee be appointed to arrange the districts accordingly, giving each district as nearly an equal number of members and the size of territory of each district as nearly equally divided as circumstances may permit; and further

Resolved, That the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council be elected by the membership of the districts, who shall take office at the January meeting of the Council. The Presidents of the five District Councils shall comprise the International Executive Board; and further

Resolved, That the International Union shall pay to each District Council the sum of \$150 to assist the Council to defray the expenses of a regular and special organizer, provided the Council put a regular and special organizer in the field; and further

Resolved, That the International Union recommends to the District Councils the payment of \$2 commission to each proposer on the application for membership or reinstatement, excepting on application from recognized union shops or those who join unsolicited.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 54. Introduced by Delegate W. Collins, Local 7.

Whereas, A low reinstatement fee is instrumental in weakening the numerical strength of our membership through suspensions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the reinstatement fee on suspended members shall be \$5, all back dues and assessments up to \$45.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 55, by Delegate Starr, of Local 34.

Resolved, That Article XIV be so amended and arranged as to give our members a graduated death benefit. Such graduated death benefit to start at \$50 for the first year in good standing, and \$100 for two years in good standing, and thereafter increase \$25 for each year until the death benefit shall be \$300 for ten years' continuous membership. And be it further

Resolved, That our per capita be increased five cents per month to meet this increased cost in death benefits.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 56. Introduced by Delegates Lohse and Schweizer, Local 44.

Whereas, Article XXXVI, Section 1, of our National By-Laws pertaining to Absolute Foreman has proven very disastrous to the welfare of our organization and its members, be it

Resolved, That Article XXXVI, Section 1, be stricken from the National By-Laws.

Indorsed by Local 44.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 57. Introduced by Delegates Lohse and E. Schweizer, Local 44.

Whereas, In the past it has been absolutely impossible on the part of our International Union to pay Death Claims when due owing to the system by which our Death Funds are acquired, and

Whereas, To insure our members of our sincerity of purpose to live up to our obligations when so required to do, be it

Resolved, That an annual assessment of \$1 be levied on each individual member, this to be paid in quarterly installments, and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary forward on to Local Secretary each quarter

enough stamps (to be known as Funeral Fund Stamps) to cover the membership of each local when he receives the amount of said Assessments from said Secretary, and be it further

Resolved, That the moneys acquired through this source shall be kept in a separate fund, to be known as Funeral Fund, and be it

Resolved, That this money accumulated further by this Assessment shall not be used for anything but what it is intended for, namely the Funeral Fund.

Referred to Law Committee.

Law Committee then announced they were ready to report.

Moved and seconded that we go into the Committee of the Whole to receive the report of the Law Committee. Carried.

President Daly called Vice-President Leberman to the chair.

Committee on Law reported as follows: Resolution No. 1, Section 1.

1. Resolved, That the Initiative and Referendum prevail on all questions not decided by the convention, and the recall of any officer in the International be exercised on petition of five per cent.

Committee recommends non-concurrence. Carried.

Resolution 1, Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5. Committee recommends these sections be referred to Committee on Organizing and District Councils.

On motion they were so referred.

Moved and seconded that the Law Committee be excused from making report on matters that they concur in or non-concur in until Friday afternoon, but resolutions they have acted on and recommended to be referred to other committees, be the ones to be reported.

Previous question was called for and carried.

Motion was then put and carried.

Committee on Strikes and Lockouts then reported as follows:

Resolution No. 36. We, your Committee on Strikes and Lockouts, having referred to us Resolution No. 36, beg leave to report the following: That we consider Resolution No. 36 not plain and conservative enough, therefore we recommend the adoption of the following in its place:

That a new local shall be organized at least six months before any strike of said new local shall be financed by the International Union, unless discrimination can be positively shown.

And there shall be no demand made on any firm by or for any new local before they shall be organized the required six months.

These two sections shall not be in conflict with any universal move made by the metal trades department of the A. F. of L.

Moved and seconded adoption of this report. Carried.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Daar that the General Secretary be commended for his business precaution in directing the bookkeeper to attend the convention, and his actions endorsed. Carried.

Committee on General Secretary's report then made the following report:
Boston, Mass, August 23, 1911.

To the Officers and Members Assembled in Eleventh Convention of the M. P. B. P. B. and S. W. Union of N. A.:

We, the Committee on General Secretary's Report beg to submit the following:

The entire financial report, covering numerous tabulated lists of imbursements and disbursements of the funds of our organization for the two years ending May 31, 1911, prove the competency, tact and capability of our General Secretary, and is worthy of the highest praise and appreciation of our members in general.

Referring to the General Secretary's recommendation calling for a change in the distribution of Our Journal, the discontinuing of display advertising, and the withdrawal of the Journal assessment, meets with our approval.

In referring to the recommendation to change Article X, Section 20, we sincerely ask that this convention give it due consideration, as well as the added section to above article he recommends.

We would also beg of your honorable body due consideration be also given the General Secretary's recommendation on graduated death benefits.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MANION,
MELVIN SAUNDERS,
F. O. SMITH,
T. R. QUINLAN,
CARROLL CORDNER,
MARTIN LUDWIG,
JAMES F. O'CONNOR,

Chairman Committee on General Secretary's Report.

Moved and seconded that we rise from the committee of the whole. Carried.

Moved by Jno. T. Daly and seconded that the actions of the Committee of the Whole be concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the report of the Committee on the General Secretary's report be received and concurred in and the recommendations contained therein be referred to the Law Committee. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn. Motion lost.

Delegate Jno. T. Daly asked for information regarding certain matters pertaining to Executive Board question 173. Matter referred to himself and Secretary Atherton.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn. Carried.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*,
E. P. COYLE,
C. H. JONES,
Assistant Secretaries.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was called to order at 8:30 by President Daly.

Roll call found the following absentees: Martin O'Hara, John Cantwell, Thomas Kelly, Charles Coleman.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 59. Introduced by Delegates Daar, Kroenke, Denstaedt, Local 1.

To the Eleventh Convention of the M. P. B. P. B. S. W. U. of N. A.:

We beg to submit the following for your consideration:

Detroit, Mich., November, 1909.

To all Local Metal Trades Councils, International Unions, and to all Local Unions affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.:

Greeting:

Brothers—We desire again to call your attention to the enclosed Amendments to the Constitution of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., which will be submitted by the Metal Trades Council of Detroit to the coming convention of the Metal Trades Department.

We wish that your organization will consider these proposed Amendments very carefully, and we ask for your approval and adoption of same. We also request of the Local Metal Trades Councils and the Local Unions affiliated to adopt the same, and we ask you to forward your approval of these Amendments on to your International headquarters, so that your International Representatives, who will be at this convention, may become acquainted with these changes desired in the Constitution of the Metal Trades Department, and we ask the Local Unions affiliated to make a request to their International Union that their representatives to this convention be instructed to advocate, and to seek the adoption of these proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the Metal Trades Department.

Trusting that you will agree with us, that all Local Metal Trades Coun-

cils affiliated should be entitled to representation at the conventions of the Metal Trades Department, and that they may be given a voice in making the laws which govern them. Awaiting an early reply, with best wishes, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

LOCAL METAL TRADES COUNCIL OF DETROIT,

EDWARD M. LEE, President,

OTTO GERSABECK, JR., Secretary.

Address 1525 Belvidere Ave., Detroit, Mich.

To the Convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L.:

1st. "No Union or Unions affiliated with this Department shall sign agreements governing shops where other unions affiliated with this Department are interested until all affiliated unions have come into an agreement and are ready to sign."

2nd. "In case of a strike or lockout involving any union connected with a Local Metal Trades Council all affiliated unions shall quit work in shop or shops where strike or lockout is in progress, until grievance is adjusted, provided the Union having the original grievance has received the endorsement of its National or International body, and the Local Metal Trades Council."

3d. "Constitutions of National and International Unions shall not conflict with the laws of this Department."

4th. "In case two-thirds or more of the organized trades in the same industry, having the sanction of their National or International bodies, determine to inaugurate a movement to advance the interests of the trades represented, this department shall sanction such movement, and direct all unions interested to take part and use their best efforts to bring about success to the movement determined upon."

5th. "The basis of representation in convention shall be: From National and International Unions one delegate, and from each affiliated Local Council one delegate."

Respectfully submitted for your consideration by the

METAL TRADES COUNCIL,

Of Detroit, Mich.

Held for instruction to delegates.

Resolution No. 60. Introduced by Delegate W. T. Schmidt, Local 68.

Whereas, Quite a number of members become suspended through not paying the full quarter of dues during the time they are unemployed, which works a hardship on the members. Be it

Resolved, That the International Union issue stamps, to be known as out-of-work stamps, free gratis to the union affiliated, the same to be placed in the member's due book, provided he report to the Financial Secretary and pays such dues as his Local designates.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 61. Introduced by Delegate Lon Miles, Local 146.

Whereas, The Star Brass Works of Kansas City, Mo., has locked out the members of No. 146; and

Whereas, This firm is the only one within the jurisdiction of No. 146 that is unfriendly towards Union Labor. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this firm be declared unfair to Organized Labor.

Referred to Strikes and Lockouts Committee. Re-referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 62. Introduced by Delegate John Manion, Local 255.

Whereas, The present source of revenue of this organization has proven insufficient to carry on or meet the numerous transient affairs that the organization is ever confronted with.

Resolved, That we add a new assessment to our present revenue, known as a Defence Assessment, payable quarterly by the member and remitted to the International at the end of each period, and the International to furnish stamps for same, as practiced now in support of Our Journal. Be it further

Resolved, That all moneys accruing from this assessment remain intact until it reaches the sum of thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000).

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 63. Introduced by Delegate Michael McCann, Local 189.

That this organization shall be known as the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Metal Spinners', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 64. Introduced by Delegate Fred F. Rohde, Local 111.

Whereas, The Metal Trades Councils and Union Label Leagues are not as successful as they should be, owing to the lack of interest in some sections of the country; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Locals affiliated with our International Union be compelled to affiliate with said bodies, if they exist in their cities.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 65. Introduced by Delegate K. N. Haefeli, Local 139.

Inasmuch as District No. 4 has spent considerable money in keeping the organizers in the city of Springfield and vicinity, and specially to organize the Polishing Department of the Moor Tropic Forge Co., of Brightwood, and the organizer has accomplished it four different times, and as soon as he left the city the boss of said polishing department went to work and got rid of all the union men in said department, and he would take to work anything that came along except union men; and while said company has an agreement with the Machinists' Union, we should see that we get our rights, and request that the International Vice-President of District No. 4 be given power to make a thorough investigation of said polishing department and recommend whatever he thinks proper.

K. N. HAEFELI, Local 139.

J. CANTWELL, Local 118.

WM. FITZPATRICK, Local 30.

JOHN GEHRING, Local 80.

M. F. O'HARA.

Laid on table until Constitution is completed.

Resolution No. 66. Introduced by Delegate W. H. Chapin, Local 35.

Whereas, In the past the rank and file of our organization have been unable to know how our Vice-Presidents have voted on questions submitted to the Executive Board; therefore be it

Resolved, That the votes of the members of the Executive Board be recorded in Our Journal as voting Yes or No on all questions submitted to said Board.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 67. Introduced by Delegate Wm. E. Smith, Local 137.

Whereas, The Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Company, of Hannibal, Mo., has in its employ nickel buffers and platers that are being underpaid, in so far as wages are concerned in other sections of the country. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring the increasing of said wages of men employed to the extent of calling the members of No. 137, if necessary, out on strike.

Referred to the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts.

Resolution No. 68. Introduced by Delegate J. W. Starr, Local 20.

Resolved, That a special Organizer be detailed for Lamp Makers' No. 20, for one month. Local 20 to pay half the salary and the International Union the other half. Salary to be \$25 per week. Such Organizer to be selected by the executive officers of our International Union, subject to the approval of Local 20, and to report for duty not later than September 15, if possible.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 69. Introduced by Delegates Becker, Daly and Dailey, Local No. 6.

Amend Section 5 of Article XII.:

Any member of this Union embarking in any other trade or calling, not covered in our jurisdictional rights, shall take out a withdrawal card, after he has been working at said position six months.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 70. Introduced by Delegates Daar, Kroenke and Denstaedt, Local 1.

To the Delegates of the Convention of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers of North America:

Whereas, We have had a great deal of trouble in the past in pushing our label; and

Whereas, There are so many labels that the general public do not know which is the right one on the article bought; and

Whereas, We believe that a label to cover each department should be established to help every organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the delegates to the coming convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. be instructed to advocate a universal label for that department.

Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 71. Introduced by Delegates W. R. Dailey and A. J. Becker, Local 6.

To amend Section 2, Article XXVI.:

1. The nomination of local officers shall take place at any regular meeting held between November 15 and December 15. The election to be held on the last meeting night in Decembr. Installation to take place at the meeting following.

To amend Section 3, Article XXVI.:

2. The election of officers shall be held under the Australian ballot system, the polls to be open for five hours, but balloting not to begin before 4:30 p. m.

Immediately after the nominations take place the President shall appoint one judge and two clerks to preside at the election.

Said judge and clerks shall continue in session from opening of polls until all ballots are properly counted and tallied, and they shall be the custodians of the ballots until their report is accepted by their local.

Section 4, Article XXVI., to be stricken out.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 72. Introduced by Delegate W. T. Schmidt, Local 68.

Resolution by Local 68:

Whereas, At the last meeting of the International Canvassing Board there was a local whose ballots were thrown out for the reason that one member wrote all the names of the members on the stubs; be it

Resolved, That there shall be attached to the ballots a stub on which the different members shall write their own name and number of the Local to which they belong, and in case of any violation of this clause the ballots shall be null and void.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 73. Introduced by Delegates Becker and W. R. Dailey, Local 6.

Add to Section 10 of Article XXXVII.:

A temporary appointment of not more than ninety days shall not be construed as holding a political position.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 74. Introduced by Delegate James W. Starr, Local 34.

Whereas, Brother John M. Daly, of Local 34, of New York City, has been an old and trusted member of our International Union for many years past; and

Whereas, He has lost the fingers of one hand through an accident, and is thereby severely handicapped in following his trade; and

Whereas, The State of New York has provided for the appointment of eight supervising inspectors; and

Whereas, Brother John M. Daly has made application for appointment as one of these supervising inspectors. Therefore be it

Resolved, That this Eleventh Convention of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers of North America indorse Brother John M.

Daly for this appointment, and pledge themselves to use all honorable means to assist him in securing the same; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor John A. Dix of New York, a copy sent to John Williams, Commissioner of Labor of New York, and a copy sent to Brother John M. Daly, all copies to bear the seal of our International Union and the signatures of our International officers.

Indorsed by Local 34, of New York City.

Adopted by Convention.

Resolution No. 75. Introduced by Delegate John J. Flynn, Local 12.

Resolved, That the payment of dues be changed from monthly to weekly, and that all members of our International Union pay twenty-five cents per week; and be it further

Resolved, That all Locals pay sixty cents per capita per month, ten cents of this per capita to be placed in a separate fund, to be known as Funeral Fund, the remainder to be placed in the general treasury.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 76. Introduced by Delegate Wm. Kiesewetter, Local 4.

Any member found guilty of confiscating funds of this organization shall not be eligible to any office for a Local or the International.

Referred to Law Committee.

The following communication was referred to the convention by Delegates Daar, Kroenke and Denstaedt, of Local 1:

Detroit, Mich., October 21, 1910.

To the Officers and Members of the Metal Trades Council affiliated with the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and all Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

The Board of Commerce of the City of Detroit is advertising for skilled labor for all branches of trade in the papers of your city, and that the working-men to whom this glittering prospect of remunerative employment is held out may not be deceived and disappointed, we therefore beg to enlighten you as to the real situation, as far as it applies to the local industrial conditions here in Detroit.

We do not care to scrutinize the motives which may actuate the employers of labor organized in the Board of Commerce to glut the local labor market with labor, but this much is a fact: The supply far exceeds the demand, and for every job offered, in no matter what industry, or no matter what kind of work, there are scores of anxious applicants.

Fully 18,000 to 20,000 skilled mechanics are walking the streets of Detroit, looking for work day after day. A man out of work here has a hard time, indeed, to find employment.

The arrival of fellow-men from other cities therefore will only increase the ranks of the unemployed, and have a tendency of lowering the wages of those who are working. Men who are lured into this city by the glowing advertisements of the Board of Commerce and the different manufacturers, are certain to be disappointed in their hopes and expectations. You can readily make a test of the truth of this statement by demanding from the Board of Commerce or other manufacturers a guarantee of work, should one of your number desire to come here.

No such assurance will be given you, and then you can draw your inference as to the motives of these high-sounding advertisements.

Brothers, we are trying to organize Detroit, and this is one of the plans the manufacturers have adopted to keep us from being successful.

Detroit is the Lowest Paid Metal Trades Centre in the United States.

In your own interests in the meantime you will kindly see that this note of warning reaches all the laboring people of your city, and kindly read this circular in all your meetings, and do all you can to assist us by giving it all the publicity you can.

Kindly let us hear from you as to the conditions of the Metal crafts in your city.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. HARRIS, President.

OTTO GERSABECK, JR., Secretary.

1525 Belvidere ave., Detroit, Mich.

Moved and seconded that the request be granted. Carried.

Reading of the minutes of Tuesday's session, August 22.

Moved and seconded that the minutes stand approved as read and corrected. Carried.

Reading of the minutes of Wednesday's session, August 23.

Moved and seconded that the minutes stand approved as read and corrected. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee be appointed to visit Taunton and take up the grievance at the O. G. Thomas Stove Works. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Vice-President E. W. Brennan and Vice-President George Leary.

Moved and seconded the suggestion of Secretary Atherton in regard to all committees sending in the time served on committee work be adopted. Carried.

The following invitation was received:

Boston, Mass., August 23, 1911.

Mr. Charles R. Atherton:

Dear Sir and Brother—Will you kindly call it to the attention of our delegates that Local 95 will hold a smoke talk in Machinists' Hall, Wells Memorial Building, 987 Washington street, between Castle and Cobb streets, Thursday, August 24, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

All the delegates are cordially invited to attend as the honored guests of Local 95.

Fraternally,

A. C. LANGLOIS.

Moved by Daar and seconded that the invitation of Local 95 be accepted. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we accept the "McNamara Buttons" and the delegates purchase them at 10 cents each, the proceeds be sent to the proper authorities. Carried.

(Note.—Seven dollars received for buttons.)

Moved by J. T. Daly and seconded by Delegate Kroenke that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the fine levied against John Manion by Local 12.

The Chair appointed the following committee:

John T. Daly, Louis Kronke and John E. Fitzgerald.

REPORT OF THE LAW COMMITTEE.

Resolution 15, Sections 9, 12, 14, 18, 20, referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 20 referred to Committee on Stove Shops.

Resolution No. 31, Section 5, referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 31, Sections 15-17, referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 33 referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Moved and seconded that we recommend to the State Workingmen's Federation to be held at Oswego, N. Y., the support of Brother John M. Daly, as per Resolution No. 74. Carried.

The Chair then introduced Mr. John A. Moffitt, representing the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke at length on the McNamara case.

The Chair then introduced Rudolph Modest, General Organizer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, who spoke in behalf of his organization.

The Chair then introduced Mr. John Golden, General President of the United Textile Workers of America, who was a member of the Commission to investigate the inspection of factories, workshops and mercantile establishments of Massachusetts, who gave an address on what had been accomplished in bettering the conditions of the workers, especially our craft.

Moved and seconded that the convention extend the speakers a vote of thanks. Carried.

Mr. Moffitt then reported that the eight-hour bill had been reported out by Committee in Congress, and that Congress had appointed a committee to investigate the "Taylor System," on September 27.

The hour of noon having arrived, the convention, on motion, adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Daly at 2 o'clock.

Roll call found Delegates Rohde and Miles, and Vice-President Leberman absent.

Brother John McGrath was excused from Committee on Strikes and Lockouts.

Resolutions were then introduced as follows:

Resolution No. 58. Introduced by Delegate W. Collin, Local 7:

To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America:

Whereas, the financial system appears to be inadequate to meet the demands of our International Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That our laws pertaining to finance be changed to the following basis:

First. A monthly per capita to meet the current expenses of the International Union, excepting strike pay.

Second. A weekly strike dues to cover strike expenses for the current week.

Third. A progressive weekly paper instead of Our Journal, wherein shall be stated the numbers and localities of strikes and lockouts, number of men out on each strike or lockout, total amount of money due to cover the week's strike pay and the amount due from each member to meet the same.

Fourth. Strike dues shall not be less than five cents; five cents shall be charged for each fraction of five cents, and all overcharge shall be placed in the General Strike Fund.

Fifth. Shop committees shall collect strike dues and meet once a week. With the President and Secretary and Treasurer of the local, this committee shall have the power to draw an order on the treasury for the amount due for the current week's strike pay and forward the same to the International Headquarters. The shop committee shall constitute the organizing committee of the local.

Sixth. Locals shall be requested to devise some means to raise one dollar per member to be forwarded to the General Strike Fund.

Referred to Strikes and Lockout Committee.

Resolution No. 77. Introduced by Delegate Daniel C. Donohue, Local 174:

Whereas, As the Stanley Rule and Level Co., of New Britain, Conn., are giving the members of Local 174 unjust competition owing to the small amount of wages paid at said Stanley Rule and Level Co., be it

Resolved, That the International Union take steps to enlighten the laboring world as to the conditions existing at the Stanley Rule and Level Co. shop; be it further

Resolved, That we take steps to organize the town of Greenfield, Mass., as the Goodell & Pratt Co. also furnish unjust competition to the members of Local 174.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 78. Introduced by Delegate Fitzgerald, Local 140:

Resolved, That the system adopted by the Toledo convention in reference to traveling cards be again put in force.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 79. Introduced by Delegate John Cantwell, Local 118, and K. N. Haefeli, Local 139.

Resolved, First, That the per capita tax be 45 cents per month per member.

Resolved, Second, That Journal or any other assessment be abolished.

Resolved, Third, That the amount of dues to be paid per month be left to each local.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 80. Introduced by Delegate O. M. Sellers, Local 335:
To the Delegates of this Convention:

Be it Resolved, That we, the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, demand the Union Label on all band instruments; also be it

Resolved, That we appoint a committee from each Local to visit the Musicians' Union in each district.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 81. Introduced by Delegates E. Schweizer and H. Lohse, Local 44:

Resolved, That if charges are made by a member of one local against a member of another local, said complainant shall have the privilege of being represented by a member of his own local as attorney.

Referred to Law Committee.

Law committee was excused from attending the session in order to go into committee meeting.

Under Welfare, Delegate Conlon spoke and was followed by President Daly, who took up the question of jurisdiction and gave his views.

Vice-President Kaufman was called to the Chair.

Moved and seconded that Executive Board Question No. 158, called up by Delegate O'Hara, of Local 95, be referred to a special committee of seven. Carried.

Chairman Kaufman then appointed the following committee on this case: Delegates Starr, Donaldson, Lohse, Fitzgerald, John T. Daly, Schmidt, Daar.

Committee on Strikes and Lockouts reported as follows:

Substitution for Resolution No. 42. In place of the above we recommend to the convention the adoption of the following:

Any member who owes more than the current month's dues, and who may be out on an authorized strike, or lockout, all such arrearages shall be deducted from such strike benefits as may be due him, before any strike benefits be paid to said member.

Moved and seconded that the substituted Resolution No. 42 be adopted. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a committee of ten be appointed to hear what proposition Mr. Slotko has and report back tomorrow morning. Carried.

The Chairman then appointed the following on the committee. Geo. Leary, E. W. Brennan, Wm. Collins, M. Foran, Chas. Coleman, Robert Seatsema, Chas. Johnston, C. Cordner, B. Donaldson, John Drayton.

Moved by Starr and seconded that we recess to give the various committees time to work, and convene again at 4:55. Recessed.

Convention re-convened at 4:55.

Introduction of resolutions.

Resolution No. 82. Introduced by Delegate K. N. Haefeli, Local 139:

Should the members of the International Union at the election of the International officers decide in favor of a convention, all resolutions must be in the

hands of the Law Committee not later than the second day of the opening of the Convention.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 83. Introduced by Delegate Walter Egger, Local 272:

Mr. President and Delegates:

Whereas, The decisions that have been handed down by the judicial powers through the country against the laboring organizations are so unjust and unbearable, be it

Resolved, That this convention goes on record, and the same to be put down in the history of the organization, that we are opposed to the appointment of the United States Federal and Supreme Judges, and also recommend that the same should be elected by the people and not to hold office for a period exceeding five years.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 84. Introduced by Delegate John Gehring, Local 80:

Resolved, That we, the Delegates of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in convention assembled, hereby extend our thanks to our local in Boston, as well as to all organized labor and the sympathetic public, for their active, co-operative aim and support in furthering the aims and objects of our International Union, as well as the extended hospitality shown the delegates by Local 95 during our sojourn here.

Referred to Convention Committee.

Resolution No. 85. Introduced by Delegate A. J. Priebe, Local 8:

1. Resolved, That Articles XVII, to and including XXV, be retained, except Section 6, Article XVIII, which shall read: All representation shall be on the basis of one vote for each twenty-five members or majority fraction thereof, but each local shall have at least one vote.

2. Resolved, That the number of Vice-Presidents be reduced to five.

3. Resolved, That the present Executive Board immediately after this convention has adjourned, equitably redistrict our organization with a view to giving each Vice-President as near as possible a district as large numerically as the other.

4. Resolved, That the five Vice-Presidents constitute the International Executive Board; the International President to have a vote only in case of a tie.

5. Resolved, That the Vice-Presidents be elected by referendum vote, as at present provided by our Constitution.

6. Resolved, That the new Executive Board take office not later than January, 1912.

7. Resolved, That the Vice-Presidents shall have neither voice or vote in our International conventions.

8. Resolved, That all business of the Executive Board be conducted by mail, telegraph or telephone, and that the International convention only shall have power to call them together.

9. Resolved, That the International President be under the control of the Executive Board and that he go to no city unless sent there by said Board.

10. Resolved, That all laws in our Constitution conflicting with the above resolutions are hereby repealed.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 86. Introduced by Delegate Ed. W. Hildreth, Local 47:

Whereas, There is no law in our Constitution covering the expenses of sending a union man to head off scabs going to work in another district where there is a strike.

Resolved, That said officer or local be reimbursed the money which is expended on said case.

Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 87. Introduced by Delegates from District Nos. 3 and 4:

Whereas, it is a well-known fact that there are more men in Connecticut and Massachusetts eligible to our organization than any other part of the country; and

Whereas, There are only about 10 per cent of them organized.

Therefore, It is the opinion of the delegates from Districts Nos. 3 and 4 that this convention should recommend that the International make special efforts in the near future to more thoroughly organize this section of the country.

W. H. CHAPIN, Local 35.
JOHN GEHRING, Local 80.
A. J. PRIEBE.
M. FITZPATRICK, Local 30.
EDW. W. HILDRETH, Local 47.
K. N. HAEFELI, Local 139.
M. F. O'HARA, Local 95.
T. J. KELLY, Local 169.
JOHN CANTWELL, Local 118.

Referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee.

Resolution No. 88. Introduced by Delegate Donaldson, Local 101:

Whereas, The Preamble of our Constitution does not accord with the progressive measures advocated at this convention; and

Whereas, Some changes in the preamble would more positively, as well as briefly, express the objects of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the first seven lines be stricken out along with the "and" of the eighth line, beginning with the word "believing" in the eighth line; and be it further

Resolved, That the word "increase," instead of "enhancement of wages," be inserted in the second line of Principles Advocated.

Referred to Law Committee.

Resolution No. 89. Introduced by Delegates Becker, and Dailey, Local 6:
To amend Article X, Section 10.

Any member becoming in arrears for a period of three months shall forfeit all privileges and benefits of the local and International Union, and be denied the passport to meetings, and after becoming six months or more in arrears shall be required to pay two dollars in addition to the local dues, together with all assessments, before becoming entitled to said privileges and benefits.

Referred to Law Committee.

Special committee on the John Manion case reported by John T. Daly as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates in Convention Assembled:

Your committee, to whom was referred the case of John Manion's appeal from the imposition of a fine of Local 12, submit the following: That we believe that the said John Manion has been sufficiently punished for his conduct as a member of Local 12, and as he has agreed to apologize to Local 12 and its members, and for the good work that he has been doing for the last ten or twelve years, and as he has always been ready to lend his aid to the business agents to organize new members, we therefore recommend the following: That Local 12 give the case of John Manion a reconsideration, and if possible eliminate the fine that has been placed upon him.

JOHN T. DALY, Chairman.
LOUIS KROENKE.
JOHN E. FITZGERALD.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Convention then adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, Secretary.
E. P. COYLE.
C. H. JONES, Assistant Secretaries.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was called to order at 8:30 a. m. by President Daly. Roll call found the following absentee: Vice-President Leberman. A communication was read from Brother Rumsey, of Toledo, O., in reference to the Toledo Chandelier Company. Same was received and filed.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business reported on Resolution No. 35.

The committee recommends non-concurrence. Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Amended that the matter be laid over until the arrival of Vice-President Kaufman. Carried.

The Committee on Strikes and Lockouts then reported as follows: Recommend that Resolution No. 67 be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

The committee recommends that Resolution No. 41 be concurred in, providing there are not more than twenty-five men to receive strike pay, same to start August 25, 1911. Carried.

Resolution No. 35 was then called up. Moved and seconded that the previous question be now put. Carried. The main question was then put, and on roll call resulted as follows:

Those voting Yea:

Daar, James	4	Glass, Clayton	1
Kroenke, Louis... ..	5	Haefeli, Karl N.....	1
Denstaedt, Walter	4	Fitzgerald, John E.....	1
Kiesewetter, William	1	Kelly, Thomas	1
Becker, A. J.....	3 ² / ₃	Donohue, D. C.....	1
Dailey, William R.....	3 ² / ₃	Bretz, Charles	2
Daly, John T.....	3 ² / ₃	Harvey, William	1
Priebe, A. J.....	2	McCann, Michael	1
Reed, Edmund	6	Coleman, Charles	1
Flynn, John J.....	5	Schweizer, Eberhard.....	3
Fischer, John W.....	4	Lohse, Henry	3
Starr, James	1	Hildreth, Edw. W.....	1
Fitzpatrick, M.	2	Cordner, Carroll	1
Starr, James	5	McTighe, W. T.....	1
Chapin, W. H.....	2	Quinlan, T. Robert.....	1
Kraft, George	1	Schmidt, Wm. T.....	1
Baker, Harry	1	Manion, John	1
Baker, Harry	1	Flynn, John J.....	1
O'Hara, Martin	3	Conlan, William J.....	1
Saunders, Melvin	1	Foran, M.	2
Cantwell, John	1	Sellers, O. M.....	2
O'Connor, James	1		
O'Connor, James	1		
		Total.....	90

Those voting Nay:

Matz, F. B.....	3	Donaldson, Ben	1
McGrath, John	3	Rhode, Fred	1
Collins, William	2	Towner, Fraser	3
Acheson, John	2	Smith, Wm. E.....	1
Collins, William	1	Miles, Lon	1
Gehring, John	1	Hennessey, Richard	1
Seatsema, Robert	1	Eggers, Walter F.....	1
		Total.....	22

Recommendations of the committee concurred in. The Special Committee on Death Claim of James Maher then made the following report: Brother Charles R. Atherton, General Secretary, was called before the committee and stated that as Section 12 of Article X had been violated, he could

not pay the money. The following is the finding of the General Secretary as to payment of dues in Local 1, July 16, 1910: On October 28, the local drew a warrant for any dues to keep Brother Maher within the limit. In December, the local drew a warrant for \$1 for September dues. He then was over three months in arrears. January 13 the local paid his October dues. He then was over three months again in arrears. In February they heard Brother James Maher was working in Flint, Mich., and the local carried him until April 7. when he paid November, December, January, February, March and April. He was six months in arrears. Your committee then took up the matter, and it was moved and seconded that we, the committee, endorse the action of the General Secretary and recommend that the claim not be allowed.

(Signed)

JOHN J. FLYNN,
F. O. SMITH,
W. L. SMITH,
CHARLES JOHNSON,
ROBERT SEATSEMA,
ED. W. BRENNAN.

Moved by Sweitzer and seconded by Haefeli that the report of the committee be received and concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary be instructed to destroy all ballots of previous elections. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary be authorized to keep all correspondence for three years, then destroy it. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary write the Bagly Tobacco Company of Detroit, Mich., calling their attention to the fact that their premiums, purchased from the Ansonia Clock Company, are unfair to organized labor, and also write any others in reference to this matter in answer to inquiries. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the action of the General Secretary in rejecting the death claim of Brother John Barry, deceased, late of Local 187, of Wakefield, Mass., be endorsed as the only action that could be taken according to our laws. Carried.

Moved and seconded that ex-Brother Slotko be given the privilege of the floor immediately after roll call at the afternoon session. Carried.

Delegate John T. Daly then asked for a ruling on the following:

Can an International Vice-President act on a question of the nature of Question No. 173?

Ruling: Not as an International Vice-President until the subject matter has been sent him by the General Secretary, unless he has been detailed by either the General Secretary or the General President to do so.

Delegate John T. Daly then entered a protest against the decision of the International Executive Board in the appeal of Brother Earl Stevens from the findings of Local No. 6, and was discussed by Delegates Daly, Becker and Secretary Atherton.

President Daly ruled:

On the question of the form in which the appeal should be presented the Chair ruled that nothing but a copy of the charges, the evidence in the case, the findings of the Trial Committee and the action of the Local thereon should be sent to the Executive Board. That the method pursued in this case was (if the statement of the delegates of No. 6 was correct) improper and in violation of Article XLI, Section 7. He interpreted the law to mean that when the member was sending his appeal to the International Executive Board he shall at that time file a copy of his appeal.

Moved and seconded that the decision of the International Executive Board be set aside in the case of Earl Stevens, as per Question No. 173, and the case be reopened. Carried.

President Daly then appointed the following additions to the Committee on Stove Shops: Vice-President Leberman, Stokes, Ludwig and W. L. Smith.

Moved and seconded we adjourn. Carried.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Daly at 2 p. m.

Roll call found all delegates present.

The floor was then granted to Mr. Slotko, of Philadelphia, Pa., as per the special order of business, who explained his ideas as to a co-operative shop.

Moved and seconded that we take up this question at once and hear the report of the Committee of Ten and have a general discussion on it. Carried.

The question was discussed by President Daly and Delegates John T. Daly, John E. Fitzgerald, A. J. Becker, James Starr and Mr. Slotko.

The special Committee of Ten appointed to meet with Mr. Slotko on his plan of co-operative shop reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The we recommend to this convention that the International Executive Board be empowered to accept or reject the proposition of Mr. Slotko concerning the establishment of a co-operative shop in Philadelphia, Pa., and that the International Executive Board be further instructed to expend no moneys unless they feel positively assured that the International Union will be properly safeguarded in the money thus expended.

The International Executive Board to use the most conservative means possible and ascertain the exact amount necessary to insure the success of this movement.

BENJ. DONALDSON, *Secretary*.

Moved and seconded that action on the report be deferred until after the Committee on Labels makes its report.

The previous question was then called for and carried.

The main question was then put and carried.

President Daly then appointed the following additional members on the Committee on Labels:

Walter Eggers, Thomas Kelly, John Gehring, Robert Seatsema, M. Saunders, William Harvey.

The minutes of Thursday, August 24th, were then read.

Motion made and seconded that the minutes be approved as read and corrected. Carried.

Secretary Atherton then made a full report on the Kerlin and Collins case, going over the work done during the last four years in detail.

Motion made and seconded that Brother Atherton be commended on the way he conducted the Kerlin case. Carried by a rising vote.

Moved and seconded that the case of George Collins be referred to the incoming International Executive Board. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that Brother William H. O'Brien, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, be granted the floor. Carried.

President Daly then introduced Brother O'Brien, who spoke to the delegates for fifteen minutes.

Committee on Strikes and Lockouts then reported non-concurrence on Resolution No. 58.

Motion made and seconded that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Law Committee then made the following report:

Resolution No. 15, Section 12. Referred to Organizing and District Councils.

Resolution 63. Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Resolution No. 17. Committee reports non-concurrence in same. Convention took no action at this time.

Resolution No. 31, Section 5. Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 31, Sections 15 and 17. Referred to Organizing and District Councils.

Resolutions Nos. 33, 85, and 77. Referred to Organizing and District Councils.

Resolution No. 80. Referred to Label Committee.

Resolution No. 57. Referred to Finance Committee.

Resolution No. 15, Section 1. Committee recommends concurrence in same and have word "Union" inserted after "Workers."

Moved and seconded recommendation of committee on Resolution No. 15, Section 1, be non-concurred in.

Amended by Fitzgerald and seconded by Eggers, to read "Metal Polishers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union."

Moved and seconded that time for adjournment be extended fifteen minutes. Lost.

Chair then appointed the following as Committee on Mileage:

George Leary, Carroll Cordner, Karl N. Haefeli.

Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

E. P. COYLE,

C. H. JONES, *Assistant Secretaries*.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1911.

The morning session was called to order at 8:30 by President Daly.

Roll call found Delegate Foran absent.

Moved and seconded that further action on the amendment to the committee's recommendation on Resolution No. 15, Section 1, be deferred until after the special committee on the O. G. Thomas Stove Company of Taunton makes its report. Carried.

The committee then made its report.

Moved and seconded that the special committee report be received and they proceed with the case. Carried.

Debate was again opened on the amendment to Resolution No. 15, Section 1.

An amendment to the amendment was offered, making it read "Metal Polishers' and Brass Workers' Union of North America."

Delegate Flynn offers as substitute for the whole the original motion, and it was declared out of order by the Chair.

Delegate Starr offers the following substitute for the whole, which was duly seconded, "Metal Polishers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America."

Moved and seconded that the previous question be now put. Carried.

Question on the substitute for the whole was then put. Lost.

The amendment to the amendment was then put. Lost.

The amendment was then put and roll call demanded, which resulted as follows:

Those voting Yea:

Daar, James	4	Schmidt, Wm. T.....	1
Kroenke, Louis.....	5	Gehring, John	1
Denstaedt, Walter	4	Donaldson, Ben	1
Collins, William	2	Towner, Fraser	3
Priebe, A. J.....	2	Fitzgerald, John E.....	1
Fitzpatrick, M.	2	Kelly, Thomas	1
Chapin, W. H.....	2	Hennessey, Richard	1
Schweizer, Eberhard.....	3	Donohue, D. C.....	1
Lohse, Henry	3	McCann, Michael	1
Cordner, Carroll	1	Eggers, Walter F.....	1
Quinlan, T. Robert.....	1	Foran, M.	2
Collins, William	1		—
		Total.....	44

Those voting Nay:

Matz, F. B.....	3	O'Hara, Martin	3
Kiesewetter, William	1	Saunders, Melvin	1
McGrath, John	3	Rhode, Fred	1
Becker, A. J.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Cantwell, John	1
Dailey, William R.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	O'Connor, James	1
Daly, John T.....	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	O'Connor, James	1
Reed, Edmund	6	Glass, Clayton	1
Flynn, John J.....	5	Smith, Wm. E.....	1
Fischer, John W.....	4	Haefeli, Karl N.....	1
Starr, James	1	Bretz, Charles	2
Acheson, John	2	Harvey, William	1
Starr, James	5	Coleman, Charles	1
Kraft, George	1	Manion, John	1
Hildreth, Edw. W.....	1	Flynn, John J.....	1
McTighe, W. T.....	1	Conlan, William J.....	1
Seatsema, Robert	1	Sellers, O. M.....	2
Baker, Harry	1		—
Baker, Harry	1	Total.....	67

Amendment lost.

The main question was then put, which was non-concurrence in committee's report. Lost.

Motion made and seconded that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in first part of Resolution No. 39 and recommended that the last part, pertaining to "jurisdiction," be adopted, after omitting the words "helpers and workers," making this part read as follows:

"And shall have complete jurisdiction over all Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Metal Spinners, Brass and Silver Workers."

Motion made and seconded that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The committee recommended non-concurrence on Resolution No. 21.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 15, Articles 2 and 5, was then reported, and the committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The committee recommends the adoption of Article III., Section 1, as it reads at present, with the exception of fifteen Vice-Presidents, which shall be referred to the Committee on Organizing and District Councils.

Moved and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The committee recommends the adoption of Article III., Section 2, as it reads at present.

On motion, carried.

The committee recommends that Article III., Section 3, be adopted as it reads at present.

On motion, carried.

The committee recommends that Article III., Section 4, be deferred for future action.

On motion, carried.

Article III., Section 5. The committee recommends its adoption as far as it reads ending with the word "convention" on seventh line; balance referred to Organizing and District Council Committee.

On motion, carried.

The committee recommends that Article III., Section 6, be adopted as it now reads.

On motion, carried.

The committee recommends that Article III., Section 7, be adopted after omitting the following, "and 4."

Motion made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

An amendment was offered that the matter be deferred until Section 4 had been acted on. Carried.

On Article III., Section 8, the committee recommended its adoption as read.

Moved and seconded that action be deferred until Sections 7 and 4 had been disposed of. Carried.

Article IV., Section 1, adopted as read. Carried.

The committee recommends that Article IV., Section 2, be adopted as read.

On motion, carried.

The committee recommends that Article IV., Section 3, be adopted as read.

On motion, carried.

The committee recommends that Article IV., Section 4, be adopted as read.

Motion by John T. Daly that report be adopted, after omitting all that follows the word "ascertained" on line 5. Carried.

The committee recommends that Article IV., Section 5, be adopted as read.

Moved by Starr and seconded by Becker that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Amended by John T. Daly and seconded by Schweizer that Article IV., Section 5, be stricken out entirely.

An amendment to the amendment, made by Donaldson and seconded by Lohse, that Section 5 of Article IV. be referred back to the Law Committee, with instructions to eradicate that section and replace it with a substitute along the lines advocated by the convention. Carried.

Adjourned, 12 noon.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by President Daly at 2 o'clock.

Roll call found Delegate M. O'Hara and Vice-President E. W. Brennan absent.

Moved by Towner and seconded by Kraft that Delegates Donohue, Starr, Cantwell, Coleman and Kelly be excused and their mileage paid them, if they find they must leave. Carried.

Delegates Flynn and Seatsema were appointed to draft up proper resolutions showing our appreciation of our treatment while in session.

Reading of minutes of Friday, August 25, and corrected as follows: Insert Resolutions Nos. 39 and 63 as reported out by the Law Committee and their recommendation was non-concurrence; no action taken by convention; also that no action was taken on the report of the committee on Resolution No. 17.

Moved and seconded that the minutes of Friday's (August 25) session be adopted as corrected. Carried.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Fitzgerald that Resolution No. 77 be recalled from the Boycott Committee. Carried.

Moved by Fitzgerald (and seconded) that the resolution, No. 77, be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the Law Committee's recommendation on Resolutions Nos. 63 and 17 of non-concurrence be concurred in. Carried.

By the Law Committee:

"We recommend the reopening of Section 4, Article IV., and add the following section, beginning with the word 'ascertained' on line 5:

"And said due book shall be stamped in the proper space, with a canceling stamp provided by the General Secretary."

Moved by Starr and seconded by Schmidt that the report of the Law Committee on Section 4, Article IV., be concurred in. Carried.

Moved by Priebe and seconded by Eggars that we hold a session, Sunday, August 27.

Amended by Matz and seconded by Collins that we hold a session in the forenoon only.

Amendment to the amendment by Reed and seconded by Schweizer that we do not hold any meetings on Sunday.

The Chair ruled that the amendment to the amendment, the amendment and the original motion were out of order.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Reed that when we adjourn to-night we suspend the rules until 8:30 a. m., Monday, August 29, 1911.

Roll call demanded.

Those voting Yes:

Daar, James.....	4	O'Hara, Martin.....	3
Kroenke, Louis.....	5	Donaldson, Ben.....	1
Denstaedt, Walter.....	4	Rohde, Fred.....	1
McGrath, John.....	3	Towner, Fraser.....	3
Becker, A. J.....	3 ² / ₃	Cantwell, John.....	1
Dailey, William R.....	3 ² / ₃	O'Connor, James.....	1
Daly, John T.....	3 ² / ₃	O'Connor, James.....	1
Collins, William.....	2	Fitzgerald, John E.....	1
Reed, Edmund.....	6	Hennessy, Richard.....	1
Flynn, John J.....	5	Bretz, Charles.....	2
Fischer, John W.....	4	McCann, Michael.....	1
Schweizer, Eberhard.....	3	Coleman, Charles.....	1
Lohse, Henry.....	3	Flynn, John J.....	1
McTighe, W. T.....	1	Foran, M.....	2
Quinlan, T. Robert.....	1	Sellers, O. M.....	2
Collins, William.....	1		—
Schmidt, Wm. T.....	1	Total	77
Seatsema, Robert.....	1		

Those voting No:

Matz, F. B.....	3	Baker, Harry.....	1
Kiesewetter, William.....	1	Saunders, Melvin.....	1
Priebe, A. J.....	2	Glass, Clayton.....	1
Starr, James.....	1	Smith, Wm. E.....	1
Acheson, John.....	2	Haefeli, Karl N.....	1
Fitzpatrick, M.....	2	Miles, Lon.....	1
Starr, James.....	5	Kelly, Thomas.....	1
Chapin, W. H.....	2	Harvey, William.....	1
Kraft, George.....	1	Manton, John.....	1
Hildreth, Edw. W.....	1	Eggers, Walter F.....	1
Cordner, Carroll.....	1	Conlan, William J.....	1
Gehring, John.....	1		—
Baker, Harry.....	1	Total	34

Carried.

The Law Committee recommended the readoption of Article IV., Section 5. Moved by Starr that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Special Committee on Resolutions recommended the following:

We, the delegates of the Eleventh Convention, assembled, do hereby express our sincere thanks to the Boston C. L. U., the Mayor of Boston, Local 95 and the daily press of Boston for their fair and kind treatment of our delegates and their kind expressions for the labor movement in general; therefore be it

Resolved, That we give them a rising vote of thanks.

JOHN J. FLYNN,
ROBT. SEATSEMA, *Secretary*.

Moved by Becker and seconded by Daily that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

The Law Committee recommended the readoption of Article IV., Section 6.

Moved by Fischer and seconded by Towner that the recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

Article IV., Section 7, was readopted.

The committee recommended the readoption of Article IV., Section 8.

Moved by J. T. Daly and seconded by Matz that the committee report be not concurred in. Carried.

Article IV., Section 9, was readopted.

Article IV., Section 10, was readopted.

Article IV., Section 11, was readopted.

Article IV., Section 12, was readopted.

Article IV., Section 13, the committee recommended adoption, with the exception of the amount to be received, that to be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Article IV., Section 14, was readopted.

Article IV., Section 15, the committee recommended that we strike out certain words.

Moved by Daly and seconded by Becker that this section be referred back to the committee for rearrangement. Carried.

Article IV., Section 16, was readopted.

The committee referred back to Article II.

Article II., Section 1, was readopted.

Article II., Section 2, was readopted.

Article II., Section 3, was readopted.

Article II., Section 4, the committee recommended its readoption.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Towner that Article II., Section 4, be deferred until later. Carried.

Article II., Section 5, was readopted.

Article V., Section 1, the committee recommended readoption.

Moved by Daly and seconded by Fitzgerald that Article V., Section 1, be referred back to the committee to be compiled as per suggestions. Carried.

Article V., Section 2, the committee recommended its readoption.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Seatsema that the entire article be referred back to the Law Committee for future action. Carried.

The Law Committee recommended that Article VI. be referred to Organizing and District Councils Committee. Carried.

Article VII., Section 1, the committee recommended its readoption.

Moved by J. T. Daly and seconded by Matz that Article VII., Section 1, be referred back to the committee for corrections. Carried.

Article VII., Section 2, the committee recommends it be readopted with the following words inserted after the word "Board" on line 7: "showing how each member voted."

Vice President Kaufman called to the chair.

Moved by Daly (and seconded) that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Becker that we extend the time of this session until 6 o'clock and suspend the rules accordingly. Carried by rising vote.

Amended by Donaldson and seconded by Lohse that the report of the Law Committee on Article VII., Section 2, be held in abeyance until the report of the Committee on Organizing and District Councils. Carried.

Secretary instructed to write to Globe Tobacco Company of Detroit, Mich., acknowledging receipt of the present of union-made smoking tobacco.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Eggers that Delegate McTighe be permitted to present a resolution to be known as No. 90. Carried.

Moved by Denstaedt (and seconded) that the delegates from Local 1 be permitted to introduce a resolution to be known as No. 91. Carried.

Motion made and seconded that we adjourn. Carried.

Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary.*

E. P. COYLE, *Assistant Secretary,*

C. H. JONES, *Assistant Secretary.*

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was called to order at 8:30 a. m. by President Daly. Roll call found all the delegates and Vice-Presidents present excepting those excused by the convention.

Reading of the minutes of Saturday, August 26. Adopted as corrected.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Collins that there be a recess for thirty minutes to give the committees time to consider resolutions.

Amendment offered by Priebe and seconded by Schmidt that we recess subject to the call of the Chair. Carried.

Recess at 9 a. m.

The convention was called to order by President Daly at 11:40 a. m.

The Committee on Strikes and Lockouts reported as follows:

Article XVI., Section 1, readopted.

Article XVI., Section 2, the committee recommended readoption.

Moved by Vice-President Brennan and seconded by Fitzgerald that it be referred back to the committee for alterations.

A protest was raised by J. T. Daly as to the legality of a Vice-President making a motion.

Vice-President Leary demanded a ruling from the Chair.

The Chair ruled that under Rule No. 11, Vice-Presidents not regularly elected delegates are not eligible to either make a motion, second a motion, or vote.

Rule No. 11 reads as follows:

(11) No person shall have the right to make a motion or second a motion, or vote, unless he is a regularly elected delegate to the convention.

Adopted by the convention as the Rules and Order of Business by which the deliberations of the convention were to be conducted.

The Chair ruled that the convention has no power to adopt any rule or order of business to govern its sessions that conflicts with the constitution.

Vice-President Leary called to the Chair.

Delegate Donaldson appealed from the ruling of the Chair.

Moved that we adjourn, the hour having passed for recess; the motion was ruled out of order.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Reed that we remain in session for fifteen minutes longer. Carried.

The question was then put: "Shall the ruling of the Chair be sustained?" Carried.

Moved by Reed and seconded by Conlan that when we recess we reconvene at 2:30. Withdrawn.

Moved by Cordner and seconded by Haefeli that all committees previously appointed be declared legal. Carried.

Moved by Conlan and seconded by Haefeli that a committee be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions of appreciation for certain moneys loaned during Philadelphia strike. Carried.

The Chair appointed Flynn, Foran, Manion, Hennessy and Fitzgerald.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Reed that Article XVI., Section 2, be referred back to the committee for alterations. Carried.

Article XVI., Section 3. The committee recommends that the section be stricken out. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 4. The committee recommended that the entire section be stricken out. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 5. The committee recommended readoption. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 6. The committee recommended readoption. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 7. The committee recommended readoption. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 8. The committee recommended readoption. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 9. The committee recommended that the section be stricken out. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 10. The committee recommended readoption. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 11. The committee recommended readoption.

Moved by Manion that Article XVI., Section 11, be re-referred to the committee until Section 2 of the same article is adopted. Carried.

Article XVI., Section 12. The committee recommended the adding of the following words, "an authorized," after the word "on," and before the word "strike" on line 2. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 13. The committee recommended that this section be stricken out. Agreed to.

Article XVI., Section 14. The committee recommended that we strike out the entire Section 14.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Lohse that we do not concur in the recommendation of the committee.

Amended by Reed that we rerefer this section to the committee. Carried.

Article XVI., Section 15. The committee recommended the following:

Section 15. That no local or members of local shall be permitted to go on strike unless sanctioned by the International Executive Board

Moved by Cordner and seconded by Kroneke that the committee recommendation be referred back for correction. Carried.

Article XVI., Section 16. The committee recommended that it be readopted and be placed in its proper article. Carried.

Moved by Acheson and seconded by Daar that we reconvene at 2:30 p. m. Carried.

President Daly then appointed the following Finance Committee:

Harry Baker, Local 90, Chairman.

F. B. Matz, Local 2.

Edmund Reed, Local 9.

John W. Fischer, Local 13.

James Daar, Local 1.

E. Schweizer, Local 44.

A. J. Becker, Local 6.

Carroll Cordner, Local 48.

Ben Donaldson, Local 101.

William Collins, Local 7.

Martin O'Hara, Local 95.

Karl N. Haefeli, Local 139.

John E. Fitzgerald, Local 140.

John Manion, Local 255.

M. Foran, Local 320.

John Drayton, District 7.

George Leary, District 2.

Ed. Leberman, District 12.

Jos. Stokes, District 5.

Fred O. Smith, District 15.

E. W. Brennan, District 4.

After announcements, the convention recessed at 1:40 until 2:30. Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:30 by President Daly.

Roll call found the following absentees: Delegate Kelley and Vice-President Johnston.

Vice-President Leary asked for a ruling as follows:

Has a Vice-President the authority or privilege of appealing from a decision of the Chair.

The Chair ruled no.

Secretary Atherton then read the following:

CHICAGO, ILL., August 25, 1911.

Charles R. Atherton:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—The Mesler affair has been settled in a manner satisfactory to the sub-committee of the District Council—along the lines laid down by the General Committee. Kindly advise the delegates of Local 6 of this.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. KAIN.

Delegate Becker took the floor and explained how A. L. Mesler, charged with absconding with the funds of District Councils Nos. 10 and 11, was apprehended and their firm determination to prosecute him. Delegate John T. Daly explained the assistance rendered by Local 6 in this case and the amounts of money advanced by Local 6 to carry on the work of the District Council at this time.

Resolution No. 90, laid over from Saturday, was read and deferred until the return of Delegate McTighe.

Resolution No. 91, laid over from Saturday, was referred to the Law Committee.

Secretary Atherton then read the following letter:

BOSTON, MASS., August 26, 1911.

Charles R. Atherton, General Secretary Metal Polishers' International Union:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—In behalf of the McNamara Defense Committee, allow me to thank you for the sum of seven dollars for 100 McNamara buttons, through Brother Langlois.

Yours very truly,

G. HARRY DUNDERDALE, *Secretary*.

Received and filed.

The convention then took up the following:

The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been striving for the past fifteen years to advance the interests of its membership, and for shorter hours for the toilers in the tobacco industry.

Whereas, The true and permanent advancement is only secured by the mutual aid and assistance rendered by the trade unionists to each other; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the M. P. B. P. B. and S. Workers' Union of N. A., in convention assembled in the city of Boston, Mass., August 21, 1911, will reaffirm its endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; be it further

Resolved, That the members of the M. P. B. P. B. and S. Workers' Union of N. A. have agreed in purchasing tobacco, cigarettes and snuff to buy only such tobacco as bear the Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union. And be it further

Resolved, That when we buy products that do not bear the label we are employing non-union labor and working against our own interests.

Motion made and seconded that the resolution be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 84 was then taken up, and on motion by Flynn it was laid on the table, as it had already been provided for.

The Stove Committee then desired to make its report.

Moved by Conlan and seconded by Haefeli that we receive their report at this time. Lost.

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Haefeli that we hear the report of the Label Committee. Carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 70 be concurred in.

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Haefeli that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Vice-President Brennan was called to the Chair.

"The committee recommends to concur in Resolution No. 40."

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Haefeli that the committee's report be concurred in.

Amended by Daar and seconded by O'Hara that Resolution No. 40 be referred back to the committee to be corrected. Carried.

Resolution No. 80. The committee recommended concurrence, and amended it to read as follows:

"That we, the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in convention assembled, recommend to locals affiliated that they appoint committees to see Musicians' Unions in their respective cities to buy instruments bearing the label of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, and we further recommend that the local unions in our International Union demand our label on all instruments played by the musicians they engage."

Moved by Conlan and seconded by Daly that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Moved by Conlan and seconded by Haefeli that the following recommendations of President Daly be concurred in:

That the Executive Board be empowered to make the necessary arrangements with the Musicians' Union to enable us to identify all instruments at present in their possession from those purchased or used by their members from the time set for the arrangements so made to expire.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Schweizer that the previous question be now put. Carried.

The main question was then put and carried.

Resolution No. 14 was then reported, and the committee recommended it be concurred in, and recommended it be referred to the Law Committee to draft suitable laws to govern same. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the letter of James J. Bell be referred to Local 95. Carried.

The special committee on the Hanson case then reported as follows:

We, your special committee to consider the appeal of Local 95, in the Chas. M. Hanson case, respectfully recommend that this convention endorse the action of International President and International Executive Board in this matter.

JOHN E. FITZGERALD,
BENJ. DONALDSON,
WM. T. SCHMIDT,
JOHN T. DALY,
JAMES DAAR,
HENRY J. LOHSE,

Secretary of Committee.

Moved by Schweizer and seconded by Conlan that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Motion that we adjourn. Carried.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary.*
E. P. COYLE,
C. H. JONES, *Assistant Secretaries.*

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was called to order by President Daly at 8:30.

Roll call found all present.

The minutes of Monday, August 28, were approved as read and corrected.

The Mileage Committee reported as follows:

To the Eleventh Convention of M. P. B. P. B. and S. W. Union of N. A., Assembled:

We, your Committee on Mileage, after careful consideration of claims presented, beg leave to submit the following report:

Having learned that the custom being established at previous conventions in allowing berth rates to delegates, we have done the same. But we recommend that in the future no berth rates be allowed delegates from cities located not 400 or more miles from convention point.

The following is a list of delegates and Vice-Presidents, with amounts we have allowed them:

MILEAGE.

Daar, James, Local 1, Detroit, Mich.....	\$ 39 80
Kroneke, Louis, Local 1, Detroit, Mich.....	39 80
Denstaedt, Walter, Local 1, Detroit, Mich.....	39 80
Matz, F. B., Local 2, Toledo, Ohio.....	38 10
Kiesewetter, Wm., Local 4, Piqua, Ohio.....	38 40
McGrath, John, Local 5, Dayton, Ohio.....	39 60
Becker, A. J., Local 6, Chicago, Ill.....	55 00
Dailey, Wm. R., Local 6, Chicago, Ill.....	55 00
Daly, John T., Local 6, Chicago, Ill.....	55 00
Collins, Wm., Local 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	44 50

Priebe, A. J., Local 8, Meriden, Conn.....	6 00
Reed, Edmund, Local 9, Elizabeth, N. J.....	13 00
Flynn, John J., Local 12, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	12 50
Fischer, John W., Local 13, St. Louis, Mo.....	63 65
Acheson, John, Local 21, Toronto, Ont., Canada.....	20 25
Fitzpatrick, M., Local 30, Springfield, Mass.....	4 50
Starr, James, Local 34, New York, N. Y.....	12 50
Chapin, W. H., Local 35, Hartford, Conn.....	5 20
Kraft, Geo., Local 43, Hamilton, Ohio.....	41 00
Schweizer, E., Local 44, Newark, N. J.....	13 00
Lohse, Henry, Local 44, Newark, N. J.....	13 00
Hildreth, Edward W., Local 47, Amesbury, Mass.....	2 25
Cordner, Carroll, Local 48, Middletown, Ohio.....	40 00
McTighe, W. T., Local 49, Rock Island, Ill.....	62 00
Quinlan, T. Robert, Local 50, Watertown, Mass.....	48
Schmidt, Wm. T., Local 68, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	41 60
Gehring, John, Local 80, Westfield, Mass.....	4 96
Seatsema, Robert, Local 85, Chicago, Ill.....	55 00
Baker, Harry, Local 90, Philadelphia, Pa.....	19 50
O'Hara, Martin, Local 95, Boston, Mass.....	10
Saunders, Melvin, Local 96, Carleton Place, Ont.....	26 30
Donaldson, Ben, Local 101, Camden, N. J.....	19 50
Rohde, Fred, Local 111, Quincy, Ill.....	61 00
Towner, Fraser, Local 113, Rochester, N. Y.....	18 16
Cantwell, John, Local 118, Athol, Mass.....	4 04
O'Connor, James, Local 125, Watertown, N. Y.....	20 80
Glass, Clayton, Local 128, San Francisco, Cal.....	195 50
Smith, Wm. E., Local 137, Hannibal, Mo.....	61 00
Haefeli, Karl N., Local 139, Northampton, Mass.....	5 10
Fitzgerald, John E., Local 140, Trenton, N. J.....	17 50
Miles, Lon, Local 146, Kansas City, Mo.....	74 05
Kelly, Thos., Local 169, Norwich, Conn.....	4 80
Hennessy, Richard, Local 171, Indianapolis, Ind.....	45 00
Donohue, D. C., Local 174, Miller Falls, Mass.....	4 41
Bretz, Charles, Local 175, Kensington, Ill.....	55 00
Harvey, William, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.....	57 04
McCann, Michael, Local 189, Newark, N. J.....	13 00
Coleman, Chas., Local 194, Jersey City, N. J.....	11 90
Manion, John, Local 255, East Pittsburg, Pa.....	35 50
Eggers, Walter F., Local 272, Pittsburg, Pa.....	35 50
Conlan, Wm. J., Local 296, New York City, N. Y.....	13 50
Foran, M., Local 320, Montreal, Canada.....	21 00
Sellers, O. M., Local 335, Elkhart, Ind.....	37 00

Total \$1,712 09

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Johnston, Charles, District No. 1, New York City, N. Y.....\$	12 50
Leary, Geo., District No. 2, Newark, N. J.....	13 00
Coyle, E. P., District No. 3, Meriden, Conn.....	6 00
Brennan E. W., District No. 4, Northampton, Mass.....	5 10
Stokes, Jos., District No. 5, Rochester, N. Y.....	18 16
Jones, C. H., District No. 6, Toledo, Ohio.....	38 10
Drayton, J., District No. 7, Hamilton, Ont., Can.....	26 70
Closterman, Ben, District No. 8, Dayton, Ohio.....	39 60
Ludwig, Martin, District No. 9, Detroit, Mich.....	39 80
Kaufman, Wm., District No. 11, Kenosha, Wis.....	56 75
Leberman, Ed., District No. 12, St. Louis, Mo.....	63 65
Smith, Wm. L., District No. 13, Spring City, Pa.....	21 00

Heid, Jos. G., District No. 14, Pittsburg, Pa.....	35 50
Smith, F. O., District No. 15, Emeryville, Cal.....	195 50
Total	\$571 36
Delegates	\$1,712 09
Vice-Presidents	571 36
Total	\$2,283 45

GEORGE LEARY,
K. N. HAEFELI,
CARROLL CORDNER,
Secretary of Committee.

Committee report agreed to.

The Committee on Labels then reported as follows:

Resolution No. 40. Amended to read:

Whereas, There is a factory at Philadelphia known as the Penn. Art Metal Company, composed of members of our organization who have invested \$1,000 of their own money in this shop, to make table lamps and lighting fixtures; the profits were used to pay strike pay. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we give them our moral support, and in cities where labor temples or meeting halls are being built and installed with new lighting fixtures or table lamps that the locals will ask for a volunteer committee to introduce their goods, which bear the label of our organization.

The committee recommends concurrence.

O. M. SELLERS, Chairman.
CHAS. BRETZ, Secretary.
J. GEHRING,
M. SAUNDERS,
M. O'HARA,
WM. EGGARS,
WM. HARVEY,
CHAS. COLEMAN,
E. SCHWEIZER,
R. SEATSEMA.

Moved by Matz and seconded by Schmidt that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

The Committee on Stove Shops then reported as follows:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STOVE SHOPS.

After a thorough discussion on Resolution No. 20, it was moved and seconded that the committee report non-concurrence, and recommend that same be referred to the incoming Board for immediate action.

LOUIS KROENKE,
WM. KIESEWETTER,
GEORGE KRAFT,
LON MILES,
ED. LEBERMAN,
MARTIN LUDWIG,
WM. L. SMITH.
JOSEPH STOKES,

Moved by Haefeli and seconded by Manion that the recommendation be not concurred in and that Resolution No. 20 be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STOVE SHOPS ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

(Part pertaining to stove shops).

We, the Committee on Stove Shops, after having given the matter submitted to the convention by President Daly (pertaining to stove shops) careful consideration, submit the following report:

We find that the conditions in the stove shops in different parts of the country vary to such an extent that it is almost impossible to better the conditions of our members on account of the poor conditions that exist in some localities, and believe that the system that has been in vogue in the past, where no shop or section is asked to grant better conditions, works an injury to our locals and International Union. We further believe that the only possible way to be successful in the stove industry is to move for better conditions in the entire industry, and recommend that as soon as funds permit that a general move be made in the stove industry to secure the nine-hour day, the regulation of the apprenticeship question, and a uniform wage scale as far as possible.

Your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board for their consideration and action.

LOUIS KROENKE,
WM. KIESEWETTER,
GEORGE KRAFT,
LON MILES,
ED. LEBERMAN,
MARTIN LUDWIG,
WM. L. SMITH.
JOSEPH STOKES,

Moved by Schweizer and seconded by Schmidt that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in.

Amendment offered by Fitzgerald and seconded by W. R. Dailey that the International officers use their best efforts in having other allied trades engaged in the stove industry act co-jointly with them, when about to make such a move. Amendment carried.

The main question, as amended, was put. Carried.

COMMITTEE ON LAW.

Article IV., Section 15.

We move that Article IV, Section 15, be stricken out and the following substitute:

Substitute for Article IV, Section 15:

Any officer or member found guilty of violating any of the preceding sections may be fined a sum not to exceed \$50 or expelled from the organization.

No local shall cast their votes in any place other than the regular meeting hall or place rented for such purpose, and no votes shall be cast before 4 o'clock in the evening.

Any member wishing to protest must do so in writing before the official count is announced, and failing to do so, the official count shall stand. If a protest is entered by a member, he shall forward the sum of \$15, together with his protest, to the General Secretary, to defray the expenses of the canvassing board making an investigation on the strength of his protest; failing to do so, no attention shall be given him.

If the charges are proven against the local canvassing board, they shall be fined at the discretion of the local Trial Committee and the protesting member's money refunded.

Agreed to.

Article VII, Section 1. The Law Committee recommended adoption as amended.

First part down to and including the word "standing," on line 6 to remain the same. The remainder amended to read as follows: "No local union shall have authority to grant or receive any due books but those provided by the International Union, and no local shall have the privilege of issuing local by-laws without first receiving the consent of the General Secretary."

Recommendation adopted and last part, as amended, to be placed in Article XXVI, to be known as Section No. 19. Agreed to.

Article VII, Section 2, to be held in abeyance until the Organizing and District Council Committee make its report. Agreed to.

Article VII, Section 3. The committee recommends re-adoption. Agreed to.

Article VII, Section 4. Referred back to committee for changes.

Article VII, Section 5. The committee recommends re-adoption.

Moved and seconded that it be amended to read as follows:

"Section 5. All due books issued by the General Secretary shall bear his signature, together with the name of applicant, branch of trade, date of initiation or reinstatement, national number, local number, and location and date when issued." Carried.

Article VII, Section 6. Referred back to committee for corrections.

Article VII, Section 7. Re-adopted as read, after omitting the words "Treasurer and Editor," wherever it appears, leaving the correct title to read "General Secretary." Agreed to.

Article VII, Section 8. The committee recommends it be re-adopted as read.

Moved by Becker and seconded by Matz that the recommendations of the committee be non-concurred in and the entire section be stricken out. Carried.

Article VII, Section 9. The committee recommends re-adoption.

Moved by Becker and seconded by Schmidt that the section be referred back to the committee to embody it in Section 4. Carried.

Article VII, Section 10. The committee recommends re-adoption after striking out the word "treasurer." Agreed to.

Article VIII, Section 1. Referred to Committee on Organizing and District Councils. Agreed to.

Article VIII, Section 2. The committee recommends re-adoption.

Moved by Becker and seconded by Haefeli that we insert Section 2 of Article VIII in the Article pertaining to Strikes and Lockouts. Carried.

Article VIII, Section 3. The committee recommends striking out "Any District Vice-President," and inserting in its place "Any International officer."

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Schweizer that we concur in the report of the committee.

Amended by Becker and seconded by Lohse that it be laid over until the Organizing and District Council Committee makes its report. Carried.

Article IX., Section 1. The committee recommends re-adoption.

Moved by Seatsema and seconded by Daar that this section be referred back to the committee.

Amendment offered by Bretz and seconded by Daar that we amend to read "In the city where headquarters are located."

Entire subject matter held in abeyance until last day of the convention; then to be acted on.

Article IX, Section 2. The committee recommends its re-adoption as read. Agreed to.

Article IX, Section 3. The committee recommends its re-adoption, after striking out all that follows after the word "thereof," on line 5. The remainder to be added to Section 4. Agreed to.

Article IX, Section 4. The committee recommends re-adoption after adding the last three lines of Section 3. Agreed to.

Article IX, Section 5. The committee recommends its re-adoption, after striking out the following words, "providing funds will permit." Agreed to.

(Note one.)

Moved by Cordner and seconded by Becker that the Compiling Committee be instructed to place all sections in their proper articles and place in the Constitution. Carried.

Article IX, Section 6. The committee recommends re-adoption.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Lohse that Section 6 be laid over until action is taken on Section 1. Carried.

The Law Committee then asked permission to retire to take up resolutions. Permission granted.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Glass that we recess until the call of the Chair. Carried.

Recessed at 11 a. m. to go into committee meetings.

The convention was again called to order at 12 noon by General Secretary, and Vice-President Jones was called to the Chair.

Vice-President Jones then declared the convention adjourned until 2 p. m. Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1911.

Afternoon session called to order by General Secretary Atherton at 2 p. m., who announced that President Daly had met with an accident and could not preside at this session.

Moved by Donaldson, seconded by Cordner, that Vice-President Leary act as chairman. Carried.

Roll call found all present.

Committee on Strikes and Lockouts then reported.

Article XVI, Section 2. Committee offers a substitute for the present section, as follows:

Section 2. A declaration on the part of an employer or combination of employers, to the effect that their employes must cease their connection with the local, or accept conditions contrary to our International laws, or cease work shall be deemed a lockout. A strike shall be construed to mean when the International Union takes the initiative.

Moved by Eggars and seconded by Schweizer that the recommendation of the committee be adopted. Carried.

Article XVI, Section 11. Committee recommends this section be stricken out.

Moved by Haefeli, seconded by Matz, that the report be concurred in. Carried.

Article XVI, Section 14. Committee recommend to strike out, and recommend the following:

Upon a strike or lockout being declared where one or more locals are involved, the strike shall not be declared off without the consent of the International Executive Board. Any local accepting a settlement contrary to the decision of the International Executive Board shall be expelled by the International Union upon presentation of sufficient evidence of guilt.

Moved by Seatsema and seconded by Collins that the recommendation of the committee be referred back to committee. Carried.

Article XVI, Section 15. Committee recommends re-adoption.

Moved by Haefeli and seconded by Bretz, that the committee's recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

Moved by Eggars, seconded by Chapin, that Delegate Saunders be excused, as business called him home. Carried.

Special Committee of Appreciation reported as follows:

We, your Special Committee, appointed to draw up resolutions expressing our appreciation of Mrs. John Meagher, the lady who so willingly loaned our organization a large sum of money in our hour of need, be it

Resolved, That we, the delegates in convention assembled, express our sincere thanks and appreciation for her noble act and kindly deed, that surely will endear her the love and affection of all union men, and particularly by the members of our organization will her name always be revered.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of

this convention and a suitable copy be engrossed and framed and presented to Mrs. John Meagher.

JOHN MANION,
RICHARD HENNESSY,
M. FORAN,
JOHN E. FITZGERALD,
JOHN J. FLYNN.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Haefeli that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

Committee on Organizing and District Councils then reported as follows: That Section No. 15, of Resolution No. 31, reading as follows: That we dispense with District Councils.

Whereas, It has been proven that they are a detriment and an unnecessary expense, therefore be it

Resolved, That we do away with same.

That Section 17, of Resolution No. 31, reading as follows: That the following articles be stricken out: Articles 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, be concurred in.

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Becker that we non-concur in the recommendations of the committee.

Discussed by Delegate Priebe, Vice-President Leberman, Delegates Daar, Flynn, John T. Daly, Donaldson.

Delegate Flynn then withdrew the motion with the consent of the one who seconded it. Withdrawn.

Moved by Cordner and seconded by Conlan that the full report of the Committee be read before action be taken on any part. Carried.

Committee then read their full report.

The committee then recommended that Resolution No. 31, Sections Nos. 15 and 17, as previously read, be concurred in.

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Becker that we non-concur in the recommendation of the committee. Discussed by Fitzgerald, Matz, Cordner, Donaldson, John T. Daly, Chapin, Flynn.

On account of Delegate McTighe having to leave for home he requested special permission to bring up Resolution No. 90.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Fischer that the permission be granted. Carried.

Moved by Eggars and seconded by Dailey that the resolution be complied with. Carried.

Moved by Haefeli and seconded by Manion that Delegate O'Hara of Local 95 be excused from attending further sessions of this convention. Carried.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by McCann that Delegate Manion of Local 225 be excused, as he must go home. Carried.

The discussion on the main question was again taken up. Vice-President Brennan was called to the chair.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Fitzgerald that we suspend the rules and recess at 5 p. m. Carried.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Kraft that we recess at 5 p. m. until 6 p. m.

Amended by Lohse and seconded by Schmidt that when we recess at 5 p. m., we re-convene at 6:30 and remain in session until 9 p. m. Carried.

Recessed.

EVENING SESSION, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1911.

Evening session called to order at 6:30 by President Daly.

Roll Call found the following absentees: Gehring, Rhode, Cantwell, Miles.

Moved by Haefeli, seconded by Quinlan, that any delegates of Districts Nos. 3 and 4 may be excused from attending the evening session on account of previous engagements. Carried.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Smith that we take up the reports of the Committee on Strikes and Lockouts. Carried.

Article XVI, Section 14. Recommended to strike out and recommend the following:

Upon a strike or lockout being declared where one or more of our Locals are involved, the strike shall not be declared off without the consent of all Locals, or by the decision of the International Executive Board. Any local accepting a settlement contrary to the decision of all locals or Executive Board shall be expelled by the International Union upon presentation of sufficient evidence of guilt.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Collins that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Discussion was then taken up on the District Council question. Delegate Reed was granted the floor and was followed by Fitzgerald, Manion, Vice-President Stokes, Vice-President Kaufman.

At this time Vice-President Stokes was called to the Chair.

The following delegates continued the discussion: Schweizer, Wm. R. Dailey, President Daly, Donaldson, Flynn, Vice-President Johnson, Lohse, Vice-President Ludwig, Daar, Kroenke, Leary.

Chair called to the attention of the delegates that it was 9 p. m., the time set for adjournment.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Flynn that we remain in session thirty minutes longer. Carried.

Discussion was continued by Leary.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Donaldson that the main question be now put. Carried.

Roll call demanded on motion which resulted as follows:

Those voting yes, 6.

Those voting nay, 87.

Lost. Flynn voting No.

Moved by Schweizer, seconded by Eggars that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Amended by Daar, seconded by Sellers, that the report be divided.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, the convention adjourned while the question was pending.

Resolution No. 90. Introduced Saturday, and when called up Monday was laid over on account of the absence of the author, and when called up Tuesday passed at the afternoon session, reads as follows:

Resolution No. 90. Introduced by Delegate McTighe of Local 49. Referred to convention.

To the Delegates of the Eleventh Convention, Greeting:

I would respectfully ask the delegates here assembled to give Congressman Wilson of Pennsylvania and Congressman Peppers of Iowa a vote of thanks for their efforts and success in having the Taylor System investigated by Congress, and the Secretary forward to Congressmen Wilson and Peppers a letter to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

TOM MCTIGHE,
Delegate Local 49.

Resolution No. 91, which was introduced Saturday and referred to the Committee on Law on Monday reads as follows:

Resolution No. 91. Introduced by Delegates Daar, Kroenke, Denstaedt, Local 1.

Whereas, We have been seriously handicapped in the past through lack of good systems of our Financial Secretaries, and

Whereas, At different times in Locals where trouble has arisen by the Secretaries destroying records and holding a surplus amount of stamps on hand by members suspended.

Section 1. Therefore be it Resolved, That the International Secretary issue a day book with perforated sheets and carbon for Local Financial Secretaries.

Section 2. That every Financial Secretary be compelled to use this book

and send a duplicate copy of each meeting's receipts of dues and International assessments to the General Secretary at the close of each meeting, to be filed.

Section 3. That when the Financial Secretary finds a member in arrears three months he shall be compelled to send back to the International stamps and be credited per capita tax for same.

Section 4. Secretaries failing to comply with this resolution will be held responsible by the Local Union for cost of stamps such as may not be returned.

Section 5. Each stamp returned shall be cancelled with the month and year of which it is a receipt.

Indorsed by

F. B. MATZ,
A. J. BECKER,
J. W. STARR,
K. N. HAEFELI,
HENRY J. LOHSE.

Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.
E. P. COYLE,
C. H. JONES, *Assistant Secretaries*.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

Morning session called to order at 8:30 by President Daly.

Roll call found Delegate Bretz absent.

Reading of Minutes of Tuesday's session and approved as corrected.

The amendment which was pending from the session of Tuesday was then put as follows:

Shall the report be divided? Carried by rising vote.

Committee on Organizing and District Council then reported on Article XVII. Committee recommends that Article XVII be stricken from the Constitution.

Moved by Matz and seconded by McGrath, that the recommendations of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee recommends that Article XVIII be stricken out.

Moved by Becker and seconded by Hildreth, that we non-concur in the report. Chair ruled that matter be held in abeyance until committee submitted its recommendation. Carried.

Substitute recommendation of Resolution No. 85, Section 5, for Article VI, Section 1:

There shall be five International Vice-Presidents who shall be elected by referendum vote of all the members of the International Union. Nominations to take place not later than October 15, 1911, and the election not later than December 1, 1911, and thereafter to be nominated not later than February 1 of each alternate year, and elected on the third Wednesday of May of each alternate year, beginning in the year 1913, and that International Vice-Presidents elected on December 1, 1911, shall take office not later than the first week in January, 1912, and that the five Vice-Presidents so elected shall be known as General Organizers in their respective districts as assigned by the International President, and they shall be under the immediate supervision of the International President.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Moved by Schweizer and seconded by Kiesewetter, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Kaufman called to the chair.

Moved by Donaldson, seconded by Kraft, that Brothers Acheson, McGrath, Hildreth, Becker, Miles, Smith, Local 137, be excused. Carried.

Motion was then put and carried.

Article VI, Section 2. In case of death, removal or resignation of the President, the Executive Board shall select one of their members to fill out unexpired term; the Vice-President so elected shall have the power of an

Executive Board officer and be able to settle all grievances and refer all questions to the International Executive Board for consideration. The Vice-President of each district shall insist that local statisticians report to the International President the condition of his district. The Vice-Presidents will examine the books of local unions, when requested by International President, and shall furnish a report monthly to the General Secretary upon regular printed forms, supplied by the International Union.

Moved by Schweizer and seconded by Schmidt that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee reported on Article VI, Section 3. This was referred back for corrections.

Article VI, Section 4. The International Vice-Presidents-elect shall be representatives to each International convention with full voice, but shall not be permitted to make motions or vote on the same unless a regular elected delegate from their locals.

Committee recommends concurrence.

Moved by Reed and seconded by Fitzgerald that we concur in the committee's report.

Amended by Fitzgerald and seconded by Hennessy that the following words be stricken out, "unless a regular elected delegate from his local." Amendment carried.

Motion as amended was then put and carried.

Adjourned at 12 m.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Afternoon session was called to order by President Daly at 2 p. m., who announced that the Finance Committee would need more time to finish its report.

Moved by Conlan and seconded by Glass, we recess until committee completes its report. Carried.

Recess at 2 p. m.

Meeting called to order at 5 p. m. by President Daly, who announced the Finance Committee was still unprepared to report.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by O'Connor, we suspend the rules and recess until 6:30 p. m. Carried.

Recessed at 5 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Evening session called to order by President Daly at 8:30 p. m.

Roll call dispensed with.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Schmidt that the floor be granted to Miss Elizabeth Powers, Matron of the Free Home for Consumptives of Boston, Mass. Carried.

Miss Powers then addressed the delegates on the effective work done for the poor and needy, who are afflicted with this dread disease, and advocated that the work be extended to other cities. Her remarks were listened to with deep interest by the delegates.

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Gehring that we thank Miss Powers, and the delegates be instructed to explain to their locals on their return home the good points of this plan and do all possible to promote this good work. Carried.

Mr. Abrahams, Secretary C. L. U., also spoke on this subject, and his remarks were well received.

The Committee on Organizing then continued their report as follows:

Article VI, Section 3. In case of charges being preferred against the International President, said charges shall be acted upon by the International Executive Board within ten days after such charges are received by the General Secretary. If charges are sustained by the Executive Board, General Secretary

shall fill both positions until the Executive Board has selected one of their number to fill the office vacated. This rule shall apply to all International officers. The accused officers in each case shall have the right of final appeal to the membership of the entire organization by the referendum system. Any officer shall deposit \$25 upon taking appeal, and in the event of his exoneration said deposit shall be returned and he shall be reimbursed for time lost. Upon charges being sustained, the General Secretary shall call a special election for the purpose of filling the office left vacant.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Matz that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Recommendation to convention: That Special Organizers not to exceed ten in number, may be employed by the International Executive Board, to be assigned to any territory that said Board may select, and under direction of said Board, said Organizers to report weekly to the Vice-Presidents they may be working under regarding progress and conditions; the salary to be decided upon by the International Executive Board.

Moved and seconded that we concur in the recommendations of the committee.

Amended by Kroenke that the matter be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Amendment to the amendment that the matter be tabled indefinitely. Lost.

Moved by Schweizer and seconded by McCann that the previous question be now put. Carried.

Amendment was then put and lost.

The main question was then put and carried.

Resolution No. 85. A substitute as follows was recommended by the committee:

Substitute Recommendation for Resolution No. 85, Section 3:

Resolved, That the incoming Executive Board, immediately after adjournment of this convention, redistrict our organization to five districts, giving each district equal numerical strength.

Moved by Seatsema and seconded by Schmidt that recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee recommended Resolution No. 87 to the convention.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Fitzgerald that Resolution No. 87 be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Substitute Resolution No. 4:

Resolved, That the International Union issue suitable propaganda for organizing purposes and to forward it upon request of any Local.

Moved and seconded that we concur in the report of the committee. Carried.

Committee on Finance reported as follows:

Article X, Section 1-4 and 5. Committee offers the following as a substitute: The International Organization shall receive \$3 for each reinstated or new member. Supplies for new Locals will be sent free with charter. All extra supplies shall be paid for as per price list to the International Union. Per capita tax to the International Union shall be sixty cents per month on each member.

Moved by Daly and seconded by Dailey that the recommendations of the committee be amended by striking out "sixty" and inserting "fifty," and the report then be concurred in. Lost.

Moved and seconded that main question be now put. Carried.

Delegates from Locals 1, 6, 35, 80, 68, 128, 30, 43 recorded in favor of the amendment.

Moved and seconded that the substitute as recommended by the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we adjourn, rising vote demanded, resulting in a tie; Chair voted to continue session. Lost.

Resolution No. 86. Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Haefeli that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 48. Committee recommends non-concurrence and the subject matter be referred to the President and General Secretary to gather the information and report to the next convention. Carried.

Resolution No. 75. Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved by Densteadt and seconded by Daar that the report of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 62. Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved by Becker and seconded by Haefeli that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 54. Committee recommends to the Locals that Local Unions adopt the plan in section where it can be enforced.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation be adopted. Carried.

Resolution No. 44. Committee recommends concurrence as amended:

Resolved, That we create a separate fund in the International Union of twenty-five cents per month per member, this fund to be used for financing strikes and lockouts only, and when the General Fund runs above \$5,000 the surplus be turned into the strike fund.

Moved and seconded it be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 79, Section 1. Moved and seconded it be non-concurred in as already provided. Carried.

Section 2. Motion made and seconded that all assessments be abolished. Committee recommends non-concurrence. On motion carried.

Motion made and seconded that the dues-regulation be left to the different Locals. Motion carried.

Committee recommends the following:

Motion made and seconded that we recommend to the convention that Organizers be instructed not to issue charter to new Locals unless the members agree to pay one dollar a month dues. Carried.

Resolution 31, Article IV, Section 13, changed from five to seven dollars per day. Carried.

Resolution No. 57. Committee recommends non-concurrence as already provided for.

Moved and seconded that recommendation be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 43. Committee recommends non-concurrence as already provided for.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Committee recommends Resolutions Nos. 34, 37, 23 be non-concurred in.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Law Committee recommends the following:

Substitute for Article XII, Section 3, Resolution No. 16:

A member withdrawing from the organization and desiring to retain his death benefit can do so by forwarding his per capita tax of sixty cents direct to the International Secretary. Such beneficiary members becoming in arrears two months suspend themselves.

Moved and seconded that the recommendations of the Law Committee be adopted when corrected by inserting sixty cents. Carried.

Moved and seconded we adjourn. Carried.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

E. P. COYLE,

C. H. JONES, *Assistant Secretaries*.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911—MORNING SESSION.

The morning session was called to order at 8:30 by President Daly.

Roll call dispensed with.

The minutes of Wednesday's session, August 30th, were then read and approved.

Article VII, Section 7. The Finance Committee recommends its re-adoption as at present.

Moved by Reed and seconded by McCann that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Article V., Section 3. The committee recommends re-adoption, and on motion was carried.

Moved by Donaldson and seconded by Matz that the actual hotel expenses of the International President be allowed. Carried.

Article VII, Section 3. The committee recommends that we strike out Section 3, Article VII, and substitute the following:

Section 3. In the case of trouble between our members and their employers, the General Secretary shall instruct the nearest member of the Executive Board to go there and try to settle the matter upon request of said local. Vice-President not acting on regular salary shall receive \$5.00 per day, mileage and hotel expenses. Vice-Presidents acting on regular salary shall receive \$125 per month, mileage and hotel expenses.

Moved by Kroenke and seconded by Fitzgerald that the substitute be adopted. Carried.

Moved by Daar and seconded by Baker that a committee be appointed to arrange for a present for the International bookkeeper, Miss F. M. Dickman, as a token of our appreciation of her work and interest on behalf of our organization, especially during the convention. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following committee: Leary, Donaldson and Daar.

Article XII, Section 6. The committee recommends that we insert 60 cents instead of 35 cents.

Moved and seconded that report be concurred in.

Laid over for future action.

The Law Committee recommends the re-adoption of Article X, Section 2, and that it be transferred to Article I. Agreed to.

Article X, Section 3. The committee recommends that it be stricken out.

On motion, the recommendation was carried.

Article X, Section 6. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 7. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 8. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 9. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 10. The committee recommend that it be amended by striking out "three" and inserting "two," and then it be re-adopted.

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Quinlan that the recommendations be not concurred in. Carried.

Article X, Section 11. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 12. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 13. Stricken out.

Article X, Section 14. The committee recommends that it be re-adopted with all reference to members at large. Struck out.

On motion, carried.

Article X, Section 15. Strike out the word "can" on second line and insert "may." Adopted.

Article X, Section 16. Add the words "depositing withdrawal cards," instead of "carrying." Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 17. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 18. Re-adopted.

Article X, Section 19. Strike out.

Article X, Section 20. The committee recommends the substitution of the following:

"Initiated members, reinstated members and members depositing withdrawal cards shall be taxed the regular monthly dues beginning with the first day of the month after they are admitted into the organization.

"Their per capita tax to the International Union shall start on the first day of the month after being admitted into the organization."

Moved by Daar and seconded by Conlan that the recommendations of the committee be non-concurred in. Lost.

Moved by Towner and seconded that we concur in the committee's recommendation. Carried.

Article X, Section 21. New section:

"All dues and assessments shall be due and payable on the first day of each and every month in advance, and all delinquencies shall be counted from the first day of each and every month."

On motion, it was adopted.

Moved we reconsider our action on Article X, Section 16. Carried.

Article X, Section 16. Reinstated or members depositing withdrawal card shall be entitled to benefits the same as new members only.

Beneficiary members shall retain their death benefit standing.

Moved and seconded that the substitute be adopted. Carried.

Article XI, Section 1. The committee recommends the following substitute:

"Article XI, Section 1. All members going to work under the jurisdiction of any local other than the one in which their names are enrolled shall report to the Financial Secretary of the local under whose jurisdiction they are working within two weeks. Failing to do so, said local may fine said member a sum not to exceed \$2.

"The Financial Secretary of the Local under whose jurisdiction the member is working shall immediately demand the card of said member from the local where he is enrolled.

"The Financial Secretary receiving the demand for the clearance card shall immediately forward the same to the Local making the demand. In the event of the member being in arrears, a statement of the amount owed shall be forwarded with the clearance. The Local making the demand for clearance card shall forward the amount of the member's arrearage to the Local issuing the clearance card from the first moneys collected from said member.

"The card must specify the number of member's due book and branch of trade."

On motion, the substitute was adopted.

Article XI, Section 2. The committee recommends:

Upon receipt of a clearance card, the Financial Secretary shall enroll the names of such member upon the books of the local, said member being entitled only to such benefits as prescribed in the Constitution and local By-Laws.

"Failing to receive said cards within thirty days after application, the Financial Secretary shall enroll said members on his books and report same to the General Secretary. He shall collect dues from said date of application, and the Local in whose jurisdiction said members are working shall not be responsible for any arrearage on such card."

On motion, adopted.

Miss Dickman, the International bookkeeper, was called before the Chair, and President Daly presented her with a finely engraved jewelry box and silver chatelaine bag on behalf of the delegates, as a token of their appreciation of her services.

Miss Dickman thanked the delegates feelingly in accepting the gift.

Article XII, Section 1. Re-adopted, after being revised to strike out all reference to members at large and the word "treasurer." Carried.

Article XII, Section 2. Re-adopted.

Moved and seconded that it be the sense of this convention that beneficiary members receive the Journal each month. Carried.

Article XII, Section 3. Substitute Resolution 16, with words "60 cents" after word "tax," and

"Such beneficiary members becoming in arrears three months suspend themselves." Carried.

Article XII, Section 4. Re-adopted.

Article XII, Section 5, as amended:

"Section 5. Any member working at our trade, leaving the same to go into the liquor business shall take out his withdrawal card. This section shall refer to any member who is proprietor or partner in any business of this kind." Adopted.

The Finance Committee recommends that Article XII, Section 6, be stricken out. Carried.

Law Committee. New section, Article XII:

"All applications for withdrawal cards shall be made on duplicate forms provided by the General Secretary. One copy to be sent to the General Secretary, the other to be retained by the local Secretary." Adopted.

Article XIII, Section 1. Substitute the words "International officers." Adopted.

Article XIV, Section 1. "When a member of this organization in continuous good standing for one year and less than two years dies, his or her heirs shall receive the sum of \$50. If in continuous good standing two years and less than three years, \$100; and on and after January 1, 1913, three years and less than four years, \$125; four years and less than five years, \$150; five years and less than six years, \$175; and six years or more, \$200; the same to be paid to the nearest kin of such person or persons as may have the burial of said deceased member in charge. If there is no person to take charge of said burial, the President of the local in which deceased has been a member or the President of the local nearest the place where the death occurred shall take charge of burial and make a complete statement to the General Secretary-Treasurer of the expense incurred in said burial and return whatever money may remain on hand."

Moved by Lohse and seconded by Schweizer that the substitute be adopted after being corrected by our lawyer. Carried.

Article XIV, Section 2. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 1. "Brass molders" stricken out. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 2. Provided for.

Article XV, Section 3. Stricken out.

Article XV, Section 4. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 5. Stricken out.

Article XV, Section 6. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 7. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 8. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 9. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 10. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 11. Re-adopted.

Article XV, Section 12. Amended to read "\$1.00 per year or 10 cents per copy." Adopted.

New laws pertaining to Journal:

Article XV, Section 2. Our Journal shall be sent by mail to each member of our organization. Carried.

Article XV, Section 4. The local Recording or Financial Secretary shall furnish the General Secretary with and keep corrected, monthly lists of the names and addresses of all members for "Our Journal" mailing list.

Section 5 be stricken out, and the following section substituted:

The revenues for the maintenance of Our Journal shall be drawn from the general funds. The subscription price shall be \$1.00 per year or ten cents per copy.

Beneficiary members shall be exempt.

New Article on Out of Work Stamps:

(Note 2.)

Out of Work Stamps. Committee recommends we non-concur in all resolutions on this subject and substitute the following:

Section 1. The International Union shall issue on conditions hereinafter

enumerated out of work stamps, free of charge, to all Local Secretaries, in lieu of per capita tax.

Moved by Daar (and seconded) that it be adopted. Carried.

Section 2. Any member being out of work, through inability to secure same or through sickness, for four consecutive weeks, shall be entitled to out of work stamps for a period of not more than three months in any one year, whether idleness be continuous or otherwise, the year beginning with the first of the month in which the first stamp is issued. This section shall not be so construed as to apply to members who may be working at any other trade. Adopted.

Section 3. A member entitled to out of work stamps must apply to the Local Secretary, who shall furnish said stamp free of charge to each member, said stamp to be cancelled same as due stamps. To be entitled to out of work stamps applicant must have been in continuous good standing in this organization for at least six months previous.

On amendment offered, reading "and providing previous month's dues have been paid." Carried.

Section 4. The Local Secretary shall report to the General Secretary every month, the International number and name of members entitled to out of work stamps. Adopted.

Article VIII. Sections 3 and 4 be stricken out. Agreed to.

Article VI. Section 3. Law Committee recommends that it be amended to read as follows:

Section 3. In case of charge being preferred against the International President, said charges shall be acted upon by the International Executive Board within ten days after such charges are received by the General Secretary. If found guilty of the charge and he is removed from office by the Executive Board, the General Secretary shall fill both positions until the Executive Board have selected one of their number to fill the office vacated. This rule shall apply to all International officers. The accused officer in each case shall have the right of final appeal to the membership of the entire organization by the referendum system. Any officer shall deposit \$25 upon taking appeal, and in the event of his exoneration, said officer shall resume his office, deposit shall be returned and he shall be reimbursed for time lost. Upon charges being sustained the General Secretary shall call a special election for the purpose of filling the office left vacant by promotion of the Vice-President to the office of President. Adopted.

Law Committee recommends:

Article VII, Sections 4 and 9, as follows: The General Secretary shall furnish to Local Unions due, assessment and out of work stamps; application and reinstatement blanks and all other supplies as at present and hereafter to be provided for.

Stamps of different classification shall be of different colors, also application and reinstatement blanks shall be of different colors.

The General Secretary shall change the colors of said stamps on the first day of January, 1912, and on the first day of each and every year thereafter. Carried.

Committee recommends adoption:

Article IX, Section 1. Should a convention be decided on by a referendum vote, it shall be held on the third Monday of August, at the city where headquarters are located.

Invitations for the next convention were then read from the Central Labor Union of Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. Hiram H. Edgerton, Mayor of Rochester, N. Y.; Roland B. Woodward, Secretary of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

Delegate Matz then extended an invitation to hold the next convention in Toledo, O.

John T. Daly then extended an invitation to hold the next convention in the city of Chicago, Ill.

Motion was then put on Article IX, Section 1. Carried.

Flynn recorded as voting No.

Article IX, Section 6. Stricken out.

Resolution No. 91. Section 2. Amended by striking out word "day" and inserting "meeting" on line three.

Section 3. Strike out word "received" and insert the words "be credited" on line three.

To go into effect January 1, 1912. Carried.

Moved and seconded we adjourn for one hour. Carried.

Adjourned at 2 p. m.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

AFTERNOON SESSION, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

Afternoon session called to order by President Day at 3 p. m.

Roll call dispensed with.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Donaldson that we suspend the rules. Carried.

Resolution No. 30. Law Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Subject matter referred to the local unions for local action.

Resolution No. 59. Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Cordner that the delegates be so instructed.

Resolution No. 52 was taken up.

Moved by Flynn and seconded that we non-concur in the resolution. Carried.

Resolution No. 83. Moved by Towner and seconded by Collins it be concurred in. Carried.

By unanimous consent the following resolution was considered:

Boston, August 31, 1911.

Whereas, The unwarranted action of the authorities of California and Indiana is entirely inconsistent with the principles of self-government; therefore be it

Resolved, That, in the interest of political as well as industrial freedom, we denounce the attempt to construe the laws of the United States to apply to the working class alone, as in this, the McNamara case, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded to these persecuted brothers and be spread upon the minutes of this convention.

BEN DONALDSON.

Moved by Eggars and seconded by Schweizer that we concur in the resolution. Carried.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Hennessy that we donate \$100 to the McNamara Defense Fund. Carried unanimously.

Moved by Haefeli and seconded by Cordner that we donate \$25 to the Free Home for Consumptives of Boston, Mass. Carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 13. Law Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 22. Law Committee recommends favorable consideration.

Moved by Collins and seconded that Resolution No. 22 be endorsed by this convention. Carried.

(Note 3.)

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Daar that Local laws wherein there are no amendments offered be re-adopted if not conflicting with laws made by this convention.

Article XXVI, Section 11. Strike out all after the word "organized" on line 3. Carried.

Article XXVI, Section 13. Strike out.

Article XXVI Section 14. "Buffing" substituted for "molding." Carried.

Article XXVI, Section 17. Insert the word "International" before "Executive Board" on line 4. Carried.

Article VII, Section 1, be added to this article. Carried.

Resolution No. 15, Section 18, be substituted for Section 20 of Article XXVI. Carried.

Article XXIX. Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a correct account of the proceedings of the Local Union and to call the roll, to keep a record book in which shall be recorded the names of all persons rejected or suspended by the Local Union, have charge of all property of the Local Union not otherwise provided for, and shall be responsible for its safe keeping and prompt delivery to his successor in office. In case the Local Union lapses, he shall forward all property to the General Secretary. He shall sign all orders on the Treasurer and bank for such sums as may, by vote of the Local Union, be ordered paid, and shall perform such other duties as the Local Union may require. He shall sign and affix the seal of the Local Union to all official cards and documents when legally instructed to do so.

Moved and seconded that the substitute be adopted. Carried.

Article XXX, Section 6. Stricken out.

Article XXXVI Section 1. Committee recommends the following change:

Article XXXVI Section 1. No person who is an absolute foreman, superintendent or manager, as hereinafter provided, can be admitted to membership in this Union. This section shall not be construed so as to debar persons who are working in co-operative shops. Carried.

Article XXXVII, Section 6. Substitute "Financial Secretary" instead of "Recording Secretary," and add the word "Business Agent" after the word "Secretary." Carried.

Article XXXVII. Section 11. Stricken out.

Article XXXVIII. Stricken out.

Article XXXIX. Stricken out.

Article XL, Section 1. On sixth line strike out the words "Pattern Makers." Carried.

Article XL, Section 8. Stricken out.

Article XLI, Section 2. Word "notify" instead of "request" on fifth line.

Resolution No. 88, pertaining to preamble. Committee recommends adoption.

Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. Carried.

Resolution No. 27. Committee recommends non-concurrence.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded that the recommendations be concurred in. Carried.

Lohse and Schweizer recorded as voting No.

Resolution No. 65. Referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Resolution No. 16. Convention already concurred in.

Resolution No. 26. Non-concurred in.

Moved by Flynn and seconded by Fitzgerald that Delegate Starr be delegated to draft up laws to govern Resolution No. 14 and submit same to the International Executive Board for approval, if not conflicting with our laws. Carried.

Article VII, Section 2. Moved by Fitzgerald (and seconded) that it be re-adopted as at present. Carried.

Article VII, Section 6. Committee recommends striking out "less than" and insert "to exceed" after the word "not" on line 8. Recommendation carried.

(Note 4.)

All resolutions referring to grievances and boycotts be referred to the incoming Executive Board. Carried.

Moved that the new Constitution go into effect on January 1, 1912. Carried.

All provisions relating to the election of the new Executive Board become operative October 1, 1911. Carried.

Resolution No. 44. Adopted.

(Note 5.)

Moved to table all resolutions not already acted on. Carried.

Incoming Executive Board of 1912 be instructed to make preliminary arrangements towards organizing the locals of each district. Carried.

Chair then appointed the Compiling Committee: Wm. R. Dailey, John E. Fitzgerald, Harry Baker.

President Daly then thanked the delegates for the fair treatment accorded him and predicted that their deliberations would be productive of much good to our organization.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by John T. Daly that we extend to President Daly a vote of thanks for the fair way he has wielded the gavel. Carried.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Eggars that delegates be elected to attend the convention of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. Carried.

Moved by Fitzgerald and seconded by Lohse that President Daly, General Secretary Atherton and Vice-President Leary be elected delegates to attend the meetings of the Metal Trades' Department of the A. F. of L. in the interim between conventions. Carried.

Moved by Reed and seconded by Gehring that the members of Local No. 95, the International President, General Secretary Atherton, Assistant Secretaries E. P. Coyle, C. H. Jones, and Miss Dickman, the bookkeeper, be extended a vote of thanks for their efforts during the convention. Carried.

The delegates all were appointed on committee, and those committees were in almost continuous session during the noon recess, and at night from 7:30 until 11:30, and no committees were discharged until the final session.

Past Vice-President Flynn was called to the chair and obligated the following officers:

- T. M. Daly, International President.
- Chas. R. Atherton, General Secretary.
- Charles Johnston, Vice-President District No. 1.
- George Leary, Vice-President District No. 2.
- E. P. Coyle, Vice-President District No. 3.
- E. W. Brennan, Vice-President District No. 4.
- Joseph Stokes, Vice-President District No. 5.
- C. H. Jones, Vice-President District No. 6.
- J. Drayton, Vice-President District No. 7.
- Ben Closterman, Vice-President District No. 8.
- Martin Ludwig, Vice-President District No. 9.
- William Kaufman, Vice-President District No. 11.
- Edward Leberman, Vice-President District No. 12.
- William L. Smith, Vice-President District No. 13.
- Joseph G. Heid, Vice-President District No. 14.
- Fred O. Smith, Vice-President District No. 15.

Moved by Baker and seconded by Flynn that a vote of thanks be extended to all locals and members for their aid during their late strike of Greater New York and Philadelphia. Carried.

Moved that we adjourn sine die. Carried.
Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.
E. P. COYLE,
C. H. JONES, *Assistant Secretaries*.

Meeting of the International Executive Board

Revere House, Boston, Mass., September 1, 1911.

The meeting of the International Executive Board was called to order by President Daly at 9 a. m., September 1, 1911, at the Revere House, Boston, Mass.

Secretary Atherton called the roll and found the following members present: Chas. Johnston, District No. 1; Geo. Leary, District No. 2; E. P. Coyle, District No. 3; E. W. Brennan, District No. 4; Jos. Stokes, District No. 5; C. H. Jones, District No. 6; Jno. Drayton, District No. 7; B. Closterman, District No. 8; Martin Ludwig, District No. 9; Wm. Kaufman, District No. 11; Ed. Leberman, District No. 12; Wm. L. Smith, District No. 13; Jos. G. Heid, District No. 14; Fred. O. Smith, District No. 15. Absent: W. W. Britton, District No. 10.

The first business taken up was the grievance of the O. G. Thomas Stove Company, of Taunton, Mass.

Vice-President Brennan reported on the case and explained that his efforts to effect a settlement had so far been without result, and suggested that the matter be referred to the Stove Founders' National Defense Association, and we have our representative meet with Secretary Thos. Hogan in an effort to effect a settlement.

On motion, the matter was so referred and it was agreed that President Daly was to meet with Mr. Hogan if convenient, at the time the conference was arranged, otherwise another Board member most familiar with the stove industry, was to be detailed.

Brother Brennan was instructed to make out his report in writing and forward it to the General Secretary.

Resolution No. 19 referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 19. Introduced by Delegate Geo. Kraft, Local 43:

Whereas, The polishing and buffing departments in stove shops have installed machinery which takes away considerable work from our journeymen and by installing said machinery they have forced our members to work short time;

Whereas, Apprentices in said shops are entitled to full time, which also cuts off considerable time on our journeymen members; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the apprentice ratio now recognized, as from 1 to 8 be reduced from 1 to 16 or as close thereto; and be it, further

Resolved, That our International Officers be instructed to take the matter up immediately.

After a general discussion it was decided that the time was not opportune for this action. It was moved and seconded that the Board use their best effort to establish a minimum ratio of 1 to 8. Carried.

Resolution No. 28. Referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 28. Introduced by Delegate Tom McTighe, Local 49:

To the Eleventh General Convention M. P. B. P. B. and S. W. U. of N. A.:

From Local 49:

Whereas, There has been devised the most barbarous and oppressive system of driving workers that has yet been invented by the exploiters of labor, known as the Taylor System of shop management, which if ever put into effect throughout the country would put two-thirds of the working class on the market of the unemployed and reduce the other third to a state of slavery far worse than any known to exist in the civilized world today, and

Whereas, The United States Government has been one of the first employers of labor to attempt to adopt this degenerating system which is a disgrace to our fair land, and

Whereas, If adopted by the United States Government in its arsenals and navy yards will at once be taken up by the Manufacturers' Association, and

Whereas, The members of organized labor employed in the Rock Island arsenal have taken it up to the United States Congress where they have had a bill introduced and passed to investigate this system, with a view to passing laws to regulate or abolish it, and

Whereas, The locals of Rock Island, Ill., whose members are employed at the Rock Island arsenal, have recently been refused permission to suspend work with financial support, in an effort to stop the introduction of this system; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the future all requests to strike against the introduction of the Taylor System have preference over all others, as it is the most vital issue before organized labor today.

Moved and seconded that we proceed as per our laws governing grievances on this and all other cases, and the General Secretary procure copies of the report of the Committee on Labor of Congress on the investigation of the Taylor System of Shop Management, known as House Resolution No. 90, and supply each member of the Board with a copy, so they may be fully informed on this matter. Carried.

Moved and seconded the General Secretary refer Article X, Section 16 to the International Attorney to have it drawn up legally as per action of the convention. Carried.

The minutes of Thursday, August 31, session were then read and corrected and on motion, were adopted.

The General Secretary was authorized to use his own judgment in all matters pertaining to due and assessment stamps.

Moved by Leberman, seconded by Stokes, that all provisions pertaining to the election of the new International Executive Board go into effect October 1, 1911. Carried.

Brother John J. Flynn, of Local 12, organizer for District Council No. 1, and the retiring vice-president of that district was granted the floor, and made the request that the money made on the sales of lamps by various members, local unions, and others, be turned over to the New York strikers.

Moved by Kaufman and seconded by Stokes that the profit on the lamps be forwarded to the Strike Committee of Greater New York, and a list published in the Journal, showing from whom the monies were received and how disbursed. Carried.

The General Secretary explained that on the request of President Daly, he had volunteered to accept and handle the lamp account on behalf of the strikers, but now asked to be relieved from further duties in connection with the same.

On motion, his request was granted.

Resolution No. 29 was then taken up and on motion was tabled, as the subject matter had been acted on by the convention.

Resolution No. 61. Referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 61. Introduced by Delegate Lon Miles, Local 146:

Whereas, The Star Brass Works of Kansas City, Mo., had locked out the members of Local 146; and

Whereas, This firm is the only one within the jurisdiction of Local 146 that is unfriendly towards union labor; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this firm be declared unfair to organized labor.

The resolution was endorsed by the Executive Board.

Resolution No. 38. Referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 38. Introduced by Delegate Fred F. Rohde, Local 111:

Whereas, The Excelsior Stove and Manufacturing Co., of Quincy, Ill.,

employ none but non-union polishers, buffers and platers, and that all efforts to organize them has proved futile, and said firm is now on the unfair list of the Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this firm be declared unfair by our International Union.

Moved by Leberman and seconded by Closterman that General Secretary Atherton be instructed to take the matter up with Local 111, of Quincy, Ill., and render them all the assistance possible. Carried.

It was moved and seconded that the entire list of unfair firms be omitted from Our Journal. Carried.

Resolution No. 7. Referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 7. Introduced by Delegate John Flynn, Local 12:

Resolved, That we, the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union, in convention assembled, after hearing of the grievance at the Ansonia Clock Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., where our members have been out on strike for the past nine months, and as this firm made a settlement with our International President and has not lived up to said agreement and has caused our members to again be called on strike; be it

Resolved, That we, the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, in convention assembled, place the name of the Ansonia Clock Company on the Unfair List, and our delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention be instructed to have said convention adopt the same course.

On motion, the matter was referred to our delegates to the A. F. of L. convention. Carried.

Moved by Ludwig and seconded by Leary that the protested bill for Executive Board services of Past Vice-President Flynn be allowed. Carried.

The bill for printing of the convention proceedings was presented and on motion was allowed.

Bills for services of the vice-presidents-elect for attending the convention and Board meeting, were presented, and on motion, were allowed.

Moved by Smith and seconded by Johnston that the General Secretary procure maps and outline a plan of redistricting the country in five districts, as per the actions of the convention, in such a manner as will embody nearly an equal number of members to each, and then submit the same to the Board for their suggestions of such changes as they deem advisable. Carried.

Resolution No. 77. Referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 77. Introduced by Delegate Daniel C. Donohue, Local 174:

Whereas, As the Stanley Rule and Level Company, of New Britain, Conn., are giving the members of Local 174 unjust competition owing to the small amount of wages paid at said Stanley Rule and Level Company; be it

Resolved, That the International Union take steps to enlighten the laboring world as to the conditions existing at the Stanley Rule and Level Company shop; be it further

Resolved, That we take steps to organize the town of Greenfield, Mass., as the Goodell & Pratt Company, also furnish unjust competition to the members of Local 174.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary take this matter up with the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, our local unions, and the Central Labor Unions of America. Carried.

Vice-President C. H. Jones brought up the grievance of Local 234, of Fremont, O., with the Jackson Shear and Razor Company. It was moved and seconded that Brother Jones be detailed on this case, and make his report to the Board in the ordinary way. Carried.

Letter from Local 125, of Watertown, N. Y., regarding the unsatisfactory working out of their agreement with the J. B. Wise Mfg. Company, was read.

Moved and seconded that Vice-President Stokes be detailed on this case, and report to the Board the success of his efforts. Carried.

The question of our organization affiliating with the Railway Employees' Department of the A. F. of L., and the jurisdiction question involved, was referred to our delegates attending the A. F. of L. convention.

President Daly, on motion, was instructed to report to Syracuse on the complaint of the machinists when necessary and that Vice-President Stokes act with him if necessary.

The proposition of Mr. Slotko, referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Moved and seconded that this matter be referred to President Daly, Vice-Presidents Wm. L. Smith and Geo. Leary, to make an investigation and report to the Executive Board. Carried.

The call for the twenty-seventh annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, on September 11, 1911 to convene at Calgary, Province of Alberta, was then read and discussed by the Board members.

It was moved and seconded that as we had no business of importance to be brought before that body, and on account of the great distance and expense that would be entailed, that we do not send a delegate at this time. Carried.

Resolution No. 67, referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 67. Introduced by Delegate Wm. E. Smith, Local 137:

Whereas, The Duffy-Trowbridge Stove Company of Hannibal, Mo., has in its employ nickel buffers and platers that are being underpaid, in so far as wages are concerned in other sections of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention go on record as favoring the increasing of said wages of men employed to the extent of calling the members of Local 137, if necessary, out on strike.

Moved and seconded that the matter be referred to Vice-President Leberman and he be detailed to act on the grievance in the usual way. Carried.

Resolution No. 87, referred to the incoming Executive Board, was then taken up, as follows:

Resolution No. 87. Introduced by Delegates from District Nos. 3 and 4:

Whereas, It is a well-known fact that there are more men in Connecticut and Massachusetts eligible to our organization than any other part of the country, and

Whereas, There are only about 10 per cent of them organized;

Therefore, It is the opinion of the delegates from Districts Nos. 3 and 4 that this convention should recommend that the International make special efforts in the near future to more thoroughly organize this section of the country.

Moved and seconded the entire matter be referred to the Executive Board of 1912. Carried.

Resolution No. 20, referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then taken up.

Resolution No. 20. Introduced by Delegate Geo. Kraft, Local 43:

Whereas, As a number of stove manufacturers have adopted a method of taking a certain per cent of wages from apprentices working at the trade, believing this to be unfair towards apprentices who are members of our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That another section be added to Article XI. That the piece work price of apprentices be the same as the journeymen, and no percent be deducted while serving their apprenticeship.

Moved and seconded that action be deferred until united action is taken in stove industry. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Vice-President Brennan be detailed on the Stratter case of Boston, he to take up the case with the men in the shop, with Local 95, and with the firm, and report his findings with his recommendations, to the Executive Board. Carried.

The question of creating a demand for our label on all beer pump work, and the case of Bishop and Babcock and other manufacturers in this line,

was referred to the delegates of the Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. convention.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary continue the management of International Headquarters as heretofore, and be authorized to employ such help as at any time may be necessary. Carried.

Resolution No. 65, referred to the incoming Executive Board by the convention, was then considered.

Resolution No. 65. Introduced by Delegate K. N. Haefeli, Local 139:

Inasmuch as District No. 4 has spent considerable money in keeping the organizers in the city of Springfield and vicinity, and specially to organize the Polishing Department of the Moor Trow Forge Company, of Brightwood, and the organizer has accomplished it four different times, and as soon as he left the city the boss of said polishing department went to work and got rid of all the union men in said department, and he would take to work anything that came along except union men; and while said company has an agreement with the Machinists' Union, we should see that we get our rights, and request that the International Vice-President of District No. 4 be given power to make a thorough investigation of said polishing department and recommend whatever he thinks proper.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary take the matter up with Local 30 of Springfield, Mass., and after obtaining all the data possible, to refer it to Vice-President Brennan and that he then be detailed to take charge of the case. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the past system of keeping the votes of each member a secret on questions submitted until the members meet in session, be continued. Carried.

Moved and seconded that all Vice-Presidents recommending strike must go back and make another effort to effect a settlement before the local may be permitted to call the strike. Carried.

Moved and seconded that the General Secretary be authorized to charge all telephone bills to the International. Carried.

Case of W. W. Britton was then called up, and on motion, the case be disposed of as per the mutual understanding of the Board members.

Moved and seconded that General Secretary Atherton continue on the Kerlin case, and be empowered to spend whatever sums in his opinion, may be necessary in the case. Carried.

Moved and seconded that in the case of Martin Heberger, No. 47497, who was suspended July 31, 1911 by Local 34, of New York, that the suspension be credited to Local 113, of Rochester, N. Y., and he can only be reinstated by the consent of Local 113, as per the constitution. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Vice-President Leary be detailed to meet with the bedstead manufacturers of New Jersey, if a conference can be arranged. Carried.

Moved and seconded that all matters pertaining to labels on musical instruments be referred to the Delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention. Carried.

There being no further business, a motion was made and seconded that we adjourn, sine die. Carried.

Adjourned.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, *Secretary*.

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Sound Advice From a Judge.

By ALBERT S. EYLAR, County Judge, El Paso, Texas.

Labor unions are of natural growth. They need no artificial stimulation to keep them alive, and they will live as long as the present civilization flourishes.

Prior to the Civil War, labor unions were not prominent in this country. At that time a man didn't have to work for some other man, unless he wanted to. There were millions of fertile acres open for homesteads, and if he didn't like his job he could quit and homestead 160 acres. Every man had the opportunity to be his own master. This has been true of all new countries. Many years ago when Australia was a new land an English gentleman named Peel anchored on the west coast with \$250,000 worth of supplies and 3,000 colonists, whose destinies he proposed to benevolently guide and control. But the soil was fertile, the climate mild, and his colonists scattered from him, leaving poor Peel without a maid servant to sweep his house or a man servant to black his shoes or chop his wood or carry him water from the spring. Since then Australia has become civilized. And in this country the avenues of escape to the soil have been closed, and the workingmen have been left hemmed in, backed up against the wall to fight it out as best they can. And when they rally in groups, as they have done, and fight shoulder to shoulder behind the banners of their organizations, they are but following natural laws, guided by the instincts of self-preservation.

Higher wages on one side, bigger dividends on the other. On the one side men fight for wages so that they can keep their children in school, own their homes, and enjoy some of the pleasures of life as they pass through it; on the other side stockholders clamoring for dividends, bearing down on the superintendent of the plant with pressure enough to make any ordinary manager get down on his knees and pray for labor that will work for 50 cents a day from sun to sun. And as

the impartial patriot views this struggle, let him remember that the strength of a nation is measured, not by the reckless extravagance of its aristocracy, but by the sturdy manhood of those who toil.

When Napoleon faced the armies of Europe, lead by their counts and dukes, who believed a workingman incapable of leading, only fit to follow, he would hurl at them a marshal who was the son of a cooper, or a marshal who was the son of a butcher, or another born of a market gardener, and they would cut their way through the effete aristocracy of Europe as if it were so much carrion.

Did you ever stop to think that all the great books, all the great songs, all the great inventions, come from the sturdy middle classes? Not one from the scum of society, not one from its dregs. Enlarge that field; enlarge the independence of the workingman, and you enlarge the glory and honor of the nation; narrow it and the nation is doomed. The government that stifles labor is choking itself to death.

It is true there are instances where labor has become tyrannical and demanded more than its share. We all make mistakes. But where you find individual instances of labor's tyranny, you will find whole nations where the prayer of the employer for peons and slaves has been answered, where they are working men from sun to sun for 50 cents a day, and even less. And what kind of countries are they? Who wants to live in them?

The principles for which you are contending are right, but that does not insure their success. There never was a more stupendous fallacy than the proposition that virtue is its own reward and that right will eventually triumph. It is the same as saying that a good man can eventually whip a bad man; that all the good man has to do is to be calm and patient and in some way he will win the fight. If he places his reliance on such a proposition, he will have his face battered in and that will be all there is to it.

History is covered with the wreckage of labor movements that have gone to pieces on the rocks of treachery and incompetency. You have the numbers on your side, it is true. You have the weight. So has an ox more weight than a half-dozen men, but a child will fence him in the pasture and tie him to the fodder in his trough. Yet weight counts if it has intelligence behind it. A few men can meet in a back office and lay plans that will deprive the ignorant thousands of their rights. They know how to get results. They know how to influence legislation, how to control the news, how to direct public opinion. They know what wires to pull. Can you match their shrewdness? Is your intelligence equal to theirs? These are more important questions to consider than statistics of your growth, even should you show that you outnumber the opposition two to one.

It is a fact that organized labor is retaining more and more of its strong

men in its ranks. Years ago, men were constantly breaking out of the labor class to become masters of small plants of their own. After a two days' cross-examination of the President of the Miners' Federation by one of the greatest lawyers living, the lawyer admitted that he had met his equal. These are the kind of men that the unions are developing, and in them rests the hope of the future. They are firm, patient, honorable men, whose intelligence can match any that money can hire. Their word is as good as their bond. They keep their contracts. They are not striving to force all the principle of unionism into full growth in one night, like a mushroom, but rather as an oak they would see it gain strength day by day, throwing its roots down deep into the soil of public approval, until at last it stands firm and immovable in the respect of the people, unshaken by the blasts of malice or of short-sighted greed.

Labor Movement and Labor Legislation in the United Kingdom.

Exclusive Correspondence of "Our Journal."

LONDON, August 1, 1911.

Is the United Kingdom on the verge of one of the greatest coal strikes in its history? On July 29th the decision of the Miners' Federation Conference brought the question of payment for work done by miners in abnormal places within the range of active troubles of the coal trade of Great Britain. The agitation for a proper basis of payment, when, owing to abnormal conditions, the collier is unable to earn the ordinary wage, is one which affects practically all the mining districts of the kingdom, and has been the subject of negotiation with the coal-owners for some months. The annual conference of the Federation at Edinburgh in October last year passed a resolution instructing each district to meet the employers with a view of arranging a basis of settlement. It must be admitted that these negotiations have met with but a limited measure of success.

In South Wales the ten months' fight at the collieries of the Cambrian Combine had its origin in a dispute as to the payment for abnormal difficulties which might be met with in the Bute seam. The South Wales owners have resolutely opposed the conceding of any general agreement as to payment for abnormal places, contending that each difficulty as it arose should be a matter of arrangement between the management and the workman or workmen affected. In the majority of cases the arrangements made are satisfactory. In the minority of cases a dispute arises as to whether the place or the workman is abnormal; in other and plainer words, that the workman has not done his best. In Northumberland and Durham a satisfactory method of settlement has been arranged. In the event of the workman and the management being unable to agree as to the payment to be made, the matter is referred to the arbitration of

an equal number of representatives of the coal owners and miners, with an independent chairman, whose decision is final.

The negotiations between the coal owners and the miners have been proceeding in the various districts from October of last year up to the present time. Reports as to the results of these negotiations were presented at the sitting on July 28th of the Federation Conference, and after considering these reports the sitting on July 29th adopted the following resolution:

"That having heard the reports from the districts on the abnormal places question, this conference instructs the officials of this Federation to arrange with the coal owners of the United Kingdom for a joint meeting to consider the question of paying the district minimum rate for work in abnormal places. Failing to get satisfaction on this question, a conference be called without delay to decide on a ballot of all the members of the Federation to ascertain if they are in favor of ceasing work until the district minimum wage is obtained."

The situation which this resolution reveals to exist on the abnormal places question is really one which threatens the coal trade and the industry of the kingdom. There is no disguising the existence of a very serious condition of affairs as affecting the whole mining industry. There is a growing feeling among the miners that the owners have been delaying the settlement of this question. In most of the districts the owners have admitted that when a fair day's work has been done a fair day's wage ought to be paid, but when proposals for a definite settlement have been made they have frequently been met by the suggestion that the settlement ought to be on a national basis, and that one district could not afford to undertake certain wage liabilities which were not operative in other districts. The resolution adopted at the conference on July 29th meets this contention of the coal owners. It proposes a national conference of coal owners and miners' representatives to arrange a basis of settlement. It is known that there is a militant party in the Federation which was desirous of striking first and conferring with the coal owners afterwards. For the moment more moderate coun-

sels have prevailed. The men ask for a joint meeting, and upon the granting of that meeting, and its decision the question of a general stoppage in the British coal trade depends.

An important International Miners' Congress sat in London during the week ending July 29th. Subjects of importance to miners all over Europe were discussed. Upon the eight-hour day question the following resolution was carried unanimously:

"This Congress is of the opinion that the length of the shift of all the workmen employed in the mining industry on the surface or underground should be reduced by law to eight hours from bank to bank. In very hot and wet places the length of the shift should be six hours at the most."

Herr Ebert (Austria) proposed a resolution demanding that the law should give a pension sufficient to enable miners to live who had become invalided either from illness or accident, and that in case of miners who died, either from natural causes or as the result of accident, a similar pension should be paid to their widows and families. With this resolution were combined resolutions placed on the agenda by the French and Belgian delegations demanding a pension of 600 f. (\$120) for miners on reaching the age of fifty who had worked in the mines for twenty-five years.

The proposer of the resolutions complained that in Austria and Germany miners were insured in a separate category from the remainder of the population, but the position was worse in Austria.

A Belgian delegate seconded the adoption of the resolutions. He said, owing to the law recently passed by the Belgian Parliament, and which would come into operation next year, Belgian miners would be placed in a rather better position than in the past. The pension, however, was still very small, amounting to no more than \$72 per annum at the age of sixty and after thirty years' work. He contrasted this low rate of pension with the much larger pensions paid to civil officials, clergymen, and others of the middle classes, whose retiring allowances amounted to one per cent of the total revenue of Belgium. The miners in Belgium had always agi-

tated for a pension of \$120 per annum.

M. Bartuel (France) complained of the smallness of the pension payable to French miners. In the North of France it was only 21 cents per day, and in the center and south no more than 16 cents. French miners calculated that their contribution would enable pensions of two francs per day to be paid on attaining the age of fifty years, after twenty-five years' work.

Herr T. Leimpeters (Germany) deprecated the fixing of the pensions at the low rate suggested by the French and Belgian delegates. In Germany between the State and trade organizations a miner might qualify for a pension of \$225 a year, and he urged the French and Belgian delegations to raise their demands to that amount.

The resolutions, after further discussion, were adopted unanimously by the congress.

A resolution for the establishment of a minimum wage was passed unanimously on July 26th. J. Wadsworth, M. P., stated that the Miners' Federation held that the minimum wage in Great Britain should be \$2 a day, although they did not suggest that this should be the maximum by a long way. The conference also unanimously adopted a proposition that the mineral wealth of the land belonged to the nation, and should, therefore, be worked in the interests of the community.

The series of strikes which has covered Great Britain during the last few weeks are now gradually terminating. They were the result of sympathy with the seamen's and firemen's strike and the results, almost without exception, favorable to the workmen. Sailors, ships' firemen, dockers, longshoremen, carters, and section after section of other men working in connection with our ports have secured increased wages, better conditions of labor and a proper arrangement of overtime-working. They have had, furthermore, their union recognized officially by the employers' associations. Still the strike movement is very far from being settled.

Nine thousand engineers' laborers are on strike in the district of Manchester

for a minimum wage of \$5 a week in place of \$4.50 and in some cases \$4.25, now being paid. There is a prospect of a wide extension of the movement if the men's terms are not quickly complied with. Some employers are alleged to be in favor of the advance, and are said to be financially helping the strikers to raise the general level of payment all round. The strike committee have issued a statement in which they say that the payment of less than \$5 for fifty-four hours' work is a disgrace to everybody concerned, and the men are determined to endure it no longer. The Union of Skilled Engineers have forbidden their men to do laborers' work during the strike, no matter what terms are offered to them.

The United Textile Factory Workers' Association held its annual convention on July 31st and August 1st. Among the many subjects discussed were Sir C. W. Macara's scheme for the settlement of trade disputes before they reach the stage of a strike or lockout. This conference also dealt with the question of a forty-eight-hour week for the cotton industry, the abolition of fining in weaving sheds, and the compulsory attendance at continuation schools of youthful workers in the mill up to the age of sixteen years. In appreciation of his services to cotton workers before he was appointed a Labor Advisor to the Home Office, a silver tea and coffee service was presented to D. J. Shackleton. An invitation to attend the Conference was sent to Martha Hope, of Berlin, an official of the German Textile Workers, who is at present on a visit of inquiry to this country.

At the moment of mailing, news comes that ten thousand London dock workers have struck and that things are so critical that a further large number may join them with the result that the whole of the dock work of the metropolis may be tied up. The trouble arises from the fact that whilst the dockers who have until now received twelve cents per hour are now receiving fourteen cents per hour, those who have been receiving fourteen cents per hour have not got a raise, as expected, to sixteen cents per hour.



Our Journal.

Published Monthly by the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers', Brass Molders' and Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America.

CHAS. R. ATHERTON, EDITOR AND MANAGER, Room 409 Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.

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And so, Boston. We all surely do have to bow and kow-tow to that place. Brother Langlois has furnished us with a splendid historical sketch of the old birthplace of the Revolution so all that remains for us to do here is to acknowledge a few thoughts or remembrances that the city and its surroundings bring to mind. 'Way back about forty years ago Edward Eggleston wrote a comical masterpiece on life in the hoop-pole district of Indiana, which he styled, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." Unlike most of the "six best sellers" of the present time, this book did not die in infancy, or even in its second summer, but still lives and is found in all first-class libraries. One of the funny characters in this book is the young lady who had taken a trip East and on her return home she told her old neighbors and friends how different everything was in "Bosting" where she had been visiting. This lady's enthusiasm for "Bosting," as she called it, made her ridiculous, but after all it is typical of the great respect and admiration that all the West and all the country hold for that sacred birthplace of liberty. The lecturer, Jehu De Witt Miller says he goes to Concord once a year to pay reverence to the graves of Thoreau, Emerson and Alcott. John Burroughs, our most charming nature writer of the present age, also returns annually to his old stamping

ground. John goes back to see the birds. Although the birds there now are all strangers to him, John says he knew their great-grandmothers well. Burroughs studies nature all summer and writes all winter and his books will be classics in the centuries to come. When asked why he stopped writing at the end of winter, he replied that his ink turned to water in the spring. Henry Davis Thoreau, to whom Burroughs and others of our best writers owed much of their inspiration, was our greatest mystic and nature student. Sixty years ago he couldn't find a house that would publish his stuff. Five years ago the same "stuff" was sold in *de luxe* at \$1,000 a set. Is this a commentary on American fickleness? Emerson says Thoreau was never offered a professorship at Harvard because he was so superior in real knowledge and so sarcastic in his treatment of shams and affectations that the authorities there dreaded his presence. But Thoreau, who refused to take his diploma when he was given a degree because they wanted \$5 for the sheepskin, didn't want any professorship. He preferred to do something useful, so he learned to make lead-pencils. Emerson we need not comment on. If anyone is in doubt as to where that philosopher stands, let him go to Europe and ask the critics there. But as workingmen and poor men we are

all interested in Thoreau, for he tried the experiment of reducing life to its lowest terms. Poor as he was he saw others about him still worse off and he figured it out that the only relief was to reduce the necessities of existence and he concluded to set an example for others. He built a hut in the woods on Walden pond which he called the "Hermitage" at a cost of \$28.12. As the land belonged to Emerson he had no rent to pay. Here he lived for two years on rice, corn, rye meal and molasses at an average cost of twenty-seven cents a week. He raised a crop of beans which he sold for \$8.71. At the end of two years, having made a success of the experiment, he gave it up and returned to the village. Robert Louis Stevenson refers to Walden Pond as a station on the underground railway which takes a man from slavery to freedom. In this connection, however, it should be said that a few men didn't own the earth at that time as they do now.

Our illustrated article shows a picture of the Old North church, and the Old South church and of the Old State-house, but the Old North Bridge over the Concord river, where the Revolution began, has long since passed. Emerson's immortal ode to that occasion should be in all the school books of the land. The old bridge is referred to in the following verses:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,

Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,
Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world.

"The foe long since in silence slept;
Alike the conqueror silent sleeps;
And Time the ruined bridge has swept
Down the dark stream which seaward creeps."

"He can't control a vote and he won't 'kick in' with any campaign contributions, but he knows his business and they have to come to him." These were the words that a politician used recently in referring to a certain city employe in a responsible position. What greater compliment could be paid to a man than is conveyed by these words? The man who is an expert in his line is independent and can sit back and

laugh at other people. His services are always in demand. Such a man as this the philosopher Emerson had in mind when he said that a man who makes an article better than had been known of before, would find the world making a path through the unbroken forest to trade with him. To be sure, men differ in natural ability, somewhat perhaps as "one star differeth from another in glory," but there is abundant evidence on every side to prove that lack of natural skill is not responsible for making so many men failures in life or at best merely mediocre workmen. The trouble seems to lie in a lack of resolution—will power, to settle early on a line of work and stick to it until it is mastered. Behind this lack of will power and decision lies the original fault and consequently the remedy. During the impressionable age in school the boy should be made to understand the rewards of success and the burdens and misfortunes that accompany failure. After this, what constitutes success and how to attain it should be made plain to him. Most important of all for him to understand is that there is no success greater than that which follows useful and honorable toil. But whether his ambition and opportunities lead him into a trade, a profession or a commercial career, the same old rule which has prevailed from the beginning of time holds good—master it thoroughly and let other things look out for themselves. The young man just starting out in life looks around him and sees so many successful men apparently taking life easy and with everything desirable at their command and he becomes dismayed—thinks his own case is hopeless. At this point he should be made to understand that the men whom he envies or emulates at one time stood where he stands today and in all likelihood with less opportunities and less natural talent than he. Success came to these men little by little, but it was appreciated and held on to when it arrived. We have many advantages in this day and age over our forefathers, but they had one over us that at least made things equal—they had stern parents. When one of the old-timers told his son to do anything or not to do something, he generally added: "Them's the words with the bark on," and that boy knew then there was something stirring and the time for him to get busy was at hand.



PRESIDENT DALY'S REPORT

NEW YORK, September 11, 1911.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

After leaving Elkhart, I went to Cleveland to see Mrs. Kinney (the widow of our late General Secretary, J. J. Kinney) to secure from her some old Journals that it is believed her husband had preserved. I was unable to find her in the limited time at my disposal, but one of the brothers of No. 3 promised me to locate her and advise me. I then proceeded to Erie to take up a question that threatened our future success in that city.

From there I proceeded to headquarters to make out my report for the convention.

After this was done I went to Syracuse where the machinists were out on strike and wanted the members of No. 15 to strike in sympathy with them.

From there I went to New York and acted on grievances for No. 20 and No. 34 and then proceeded to Boston where I arrived on the 17th inst.

From that time until the end of the month the report of the convention tells the story of my movements.

With best-wishes, I am

Very fraternally yours,
T. M. DALY,
International President.

Decisions By the President.

Cincinnati, Aug. 4, 1911.

MR. E. P. COYLE, 320 Cook Ave., Meriden, Conn.:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your letter of June 13th, through some oversight on my part, was filed with the answered communications and in looking over the communications today, I discovered it.

You ask for a ruling on the following question: 'Has a local who is in debt to the District Council for over eleven months' per capita tax and an old debt of \$11.25, a right to nominate a member

of said local as a candidate for organizer, or have they a right to be represented at the District meeting with full vote and voice the same as other locals who are paid up to date?"

Rule 5 of Article XX, says that local unions affiliated with districts shall forward their per capita tax to the District Secretary-Treasurer on or before the 15th of each month. Rule 6 says, in event that any local should refuse to affiliate or pay their per capita tax to the District Council, the District Secretary shall notify the General Secretary, who must immediately notify such local or locals that unless they comply with the law they will be suspended. Thirty days must elapse between notification and suspension.

You see, those two rules are in apparent conflict with each other, and as Rule 6 enters into more detail as to how and when the local union should be suspended for their failure to pay their per capita tax to the District, I believe that is the rule that should govern. This rule was apparently worded in this way to give the District Council power to exercise discretion in suspension of locals that fail to pay their proportionate share of the District Council revenues. I base this supposition on the following words in that rule: "The District Secretary shall notify the General Secretary."

If my understanding of the intent of this rule is a correct one, your district has no power to suspend the local in question on account of the failure of your District Secretary to notify the General Secretary that this local was in arrears. Until such time as this rule is complied with, the local in question is entitled to all the privileges of the District, providing they are in good standing with the International Union. If any injustice is done the District in this matter, it is through failure of the officers of the District to take advantage

of Rule 6 and exercise the authority given them by that rule.

no serious embarrassment bgk gkqj jjn

Hoping that the delay has caused no serious embarrassment to the District, and with best wishes for its success, I am Very fraternally yours,

T. M. DALEY,
International President.

BOARD QUESTIONS SUBMITTED.

QUESTION No. 173.

Submitted by Secretary Atherton, wherein Bro. Earl Stevens, a member of Local 6 of Chicago, Ill., appeals from the decision of that local when charges were preferred against him for conduct unbecoming a union man in the pursuance of his duties as shop steward of the Great Northern Plating Works. Local 6 and also Brother Stevens presented their side of the case, the question being, Shall the action of Local No. 6 be sustained? This did not meet with the approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION No. 174.

Submitted by Vice-President Flynn, in reference to the grievance existing at the Auto Pneumatic Action Co., where the polishers of Local No. 34, of New York were cut 10 per cent on all work, which was the third cut that this firm made during the last year. Recommends that the men be given permission to strike with moral and financial assistance, if the cut is not restored. Five men involved. This met with the majority approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION No. 175.

Submitted by Vice-President Stokes, in reference to the grievance existing at the Eclipse Machine Co., involving the members of Local No. 57 of Elmira, N. Y. When this firm resumed operations after the summer vacation the men were informed that they would work ten hours instead of nine, and they would run an open shop. The firm finally agreed to give back to them all they formerly had by August 29th. Recommends that in case they find it necessary to make a move to get the nine hours that the members of Local 57 be permitted to do so with moral and financial support with a vice-president acting on the case before the move is made. Nine men involved. This met with the majority approval of the Executive Board.

QUESTION No. 176.

Submitted by Vice-President Leary, in reference to the grievance at the Standard Brass Bed Co., involving the members of Local No. 34-B of New York, N. Y., caused by locking out two of our members for their activity in organizing the shop. Recommends that the two members be allowed strike pay from July 15th until they secure positions. Met with the majority approval of the Board.

QUESTION No. 177.

Submitted by Vice-President Leberman, in reference to the grievance existing at the Globe Steel Range Co., involving the members of Local No. 24 of Kokomo, Ind., which was caused by a dispute on prices of new base burner work. Recommends that the members of Local 24 be permitted to strike for prices as submitted by local, with financial assistance; 31 members involved; met with the majority approval of the Board.

Changes of Address.

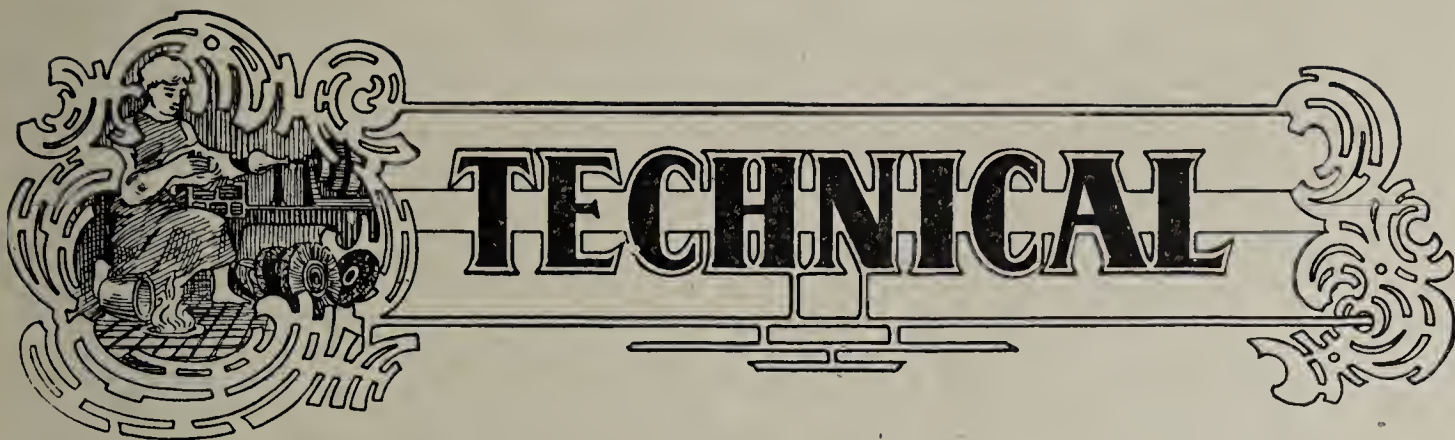
Bro. Chris. Peterson, Recording Secretary of Local 36, Burlington, Wis., has changed his address; in the future send all his mail to 516 Pine st.

Bro. Michael McCann, Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 2, has changed his address; in the future send all his mail to 110 Duryee st., Newark, N. J.

When you patronize our union label you are supporting a union shop; a scale of wages; equal pay for equal work; regulation of hours of work; protection



of organization; no charge to operators for needles or worn out parts of the machines; abolition of the system of charging the operators rent for the use of the machines or power. And all the other advantages that come only through organization. *The only guarantee that gloves are Union Made is the Union Label in every pair.*



POLISHING WHEELS, THEIR CONSTRUCTION, USE, CARE AND ABUSE.

By T. C. EICHSTAEDT.

Even though my previous article treated only the leather-covered wooden wheel, there is still much to be said regarding them. As far back as twenty-five years ago, when the solid emery wheel was considered a dangerous wheel to work on, the hardwood leather-covered wheel was used quite extensively to grind gates or burrs. I have seen them in use for such work, set up in numbers 24, 30, 36 and 46 emery, and they did quite good service, but that time has passed, and we now have the solid emery, corundum and carborundum with a number of different ones, which have been perfected for all kinds of speeds and grades of work; bronze, brass, steel, gray iron, malleable iron and aluminum.

The manufacturers of these different wheels have made a scientific study of the different kinds of work to be ground and deserve a great deal of credit for the way in which they have made it possible for those that need wheels for grinding, simply to specify the kind of work they have to do and the proper kind of grinding wheel will be sent to them. While the tendency of the trade is to get away from the use of leather-covered wooden wheels, there is a lot of work that can be done on this wheel better and more economically than on any other wheel known to the trade, if done by a mechanic experienced in the use of them. I do not know of any other reason for taking the leather-covered wooden wheel out of use than that it requires more skill to operate than any other wheel known to the trade. There are, indeed, some factories that should have some of them now, in order to get their work done properly, but they have none, simply because the

man in charge does not know how to work on them.

COMPRESSED LEATHER WHEEL.

Next to the leather-covered wooden wheel for efficiency comes the compressed leather wheel. This wheel was invented about twenty years ago, and is made by cutting out the leather in such a way that it is put into a large band and compressed together into the size required and set in steel flanges, the edges of the leather being used for the surface of the wheel. These wheels are made in almost any size that one may desire, and of various cushion, the cushion being that part of the leather extending outside of the flanges. I would recommend the two-inch cushion as the best for all around purposes, as it will be more resilient than a small cushion. I have used these wheels as large as four and one-half inches face and twenty-two inches in diameter, and have done some good work on them. I have also worked on some as small as ten inches in diameter and one inch in width.

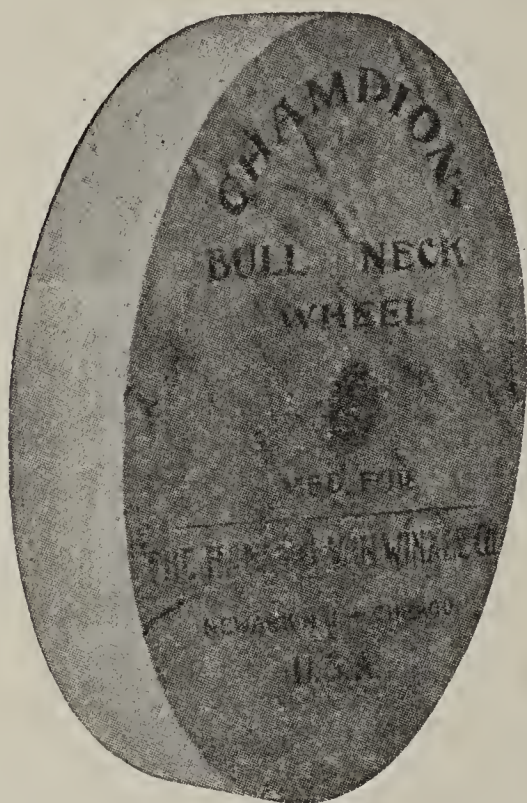
While one can do any kind of work on these wheels that can be done on a leather-covered wooden wheel, one can not keep as square an edge and corners on the work as one can with the wooden wheel. I will say that the compressed leather wheel, if properly handled, will last a lifetime, for I worked on one for eleven years and used it nearly every day of that time, and eight years after I visited that same factory and the same wheel was still in use, the foreman telling me that it had been in constant use. As I am trying to give information regarding the construction, use, care and abuse of polishing wheels, I will now tell how these compressed wheels should be taken care of.

CARE OF THE WHEELS.

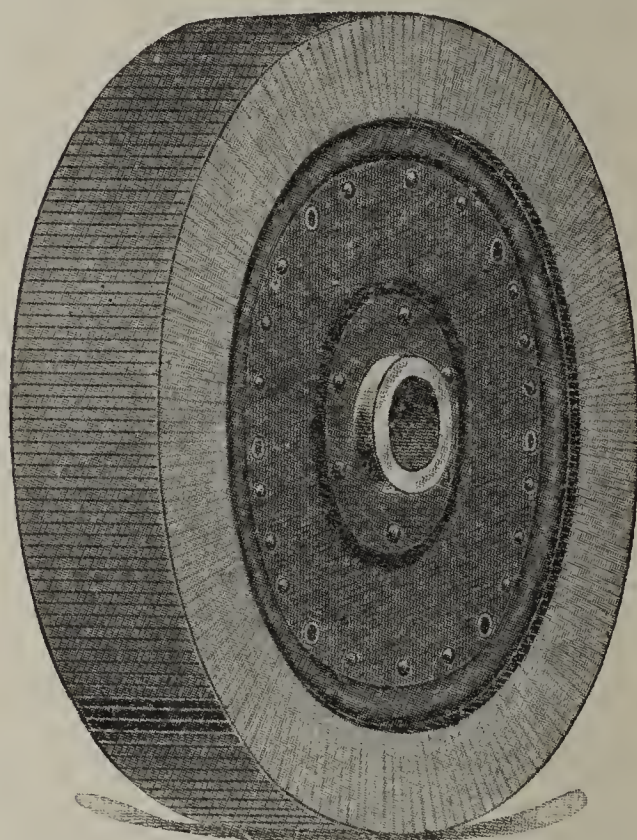
For flat or round straight work, the wheel should be kept flat with just the

least little rise in the center, so that the work will not be gouged by the edges of the wheel. I have done hinges and butts and all kinds of builders' hardware of the flat order on these wheels with good success. A roughing wheel can be used quite a long time without cleaning it off. If worn down good and even it should be smoothed off with a buff stick or a piece of a solid emery wheel, being careful not to trim the edges too much, but still keeping them clean, so as not to have the emery piling up on the edges, making it hard to keep in balance, and also dangerous. If the edge is trimmed too close the wheel can not be kept with a square edge, and con-

The wheel should not be hung up to dry, but should be laid down on its center, not letting it rest on the leather, for if laid down flat the bottom part of the leather would become soaked, as all the water would run down and settle there. If hung up the water would run down to the lower side of the wheel and that part would become water soaked. When leather becomes soaked with water it gets hard, and when compressed leather becomes hard it shrinks and consequently the wheel becomes full of spaces between the segments or sections of leather, thus making the wheel uneven and hard. In this condition it does not work well, and in a little while, if



BULL NECK LEATHER WHEEL.



DIVINE LEATHER COMPRESSED WHEEL.

LEATHER POLISHING WHEELS SOLD BY THE HANSON & VAN WINKLE CO., NEWARK, N. J.

sequently it will become rounded on the corners. When a wheel gets in this corner of this wheel. When used for roughing it is not good for the kinds of work which should be done on the coring or fining it need not be cleaned off unless the leather shows through in places or if it is broken out. I mean the emery is broken out in places, and then it should be cleaned off in the same manner as the wooden wheel, but should be allowed to stay on the rollers only long enough to wash all the emery and glue off of it, and the water should be just warm enough to dissolve the glue.

this is not given attention, the wheel will be useless, and in fact, very dangerous to work on. The proper way to care for this flat-faced compress wheel, after washing off on rollers, is to let it lie on its center for a little while, and then put on the lathe and use a piece of coarse sandpaper on it to clean it thoroughly, then reset the same as the wooden wheel.

DRESSING THE WHEEL.

Always use a double coat for roughing and fining. When double coating any wheel it is always advisable to put

a finer grade of emery next to the leather than is required on the outside. For instance, if one wanted to use the wheel in No. 80 emery, it would be well to put 120 or No. 100 or No. 90, whichever one has, for the first coat, and in case one wished a No. 120 wheel, it should be first coated with No. 150 or No. 160, and then No. 120 on top, after drying the first coat thoroughly. The compress wheel, while an expensive one in its first cost, will save its price in glue and emery if properly taken care of and used for the right kinds of work. In order to keep these wheels pliable and resilient they should be oiled occasionally with neats-foot oil, well rubbed in, and allowed to set for some time, over night being the best time. This will keep the leather from coming apart and also keep the wheel soft.

SETTING UP THE WHEEL.

The most essential thing in the use of all kinds of wheels is that they be balanced before using, and that they fit the arbor or spindle snugly in order that the face of the wheel will run true. One can not do effective work on a wheel that is out of balance. If the wheel does not run true it will ruin not only the wheel but also the man and the machine. Another important thing in the use of any compress wheel is to run it always in one direction. Never reverse it, for more reasons than one; the first being that the leather is all put into the band before compressing with the hair side all the same way, with the express purpose that the wheel should be run only in the one direction which gives the best results. Second, the wheel is turned off in a lathe while running in that direction, and they are all marked with an arrow when received from the factory, so that there can be no mistake as to how they should run. Third, if one reverses the direction of the wheel, it turns the leather into the opposite direction, and this will ruin the wheel, make it uneven, and cause it to chatter and wear out quickly. One should also be careful when putting the wheel on the rollers to wash it off, to see that it runs in the proper direction on the rollers, or it will turn the leather in the opposite direction, causing the wheel to become full of little hills, making ridges on each section of the leather.

These ridges will wear through when using the wheel.

I know there are many who never wash wheels of this type, and indeed, many who claim that they should not be washed, but my experience has taught me that it is the best and most economical way to clean the flat-faced compress leather wheel. There is a practice which I have seen in almost every polishing room that I have been in, which I consider very bad, and one which is very hard to stop; at least I have found it so in all the places which I have had charge of; that is pounding the wheels unmercifully with either a wrench or some other heavy piece of iron or steel. I have seen men, who were supposed to have been polishers for years, do the same thing as if it did the wheel some good. The compress leather wheel should never be pounded.

These compress wheels can be bought either hard, soft or medium; also in oak-tanned leather or sea-horse hide. The last mentioned will, of course, make a soft wheel. These wheels can also be made to fit irregular work, such as knife and fork handles, small monkey wrench handles, chain links, and many other similar articles.

SCOPE OF THE COMPRESSED WHEEL.

I will here make mention of work which I have seen done successfully and economically on the compress wheel in addition to those mentioned above: Bicycle work, such as hubs, cups, cones, square and hexagonal bolts, etc., shear sides, knives, stove work that is flat, cash registers, adding machines, pistols, rifles, gas engine parts; in fact, no well-equipped polishing room should be without a good number of these wheels. I would not consider my room well equipped without at least a half dozen of these wheels. A hardware factory without a good supply of leather compress wheels I would consider behind the times, and it should wake up and investigate this type of wheel. I have had fifteen years' experience on this particular work, and know that they will save time, energy and glue.

While these irregular surfaced wheels can not be washed off on rollers like the flat-surfaced wheels, they can be washed off by holding a piece of wet waste against the surface of the wheel

while it is in motion, having a bucket of warm water below the wheel and soaking the waste occasionally. Also, by holding a piece of pumice stone or soft sandstone under the wet waste; this is much better than using solid emery, as one is not likely to get the wheel out of shape or burn the leather.

The compress wheel is a patented wheel, and is made in nearly all sizes and for all kinds of work, and is made exclusively by Divine Brothers Company, Utica, N. Y., but can be purchased from almost any polishing and plating supply house in this country. There are also compress felt and canvas wheels, and of these I will speak in my next article.—*Metal Industry*, New York.

VOLTITE

BY CHARLES H. PROCTOR.

The industry of electroplating of metals has become so vast in its proportions in connection with electrometallurgy that on every hand in our social and commercial life we behold the transmutation of one metal to another for personal adornment, in connection with art, household utilities and the thousand and one purposes for commercial use. Metals are deposited upon metals for protection (a more positive metal will protect a less positive one), for instance, the deposit of the metal zinc upon iron or steel, or the deposit of a negative metal upon a more positive metal will give protection when such metals are thoroughly understood in their ratio.

One of the great problems that has offered itself, for years, for solution is the replacement of electro-deposited metals lost by friction when in constant use. Of course such metals can be renewed, but to accomplish this every house would have to be provided with an electro-plating plant, which of course is impossible. Patents have been granted galore in an effort to overcome this important problem, only to prove worthless in their application for commercial use. Such substances when applied to metal to be renovated would only give an infinitesimal film that could almost be removed with a stroke of the hand. Recently such a patent was granted in England and the United States for the deposition of nickel and other metals

by friction. The subject proved interesting and created considerable discussion in the electro-metallurgical world, but from a number of experiments made to prove its utility as a method of replacement for iron or exposed surfaces coated with the regular method of electro-deposition, its value was found to be nil—a dream. The energy used in this application was so great in proportion to the results obtained that the process was more of a theoretical than a practical demonstration of its commercial utility.

The solution of this important problem was reserved for Anthony T. Firth, of Auckland, New Zealand, internationally known for his research work as a chemist and metallurgist, whose special studies have been the electrical precipitation of metals and the origin of the deposition of metals in their natural state, together with the treatment of the refractory gold and silver ores. Mr. Firth, realizing the great possibilities of frictional precipitation of metals and the results of untold value that could accrue from a successful application of a metal to a metallic surface, made a special study of the problem. After three years of hard study, when the secret appeared to be solved, the inventor had the mortification of seeing all his grand theories go up in smoke when put to a practical test.

Voltite, of course, can never take the place of the regular method of electro-deposition, because each article must be treated individually, and it can therefore never take its place in regular manufacture. Those that understand the methods of electroplating can readily realize this. The possibilities of the application of Voltite are so many that in the event of its being placed upon the market in this country, I predict a tremendous demand for it. Dr. Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, when in New Zealand said: "I am greatly interested in Voltite. It is undoubtedly a wonderful and simple process. Articles that have been sent to the electroplater can now be treated by anyone on the spot. I have seen practical demonstrations with Voltite. Its practical possibilities are many. The action of Voltite is electrolytic the same as electroplating and much simplified.—*Metal Industry*, New York.



CORRESPONDENCE

Letters of interest to the craft for this department must be briefly written on but one side of the paper, and must reach this office prior to the 25th of the month, otherwise they cannot be inserted before next issue. The right of revision or rejection is reserved by the Editor.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

In the August issue of Our Journal Brother Joss writes about pensions. It was, indeed, necessary for him to state that he is not a revolutionist. Every line of his writings says that clearly enough. And let me add, he never will be a rebel; he is too good a sleeper for that. Anyhow, I gladly acknowledge that he seems to be awakened, at least to a certain degree.

You, glorious United States, how far are you behind times in the matter of old age pension! The American workmen never dreamed of such a thing as pension for them; they were contented to know that they are allowed to work and starve, to suffer and hunger, to be exploited and never, never assisted. But a new morning is dawning. Workmen's old age pension is now the talk of the men and women who toil, for a bill has been introduced in Congress that will eventually give to the old toiler some means of livelihood, some degree of protection.

But why, I ask, did Joss not mention this important bill; twice important for his subject? Was it because no Republican or Democrat is the father of the bill? Was it because the lone Socialist—as the capitalist papers like to call our comrade, Berger—introduced and fathered the only important bill for the working class? Was it because it is not good for an trade union paper to tell its readers that there is one man in the United States Congress who does not represent all the merchants, the small banker and the big corporations, but only the workers of this country? For we all know that the big master, Brother Samuel Gompers, does not cherish the idea that the workers of this country must get together politically, as well as industrially.

Just think of it, brothers. We had always some trade unionists in Congress. But they called themselves and allied themselves with the old political parties. They were trade union men by name, but not by deed. Now comes the first Socialist ever elected to our national parliament and introduces immediately the only important—nay *the only labor measure* brought before this special session of the Congress.

I do not want to tell you today about the pension laws of the different European countries. That is another story that will be told by me in a next issue, together with some remarks about Mr. Victor L. Berger's bill.

My only purpose in writing this letter is to ask everyone of you: "Is it not strange that the only Socialist in Congress was the sponsor of the only labor bill in Congress?"

Think about it, brothers, and think hard.

With brotherly greetings,

SELMAR SCHOCKEN,
Local 296.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journals

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—I have been silent for some time, so I thought I would write you a few lines to let you know that the boys at Rochester are still on the map, and the shiners here are just as lively as ever.

At our last meeting, held July 31, we adopted the sick benefit by-laws. We have changed the sick benefit from volunteer to compulsory for all the members. The fund is derived by taxing each member \$1 and 25 cents per month is drawn from the general funds. When the funds reach above \$350 they pay 20 cents; \$400, 15 cents; \$500, 10 cents. I feel well repaid for all the work and

talking that I have done since last October. We have all come to the conclusion that it is a good thing, and we are going to push it along. After the meeting was over a bunch of the boys were waiting in the ante room with a lunch and refreshments.

Ever since the shine week here in Rochester, we are used to the words: "Make yourself at home." Those words were posted on a space over 25 feet in our city. When the doors of our meeting room were thrown open, the boys shouted loudly: "Make yourselves at home." Some of the passersby thought that something had happened, but they soon found out that the noise was being made by a bunch of shiners.

Brother Samuel Crocker, the oldest member of our local and first president of Local 113, gave an address and afterward sang a song. Brother Crocker is 61 years of age but is still able to work at his trade of stove polishing, which he has followed for 50 years. His history is quite remarkable. The second on the program was Brother Gillespie, vice-president of Local 12, better known as Scotty. He sang Irish, and German songs, which were very much appreciated. Gillespie is a royal entertainer. He left the following morning for home. We regret the loss of Brother Gillespie. I wish he would write that German song for our Journal so that all of us could learn it. Next came Brother Patsy Flanagan, who sang "My Wild Irish Rose." Brother Flanagan is a good dancer. He was reinstated that night. He danced his way in, and the music was so sweet that it tickled Patsy's feet. How he did go. Brother James Spike Anderson sang, accompanied by Brother Leo. Schwab at the piano. Brothers J. J. Enrider, of Local 134 and Doys, of Local 17, contributed to the joyful evening. Brother Richard Graham rendered that beloved song, "Fighting for Home and Honor," which was very much appreciated. Brother Peterson read the communication from Brother Chas. R. Atherton expressing his regrets that he could not attend. Well, Charles, you certainly missed a good, old time. The Cobble Stone Quartette from Seal's Stove Foundry, Old Black Joe, Luck Cooper and Brother Graham, entertained the boys with a dance.

All wish to thank Brother Chas. Ven-

curen who prepared the lunch, and also Brother Wm. Oliver, who prepared the refreshments.

Next on the program was Labor Day, and we did not forget to celebrate.

Fraternally yours,

NICHOLAS CHIAFERY,
Treasurer Local 113.

CRIME IS DYING OUT.

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Many of us feel that crime is the striking feature of modern life; that this century sits among the skulls of crime's victims, and that Father Time, after all ages of travel, sees no improvement. But those discouraged by modern crime, misunderstand the meaning of events and fail to make a just comparison between the past and present.

It is true that crime today is shocking in its frequency. Each day we see spread before us murders. But first of all, remember this: We often mistake widespread news of crime for increase of crime itself. The newspapers are multiplying in numbers by tens of thousands, and they all tell what happens. It seems as though crime has increased, whereas in reality, we have simply increased facilities for letting all the people know what goes on among us.

We are shocked occasionally by crimes of poisoning. Go back a few centuries and you find men and women making a regular business of selling poison to those who want to commit murder. The crimes that fill us with horror would not have been noticed in those days. We hear of a father killing his own child, and we declare that humanity is going to destruction. Yet but a few centuries back and *the law recognized every father's right to kill his child if he chose.*

We shudder when we hear that a mother has abandoned her new-born child on a doorstep or thrown it into an ash barrel. That is a horrid and unbelievable crime. But in Rome, before the days of Christianity, there were appointed places where mothers might legally expose their children to destruction. The wild beasts or dogs ate the children thus exposed, and no one was shocked. Whoever might care to take such an exposed child, could keep that

child for a slave forever. That kind of crime we have outgrown, certainly.

The Presbyterian teaching of infant damnation seems to us horrible. We shudder at the statement that God would condemn a helpless baby to eternal punishment simply because it had not been baptized. The idea seems cruel now. But it was invented by the well-meaning, early Christians in order to make women give up the legal practice of infanticide. The mother was made to believe that her unbaptized child went to hell, and that she must follow later on for not having had it baptized. Thus women were afraid to expose their children secretly, and infanticide was stamped out by a Christian doctrine, which now seems so brutal.

And note one thing above all: Crime still lingers among us. But it is now *labeled as crime*. We no longer have horrible crimes sanctioned by law.

We read that a criminal has tortured some old man or woman for money—and then murdered the victim. We can scarcely believe in such atrocity. But only a little while ago—barely two centuries—it *was the regular legal custom to torture old people and young*.

Poor old women, falsely accused of witchcraft, were burned alive and ducked in this country, while clergymen and magistrates looked on and applauded.

All over Europe innocent witnesses could be tortured to make them give testimony at a trial. When accused of no crime whatever, they were tortured to make them testify against others—often when they had no testimony to give, they were hung up by the thumbs, the bones of their legs were crushed in a boot of steel, the soles of the feet were roasted over a brazier of red-hot coals, to make them help convict another. The noble leaders of the French Revolution abolished such torture of witnesses in France, and they were criticized for doing so by the respectables.

"How are you going to convict criminals if you do not torture witnesses?" the respectable element asked. We have got beyond that state of affairs. We hear of murders based on jealousy—perverted affections. We hear of crimes based on envy—perverted ambition. All of the best elements in man, when perverted and thwarted, lead to crime. And these perverted passions

will continue to breed crime until men shall have learned to regulate society on a basis that will give full and natural play to the forces within us. But organized murder on a really vast scale is practically done away with.

Caesar, Alexander, Napoleon and others like them had great ambition. To gratify their ambitions, they forced millions of men to die for them. Human beings have protected themselves against the murderous ambitions of their great leaders.

The Napoleon of today must get a congress to give him his soldiers. Public opinion, the ballot and financial science have pulled the teeth of the greatest instrument of crime—the conquering army of ambition.

It is horrible to witness the assassination of a national leader. The murder of McKinley or Carnot makes republican hopes seem chimerical. But it must be remembered that not so long ago the head of a government who *escaped* assassination was the exception. A few centuries back, and the murder was the natural end of the average ruler.

Murder results first from control of the brain by animal passions. Almost every animal is a murderer, and at stated times murders its own kind. Primitive man is always murderous. Murder results, in the second place, from misdirected forces within us.

Crime will diminish through education, as the mind takes control of us, and through society better organized, which shall give men a chance to develop morally. Thanks to education and to improved social conditions, crime is disappearing, *not* increasing. Even our despondency is comforting. It proves that we have progressed so far as to be horrified at that which we should have taken for granted a few centuries back.

AURORA, ILL.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Just a few lines for the month of September might help to fill up a space in the JOURNAL, as no doubt nearly all of the JOURNAL writers are attending the convention away down in Boston, and by the way the delegates started out, with five hours per day and \$1.00 per hour, is going some.

If they wind up the same way, no doubt it can be said they have done something. We will just wait and see.

In my last article to the JOURNAL I stated Brother Schlucheker was getting up a ball team to beat Local 6 at their picnic July 20, but it was postponed until Aug. 20. We got beat 7 to 0, but not disgraced, and if the game had been played at the first date we would have won sure, as every thing was fixed up to slip the game on Local 6. Just wait till we get Local 6 team in Aurora and we will show them the game; Local 114 won't get a White Sox pitcher to beat them, either.

The next move is Labor Day and Local 114 is making every preparation to make the parade a success. As for our part we are going to turn out in full uniform and show our standing in the labor movement. Al E. Dietach was to ride the white mule in the parade, but owing to the stork coming to his house on or about Labor Day, he concluded to give the white mule ride up and get an airship and hunt the stork. Jerry Callahan agreed to ride the white mule in Dietach's place if Dietach would let him be godfather for the increase. Alfred has been married eight years and just getting a start in life; he is to be congratulated, in the future, for doing something for his country.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. STARE.

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION.

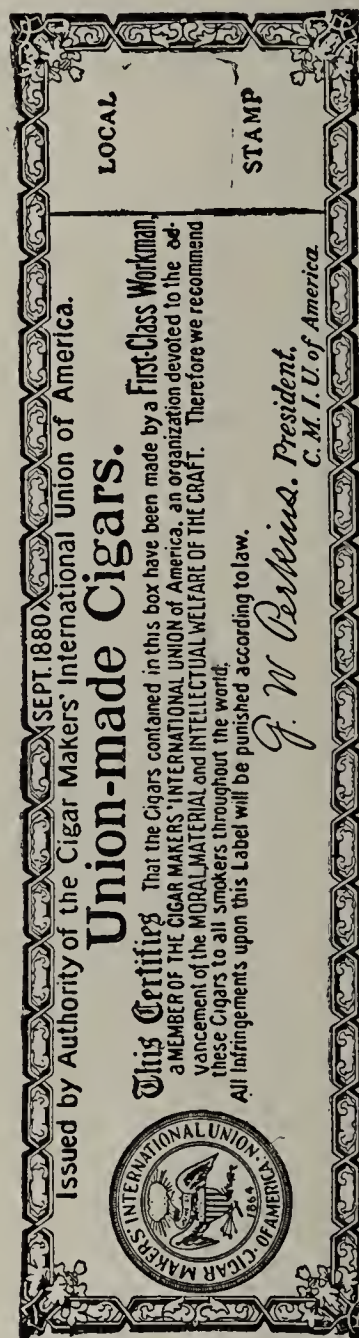
The union label (double acorn) of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America, is stamped on jewelry of all descriptions, emblems, buttons and charms, fobs, badges and novelties in all



metals other than tin or sheet iron. See that the shop number is attached to label as per above cut. Shop number will be found on the end of label when stamped in rings. List of union shops will be furnished on request.

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

This is a fac-simile of the Union Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union. The color of the label is blue, and should appear in a prominent place on the boxes in which cigars are contained. On all cigar boxes on which this label appears it is a guarantee that the cigars contained therein are made un-



der clean and healthy conditions by men and women members of the Cigarmakers' International Union, working under the eight-hour day, and a fair rate of wages. Cigars made under the sweat-shop system or by the "Trust" do not bear this label. Refuse to purchase any cigars unless the label of the Cigarmakers' International Union appears upon the box. Do not forget the color of the label is blue.



REPORTS of DISTRICT COUNCILS



DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 5.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1911.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

The following is my report for the month:

The close of my last report, July 19th, found me in Watertown, N. Y., trying to reach a settlement between Local 125 and Mr. J. B. Wise, and I am pleased to report that a settlement was reached and the new agreement signed on July 20th for two years. This gives our members an increase in day rate, also in piece-work rate.

Received a telegram from Elmira and reported to the members of that local, where I found the grievance to exist at the Eclipse Machine Co., where the firm had forced our members back to a ten-hour day and an open shop. Took the matter up with the superintendent, Mr. McPherson; he informed me that they intended to run their factory under those conditions. I then took the matter up with other members of the company and reached a satisfactory understanding. On the 29th the shop will again run under the old conditions, they agreeing to hire none but union men.

Received a request from Local 38 of Jamestown, N. Y.; arrived there and attended a meeting on the 30th. Local 38 is getting along nicely and all members working. I took up several matters pertaining to the organization while there, leaving for Rochester on Aug. 4th. Attended meeting of Local 113 on the 7th, and remained in that city until the 10th.

Brother Daly requested me to meet him on his way East to take up some matters in Syracuse, and we attended meeting in that city on the 11th, where business pertaining to our local and the machinists' organization were taken up. Returned to Rochester on the 13th and attended meeting next day, as I had

business to look after here before leaving for the convention at Boston. Will remain here until the 19th.

Yours fraternally,
J. STOKES.

DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 6.

AKRON, O., Aug. 13, 1911.

Meeting called to order by Vice-President Frank Nellis. Roll call of officers found all officers present with the exception of Chairman Winnes. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Communication from Bro. Jones tendering his resignation as organizer to take effect August 19. On motion his resignation was accepted.

Roll call of delegates found Locals 2, 3, 11, 19, 46, 60, 297 present; Local 234 absent.

Reports of delegates:

Local 2 reports slack at the present time but looks for things to pick up in near future. Chandelier shops that we are fighting are feeling the effects of our fight. They are not employing the same quota of men they formerly did. Our business agent is doing good work for local in maintaining its membership and getting new applicants also for our general welfare.

Local 3 reports conditions slack in Cleveland at present; local took up matter of putting business agent in field and elected Bro. Willert, he tendering his resignation at following meeting; his resignation was accepted. The matter of electing his successor was laid over until next meeting. We held an excursion at Cedar Point August 12 and had a very enjoyable time; while a great many of our members did not attend picnic, those that were with us enjoyed themselves. Our members are showing a very apathetic feeling toward building up their organization or trying to maintain members they have. I hope they will try and bestir themselves in the future. In a city the size of Cleve-

land they should have a great many more members than what they now possess. Our local is not in a position to send a delegate to international convention at this time, but we do hope that the delegates assembled at that convention will make it one of the best conventions ever held by our international organization, insofar as enacting some laws that we believe will be for the benefit of our organization—such laws as the referendum and recall of all officers, local and international. The dispensation of our present executive board of fifteen vice-presidents and in their stead have a general organizing board of five members, they to constitute our International Executive Board, as well as an out of work stamp for our members, and a monthly dues to be not less than \$1.00 per month, an increase in death benefit fund from \$75.00 for one year to \$150.00 for two years.

Local 11 reports only shop in city practically shut down, with only one or two men working in shop; requests service of organizer to straighten matters. Insofar as there are only one or two members remaining in town that he will place their cards in nearest local and look after books and funds. On motion request was granted.

Local 19 reports holding their own in membership and conditions.

Local 60 reports conditions in Mansfield fairly good.

Local 46 reports they would like to have their per capita tax remitted for April, May, June and July. On motion request was granted.

Local 297 reports conditions in city fairly good; also that they went on record as favoring a raise in per capita tax if the requirements of District Council needed it.

Organizer reports working in Cleveland for Locals 19 and 3 with not very good success, in months of May and June; worked in Fremont in July with good success—was instrumental in getting men better wages and working conditions. Reports working in Canton last part of July and first two weeks in August with good success; formed a local of 18 or 20 members in that town and has hopes, in near future, of getting a great many more men to fall in line, as conditions in that town among the unorganized workers of our craft is

something deplorable—men working as low as \$1.75 per day.

District Secretary reports receiving a communication in regards to per capita tax owing District Council from Local 132, where General Secretary Atherton agrees to split differences of debt owing District Council from Local 132; amount agreed to \$18.40. On motion, Bro. Atherton's proposition was accepted.

District Secretary reports present per capita tax coming in will not maintain organizer in field. On motion the matter of raising per capita tax was laid over until after our International convention adjourns.

Motion made and carried that we give Local 60 jurisdiction over men working in Crestline, O.

Motion made and carried that in the event of members of Local 11 failing to hold the constitutional amount of members, that they transfer their cards to Elyria, Ohio, local.

Motion made and carried that organizer work in Fremont week of August 19th.

Motion made and carried that our next meeting be held in Elyria.

Moved we adjourn. Carried.

JAS. CAHILL,
District Secretary-Treasurer.

ORGANIZER'S REPORT.

August 19, 1911.

Since my last writing, July 20, have spent the first half of month in Canton, where, after four meetings of the men there were able to start a local of 18 members, known as Local 39. The new members of this local are all desirous of bettering their condition in Canton and will undoubtedly be able to build up a strong local in that city. The wages are very low there at present and shop conditions are bad, as the blower law is not enforced to any extent whatsoever. Also spent three days in Akron, but found there was no material to work on there at present and left, after finding a shop just starting that promised to employ about eight union men in the near future. Spent a week in Toledo with Brother Freeman on chandelier case and also looking up some members and new shops. Attended District Council meeting in Akron Sunday, Aug. 13, and sent in my resignation as organizer of District Council No. 6, to take effect

August 20th, which was accepted. This did not include my office of vice-president.

I was instructed by District Council to put in the following week in Fremont, Ohio, excepting the necessary time that would be used in stopping at Norwalk, Ohio, to look over the records of Local 11 and transfer the ten members of that local to other locals, as the shop there had gone out of existence and secretary and members of local were leaving. Monday saw all members transferred—three to Toledo, one to Cleveland and six to Elyria, O. Went to Fremont next day and found members ther ready to present a demand in two of the local shops that would not meet with men and executive board, and assisted in preparing demands asked for by men. Was asked by local to put questions before incoming executive board. By the time this reaches our readers something definite may be arrived at in the demands made by members of Local 234.

Our chandelier strike in Toledo still remains on at present

On Friday I finished my time as organizer and proceeded to the convention on Saturday as vice-president of District Council No. 6.

Am strongly impressed with a different form of organization than at present in our district, and to be successful in our organizing work it will be necessary to have stronger support from the rank and file in the futre than has been shown in the past.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. JONES,

Organizer District Council No. 6.

CLEVELAND, O., August 15, 1911.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

We, the delegates of District No. 6 in convention assembled at Akron, Ohio, appeal to the Delegates of our International convention to so revise our International constitution as to make it an instrument for the advancement of our organization in general. Therefore we appeal to you to bring these few sections we would like to see incorporated in our constitution before the delegates asembled. Following are the sections we wish you to call their attention to.

Resolved, That we favor a law embodying the Initiative and Referendum in making amendments to our constitution when ten per cent of our members in good standing so petition, and recall of all officers, International as well as local, when ten per cent of our members so petition.

Resolved, That we dispense with our present District Councils and fifteen Vice-Presidents, and elect in their stead, five general organizers, they to constitute our International Executive Board as well. They to be under supervision of our International President; while working for a local, they to be under the supervision of local Executive Board until such time as International President removes them from that local.

Resolved, That we favor an out of work stamp, a certain per centage of per capita tax to be set aside for such purpose, or some form of insurance to hold members in good standing out of work, as the average workman nowadays considering the high cost of living and other things which work to his disadvantage, along with unsteady employment, should be given some protection by his union.

Resolved, That monthly dues of this union shall not be less than \$1.00 per month.

Resolved, That initiation fee of this union shall be \$2.00 and reinstatement \$20.00.

Resolved, That we favor a raise in death benefits of \$75.00 first year, to \$150.00 for two years.

Resolved, That International pay \$1.00 on every applicant duly obligated as a member of our organization as an inducement to our members to build up our organization.

Resolved, That we favor a state local in each state, same to be centrally located, when any town or city can not acquire more than seven members, such members are required to affiliate themselves with said state local.

Resolved, That a copy of these proposed amendments be printed in our official journal.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES CAHILL,

District Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL No. 9.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Aug. 24, 1911.

Chas. R. Atherton, Editor Journal:

What the writer lately expected occurred. The great furniture strike is at an end. By a vote of 3 to 1 in favor of declaring the strike off ended the seventeen-week strike for a nine-hour day and a 10 per cent increase in wages. It was a magnificent fight; not a ripple of excitement nor disorder throughout the whole strike was noticeable, with the ception of a minor incident at the Wid-decomb plant. There was a class solidarity displayed that was really marvelous. However, with barely any desertions from the ranks, and a quiet but vigorous prosecution of the strike, the men at last, unable to withstand the pressing demand of their destitute families, the persecution of the capitalist court and the admonition of the pulpiti-teers, finally succumbed to King Mam-mon.

The Holland Reformed (?) Church openly announced that the wage slaves could not be members of that church and at the same time be members of the union. Father Schrembs, the only clergyman in favor of the strikers, was severely criticised by the Manufacturers' Association. He was removed to Toledo. Capitalism, with all its horrible consequences, must not be interfered with.

But the battle was not lost. The manufacturers have been given to understand that the workers can not be imposed upon with impunity. They realize that the fair demands of labor must be heeded, and the strike, although apparently lost, has caused them to announce that their request for a nine-hour day will be complied with in the near future by the entire furniture industry. It is an outrage, however, that such a gallant fight could not have been a clean-cut victory. Had the non-participants been

more liberal it would have been achieved in spite of the other drawbacks.

The polishers, however, are still on the job, and the outcome of it can be better described after the finish. Our 5 per cent weekly assessments is still continued.

SCRIBE No. 7.

**TRAVELERS GOODS AND LEATH-
ER NOVELTY WORKERS'
REQUEST.**



That if you travel on a train or sail on
a ship,
Have a Union Label in your trunk and
grip,
And we earnestly pray and hope
That you carry one in your telescope.



You will always have a smile on your
face
If you carry one in your dress-suit case.
We will now end this little verse
By saying, have a Union Label in your
purse.

Any information as to where these
goods may be obtained will be gladly
furnished by Murt Malone, 191 Boyd
street, Oshkosh, Wis., Secretary-Treas-
urer.

Local No.	DEATH CLAIMS PAID.	Amount
6.	Charles Nichols, age 51; polisher; organic heart disease.....	\$100 00
9.	John McLoughlin, age 68; polisher; nephritis.....	100 00
9.	A. Melchois, age 43; polisher; pernicious anaemia.....	100 00
12.	Charles Sternhringer, age 41; polisher; intestinal obstruction....	100 00
68.	Peter Miller, age 29; polisher and buffer, phthisis pulmonalis...	100 00
189.	Chas. Schmitt, age 33; brass turner, tuberculosis.....	100 00

Corundum Questions

WHAT IS CORUNDUM?

Prof. Dana of Yale says corundum, or sapphire, is the hardest of substances, next to the diamond. Clear blue corundum crystals are sapphires; clear red ones are rubies.

WHAT IS EMERY?

Emery is an iron ore containing about 30% of corundum. (See U. S. Report on Abrasives.) The corundum cuts; the iron rubs and burns. Pure corundum does three times as much work as emery.

WHAT CORUNDUM IS BEST?

Crystal corundum. Crystallization always makes anything harder. The diamond is crystallized carbon. When you temper steel you make it crystallize by chilling it suddenly.

WILL CRYSTAL CORUNDUM WEAR AWAY QUICKLY?

No. Sometimes it seems to wear away quickly. This is because it bites in more deeply than emery and pulls out of the glue. A stronger glue will hold it.

Craig Mine Corundum is Crystal Corundum.

The Canada Corundum Co. ^{Limited}, Toronto, Canada.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Financial Secretary's Ledger, 150 pages	\$1 50	Rituals	25
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Financial Secretary's Ledger, 1000 pages	5 00	Canceling Stamp and Pad.....	75
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 500 pages	3 50	Seal	2 50
Financial Secretary's Cash Book, 150 pages.....	50	Constitution and Membership Card, if lost (duplicate).....	25
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Recording Secretary's Minute Book	85	Labels, gummed, as requested by Local	Free
Treasurer's Cash Book.....	85	Financial and Recording Secretary's Monthly Report Blanks...	Free
Treasurer's Receipt Book.....	25		
President and Recording Secretary's Order Book.....	25		
Financial Secretary's Delinquent Notice Book.....	25		
Letter Heads, two colored engravings on each, per 500, padded, including 500 large and small envelopes with same engraving	4 25		

Local unions can get the above from the General Office. The books will be found to be the best and most suitable, as they are all ruled and are very easily kept correct. All orders for any of the above supplies must be accompanied by the necessary amount of money called for, otherwise the order will not be filled, consignee defraying freightage or expressage thereon upon arrival.

The LAP
prevents
the GAP



PRIZE

\$1000.00

In Gold

We will give \$1000.00 in gold to the Central Labor Body or Trades Council of that city which, in proportion to its population, uses the

largest amount of Model Union Made Dress Shirts between the dates of May 15, 1911 and December 31, 1911.

Many other cash prizes from \$25.00 to \$250.00 will be awarded to other Central Labor Bodies or Trades Councils.



Get busy, buy Model Shirts and help your Central Organization put money in its treasury.

Model Shirts cannot be excelled in quality so you will be getting full value for your money.

Write to us for full particulars and name of nearest dealer.

Model Dress Shirts \$1 to \$2 Each

MODEL SHIRT COMPANY
Indianapolis, Indiana

TRADE

SKAT

MARK

The Best Hand Soap Known

Nothing else like it. Just rub a little on the hands, work up a lather, rinse it off, and the dirt, grease, grime, paint, printer's ink, rust, anything that comes under the classification of dirt is gone.

WRITE SKAT, HARTFORD, CONN.

Don't Wear a Truss



Brooks' Appliance is a new scientific discovery with automatic air cushions that draws the broken parts together and binds them as you would a broken limb. It absolutely holds firmly and comfortably and never slips, always light and cool and conforms to every movement of the body without chafing

or hurting. I make it to your measure and send it to you on a strict guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded and I have put my price so low that anybody, rich or poor, can buy it. Remember I make it to your order—send it to you—you wear it—and if it doesn't satisfy you, you send it back to me and I will refund your money. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely on the square and I am selling thousands of people this way for the past five years. Remember I use no salves, no harness, no lies, no fakes. I just give you a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

C. E. Brooks. Brooks Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

When you do drink, Drink the Best.



The Peter Breidt City Brewing Co.'s

- EXPORT -

A UNION BEER FOR UNION MEN.

The Peter Breidt City Brewing Co.

Elizabeth, N. J.

LOCAL UNIONS

(Arranged Numerically)

-
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Detroit, Mich. | 49. Rock Island, Ill. | 125. Watertown, N. Y. |
| 2. Toledo, O. | 50. Watertown, Mass. | 126. New Britain, Conn. |
| 3. Cleveland, O. | 52. Thompsonville, | 127. Watertown, N. Y. |
| 4. Piqua, O. | Conn. | 128. San Francisco, Cal. |
| 5. Dayton, O. | 55. Sturgis, Mich. | 137. Hannibal, Mo. |
| 6. Chicago, Ill. | 56. Guelph, Ont. | 138. Belleville, Ill. |
| 7. Grand Rapids, Mich. | 57. Elmira, N. Y. | 139. Northampton, |
| 8. Meriden, Conn. | 60. Mansfield, O. | Mass. |
| 9. Elizabeth, N. J. | 61. Grand Rapids, Mich. | 140. Trenton, N. J. |
| 10. Milwaukee, Wis. | 64. Rock Island, Ill. | 144. Lyons, Ia. |
| 12. Brooklyn, N. Y. | 66. St. Louis, Mo. | 146. Kansas City, Mo. |
| 13. St. Louis, Mo. | 67. Los Angeles, Cal. | 154. Taunton, Mass. |
| 14. Seattle, Wash. | 68. Cincinnati, O. | 156. Geneva, N. Y. |
| 15. Syracuse, N. Y. | 69. New Kensington, Pa. | 158. San Francisco, Cal. |
| 16. La Porte, Ind. | 71. Sidney, O. | 169. Norwich, Conn. |
| 17. Buffalo, N. Y. | 73. Wallingford, Conn. | 171. Indianapolis, Ind. |
| 18. La Crosse, Wis. | 74. Fitchburg, Mass. | 172. Detroit, Mich. |
| 19. Cleveland, O. | 75. New Haven, Conn. | 174. Miller's Falls, |
| 20. New York City. | 76. Schenectady, N. Y. | Mass. |
| 21. Toronto, Ont. | 79. Troy, N. Y. | 175. Kensington, Ill. |
| 22. Erie, Pa. | 80. Westfield, Mass. | 177. Allegheny, Pa. |
| 24. Kokomo, Ind. | 81. Rock Island, Ill. | 179. Woodstock, Ill. |
| 25. New Haven, Conn. | 82. Rock Island, Ill. | 181. Unionville, Conn. |
| 26. Hamilton, Ont. | 84. Orange, Mass. | 183. Southington, Conn. |
| 28. Troy, O. | 85. Chicago, Ill. | 189. Newark, N. J. |
| 29. Albany, N. Y. | 86. Chicago, Ill. | 190. Plainfield, N. J. |
| 30. Springfield, Mass. | 87. Davenport, Ia. | 194. Jersey City, N. J. |
| 31. Battle Creek, Mich. | 89. Racine, Wis. | 221. Freeport, Ill. |
| 32. London, Ont. | 90. Philadelphia, Pa. | 234. Fremont, O. |
| 33. Waterbury, Conn. | 92. Philadelphia, Pa. | 245. Decatur, Ill. |
| 34. New York City | 93. Portland, Ore. | 254. Denver, Col. |
| 35. Hartford, Conn. | 95. Boston, Mass. | 255. East Pittsburg, Pa. |
| 36. Burlington, Wis. | 96. Carleton Place, Ont., | 272. Pittsburg, Pa. |
| 37. New Haven, Conn. | Can. | 280. Newark, N. J. |
| 38. Jamestown, N. Y. | 97. St. Catherines, Ont. | 282. New York, N. Y. |
| 39. Canton, O. | 101. Camden, N. J. | 285. Newark, N. J. |
| 40. Bridgeport, Conn. | 102. Springfield, O. | 296. New York City. |
| 41. Dunkirk, N. Y. | 103. Lowell, Mass. | 297. Elyria, O. |
| 42. Little Falls, N. Y. | 111. Quincy, Ill. | 320. Montreal, Can. |
| 43. Hamilton, O. | 113. Rochester, N. Y. | 325. Evansville, Ind. |
| 44. Newark, N. J. | 114. Aurora, Ill. | 328. Royersford, Pa. |
| 45. Kenosha, Wis. | 115. Peoria, Ill. | 330. South Bend, Ind. |
| 46. Akron, O. | 118. Athol, Mass. | 335. Elkhart, Ind. |
| 47. Amesbury, Mass. | 121. Paterson, N. J. | |
| 48. Middletown, O. | | |

DISTRICT COUNCILS

NO. 1—NEW YORK STATE, SOUTH OF ALBANY.

W. J. Conlon, President, Local 296, 9 Desbrosses st., New York, N. Y.
 R. Reinhart, Vice-President, Local 12, 1508 DeKalb av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Thomas Bannon, Recording Secretary, Local 296, 552 W. 160th st., New York, N. Y.
 Dan. Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12, 338 Eleventh st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 John Cisler, Guardian, Local 34, 509 E. 85th st., New York, N. Y.
 John J. Flynn, Organizer and Business Agent, Room 110, 25 Third av., New York, N. Y.

NO. 2—NEW JERSEY.

George J. Speidel, President, Local 9, 128 Bond st., Elizabeth, N. J.
 C. A. Cowell, Vice-President, Local 280, 144 Third street, Newark, N. J.
 Wm. Symons, Recording Secretary, Local 189, 143 Congress st., Newark, N. J.
 Michael McCann, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 189, 402½ Warren st., Newark, N. J.
 Edward Georgi, Guardian, Local 121.
 Trustees—Edward Reed, Local 9; Wm. Logan, Local 44; Geo. A. Richardson, Local 189.
 Geo. Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

NO. 3—CONNECTICUT AND RHODE ISLAND.

A. J. Rosenthal, President, Local 73, Valley st., Wallingford, Conn.
 Thomas J. Kinnare, Vice-President, Local 37, New Haven, Conn.
 E. P. Coyle, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 8, 320 Cook ave., Meriden, Conn.
 Joseph Barrett, Guardian, Local 40, Bridgeport, Conn.
 Executive Board—A. J. Rosenthal, Local 73; Thomas J. Kinnare, Local 37; E. P. Coyle, Local 8; Joseph Barrett, Local 40; Edward Mullins, Local 169.
 A. J. Priebe, Organizer pro tem, Meriden, Conn.

NO. 4—MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, VERMONT AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Karl Haefeli, President, Local 139, 106 Hinckley st., Northampton, Mass.
 Ed. Brennan, Vice-President, Local 139, 358 Elm st., Northampton, Mass.
 John A. Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, Union Market Hotel, Watertown, Mass.
 Auditors—John E. Coughlin, Local 80; Michael Markeley, Local 30; Wm. H. Phillips, Local 154.
 Executive Board—Karl Haefeli, Local 139; John Loynd, Local 50; Geo. Lever, Local 95.
 John P. White, Organizer, 12 Sargent st., Malden, Mass.

NO. 5—NEW YORK, NORTH OF ALBANY.

Ed. Tindell, President, Local 156, 291 E. North st., Geneva, N. Y.
 Jacob Krieg, Vice-President, Local 113, 11 Faragut st., Lincoln Park Gates, N. Y.
 John Lyons, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 17, 176 Fifteenth st., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Executive Board—Joseph Z. Kline, Local 79, 258 Second st., Troy, N. Y.; Edwin Bell, Local 15, 23 Wellington Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Joseph Stokes, Organizer, Local 113, 144 Frank st., Rochester, N. Y.

NO. 6—NORTHERN PART OF OHIO

H. C. Winnes, President, Local 234, 642 Sixth st., Fremont, Ohio.
 Frank Nellis, Vice-President, Local 11, 21 Chatham st., Norwalk, O.
 Jas. Cahill, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 3, 1838 Hamilton ave., Cleveland.
 C. H. Jones, Organizer Local 2, 1462 Pinewood av., Toledo, O.

NO. 7—CANADA.

J. Clark, President, Local 21, 215 Bathurst st., Toronto, Ont.

J. Cummings, Vice-President, Local 26, 14 Euclid ave., Belleville, Ont.

Wm. N. Patrick, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 32, 457 Ontario st., London, Ont., Canada.

Executive Board—R. Bolton, Local 56; T. W. Carson, Local 96; W. Bowen, Local 97.

NO. 8 — SOUTHERN OHIO, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, EASTERN INDIANA.

John E. Lenehan, President, Local 43, 428 S. Thirteenth st., Hamilton, O.

Geo. Kerlin, Vice-President, Local 102, 610 W. High st., Springfield, O.

John J. Zeller, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 5, 32 Newcom ave., Dayton, O.

Executive Board—John Harris, 1738 Ashland ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. Moran, E. Monroe st., Kokomo, Ind.; Carroll Cordner, 807 Garfield ave., Middletown, O.

James McGreevy, Organizer, 32 Newcom ave., Dayton, O.

NO. 9—MICHIGAN.

President, A. L. Bernard, Local 1, 109 Jay st., Detroit, Mich.

Chris. Annener, Vice-President, Local 172, 583 Waterloo st., Detroit, Mich.

H. J. Hoenicke, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 7, 105 Shirley st., Grand Rapids.

C. E. Bell, Guardian, Local 31, 14 W. Main st., Battle Creek, Mich.

Executive Board—Geo. H. Harris, Local 1; F. H. Schmidt, Local 172; H. Van Sluyters, Local 7; Roy Douglass, Local 55; C. E. Bell, Local 31; D. B. Whittam, Local 61.

NOS. 10 AND 11—Combined.

A. J. Becker, President, Local 6, 659 Center st., Chicago, Ill.

W. M. Austin, Vice-President, Local 179, Box 164, Woodstock, Ill.

Charles Bretz, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 175, 11546 State st., Chicago.

R. Seatsma, Guardian, Local 86.

Trustees—F. Bruening, Local 6; Wm. Dailey, Local 6; H. Winterhoff, Local 335.

Executive Board—A. J. Becker, Local 6; H. Diehl, Local 175; Charles Bretz, Local 175; H. McCanna, Local 85; F. C. Davenport, Local 114.

W. W. Britton, Organizer, Local 6, 823 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

NO. 12—MISSOURI, SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, KANSAS AND WEST-SOUTHWEST TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

T. A. Ross, President, Local 137, Paris and Hayden sts., Hannibal, Mo.

Ben Rockwell, vice-president, Local 138, 514 Borman st., Belleville, Ill.

Ed. Leberman, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 13, 928 N. Seventeenth st., St. Louis, Mo.

Wm. Smith, Guardian, Local 137, Hannibal, Mo.

Executive Board—Lon. Miles, Local 146; Fred. Rohde, Local 111; Wm. Smith, Local 137; Ben Rockwell, Local 138. Ed. Leberman, Organizer, 928 N. Seventeenth st., St. Louis, Mo.

NO. 13 — PENNSYLVANIA, WEST TO AND INCLUDING HARRISBURG; MARYLAND, DELAWARE, VIRGINIA AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

W. L. Smith, President, Local 328, 21 Church st., Spring City, Pa.

Wm. Giberson, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 90, 2524 Tulip st., Philadelphia.

A. Roeder, Recording Secretary, 938 Wolf st., Philadelphia.

Executive Board—Wm. H. Taney, Local 328; A. Kast, Local 328; Ed. Ricketts, Local 90.

Trustees—T. J. Fadigan, Local 90; Chas. Callihan, Local 90; Wm. L. Smith, Local 328.

NO. 14 — PENNSYLVANIA WEST FROM HARRISBURG, INCLUDING WEST VIRGINIA.

Rudolph Trabut, President, Local 272, 4071 Cabinet street, Allegheny, Pa.

Thomas Mathias, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 177, 556 Cora street, Pittsburg, Pa.

George Pugh, Guardian, Local 255, Stewart Hotel, E. Pittsburg, Pa.

Trustees—George Pugh, J. Brown.

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Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Fifth District.

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Sixth District.

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1462 Pinewood ave., Toledo, O.

Seventh District.

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Eighth District.

BEN CLOSTERMAN,
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Twelfth District.

ED. LEBERMAN,
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Thirteenth District.

WM. L. SMITH,
21 Church st., Spring City, Pa.

Fourteenth District.

JOS. G. HEID,
179 Almond alley, Pittsburg, Pa.

Fifteenth District.

FRED O. SMITH.
5728 Ninth st., Emeryville, Cal.

General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, CHAS. R. ATHERTON,
Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOCALS

46. Akron, O. (M. P. B. & P.)
Meets 4th Tuesday at Trades and
Labor Assembly Hall.

29. Albany, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets
at Labor Temple, 1st Wednesday.

47. Amesbury, Mass. (Mixed Local.)
Meets at Damon Hall, 1st and
3d Fridays.

246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at
No. 41 Hudson ave., 2d Tuesday
in month.

51. Anderson, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.)
Meets every 2nd and 4th Friday
night at members' houses.

118. Athol, Mass. (M. B. & P.) Meets
at C. L. U. Hall, 42 Exchange st.,
last Monday in month.

114. Aurora, Ill. (P. B. & P.) Meets
at Trades Assembly Hall, 1st and
3d Thursdays.

138. Belleville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets
at Beyer's Hall, Richland and
C sts., 1st and 3d Fridays.

31. Battle Creek, Mich. (M. P. & B.)
Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Room
6, 14 W. Main st.

100. Belleville, Ont. (M. P. B. & P.)
Meets at 315 Front st., 1st Wed-
nesday.

54. Beloit, Wis. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday, Ruch's Hall.
95. Boston, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Dwight Hall, 514 Tremont st., 1st and 3d Monday.
40. Bridgeport, Conn. (M. P.) Meets at 52 John st., on last Friday.
12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (M. & B.) Meets at 949 Willoughby ave., every Friday evening.
17. Buffalo, N. Y. (M. P. P. B. & B. W.) Meets at Labor Temple, Jefferson and Best sts., 1st and 3d Monday.
36. Burlington, Wis. (Mixed Local.) Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday over Schenk's saloon.
101. Camden, N. J. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets every 1st and 3d Friday evening at the Johnson Bldg., 3d floor, Fourth and Federal sts.
39. Canton, O. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at C. L. U. Hall.
96. Carleton Place, Ont. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at Orange Hall.
6. Chicago, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Bricklayers' Hall, Monroe and Peoria sts., every Friday.
83. Chicago, Ill. (Brass Molders). Meets at Bricklayers Hall, on 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
85. Chicago, Ill. (Metal Spinners.) Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday nights at Hod Carriers' Hall, 814 W. Harrison st.
86. Chicago, Ill. (Chandelier Makers.) Meets 2d and 4th Thursday, at 814 W. Harrison st.
27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Calumet Club rooms 2nd and 4th Friday.
68. Cincinnati, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine st., 1st and 3d Thursday.
3. Cleveland, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Pythian Temple, cor. Huron st and Prospect av., 2d and 4th Fridays.
19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario ave., 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
252. Cleveland, O. (B. C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, Ontario ave., 1st and 3d Friday.
160. Cleveland, O. (Chandelier Workers.) Meets 1st Tuesday at Arch Hall.
124. Columbus, O. (P. & M.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, E. Town st., 1st and 3d Fridays.
5. Dayton, O. (M. P.) Meets at corner Fifth and Plum, 1st and 3d Fridays.
87. Davenport, Iowa. (Inspectors and Tool Grinders). Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at Danish Brotherhood Hall.
241. Decatur, Ill. (Brass Molders). Meets at Bricklayers' Hall, 149 E. Main st., 1st Tuesday.
254. Denver, Colo., (M. P., B. M., & B. W.) Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 318 Club Bldg., No. 1731 Arapahoe st.
1. Detroit, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Manneback's Hall, 273 Gratiot ave., every Friday.
172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 397 Concord av., 2d and 4th Friday.
41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (B. P. & M. P.) Meets last Thursday of month at Moose Hall, Lion st.
255. East Pittsburg, Pa. (M. P. & B.) Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Bank Bldg.
9. Elizabeth, N. J. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 909 Elizabeth ave., 2nd and 4th Friday.
335. Elkhart, Ind. (M. P. & B. W.) Meets at Woodmen's Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
57. Elmira, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursdays.
22. Erie, Pa. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Nickel Plate Hall, 20th and Peach st., 1st and 3d Monday
297. Elyria, O. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Union Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesdays in month.
325. Evansville, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets every alternate Wednesday of each month at Third ave. and Pennsylvania st.
74. Fitchburg, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st Wednesday at 155 Main st., or 72 Prescott st.
94. Flint, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday at C. L. U. Hall.
221. Freeport, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Eagles Hall.

58. Ft. Wayne, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at Elite Hall.
234. Fremont, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st Nat. Bank, 1st and 3rd Monday.
156. Geneva, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets in Exchange st., opp. Kirk-Wood Hotel, last Wednesday.
7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Labor Council Hall, 2d and 4th Thursdays.
61. Grand Rapids (B. W.) Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at 69 Canal street.
56. Guelph, Ont. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets 1st Wednesday at T. and L. Hall.
26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (M. P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
43. Hamilton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and Court sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
59. Hammond, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets last Wednesday at Hahn Hall.
137. Hannibal, Mo. (P.) Meets 3d Monday at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.
153. Hartford, Conn. (Brass Molders.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 7 Central Row, on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
35. Hartford, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at S. L. P. Hall, Elm st., 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall, 4th Monday.
39. Indianapolis, Ind. (Brass Molders.) Meets 2d and 4th Thursday, at 1144 Shelby st.
171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Morrison Hall, 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
42. Ilion, N. Y. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Little Falls, 1st and 3rd Thursday.
38. Jamestown, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Carlson's Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday.
194. Jersey City, N. J. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Clinton Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesdays.
62. Jersey City, N. J. (Brass Molders.) Meets at Butler's Hall, 3rd and Grove st., 2d and 4th Mondays.
146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Temple, 14th and Woodland sts., 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
45. Kenosha, Wis. (P. B. & M.) K. of C. Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday night.
70. Kittanning, Pa. (Mixed.) Meets 1st and 3d Friday at O. F. F. Hall.
24. Kokomo, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at Trades Council Hall.
175. Kensington, Ill. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 11411 Michigan ave., Chicago.
18. La Crosse, Wis. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets 1st Friday at 713 Rose st.
42. Little Falls, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.
16. Laporte, Ind. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets 4th Wednesday at Central Union Hall, Main st.
32. London, Ont. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at Cullis's Hall, Wellington st., 2nd and 4th Fridays.
67. Los Angeles, Cal. (Mixed.) Meets at Labor Temple, 1st and 3rd Friday.
103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at 32 Middle st., every 2d Tuesday.
144. Lyons, Iowa. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Madden Hall, every 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
60. Mansfield, O. (Pol.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2d and 4th Thursday.
8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, 2nd and 4th Monday.
48. Middletown, O. (Pol. and Buff.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
174. Miller's Falls, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Wheeler Hose House, 2d Monday in each month.
10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P. B. & P.) Meets at 318 State st., 1st and 3d Friday.
116. Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn (P. & P. & C. W.) Meets at Federation Hall, 2d Wednesday.
320. Montreal, Can. (M. P. B. P. B., W. B. & S. W.) Meets at Labor Temple, 2d and 4th Friday.
44. Newark, N. J. (Pol. Buff. & Players.) Meets at Pierson Hall, 301 Plane st., every Tuesday.
98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at 301 Plane st., 1st and 3d Thursday.

189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 301 Plane st., Pierson Hall, 1st and 3rd Monday.
280. Newark, N. J. (Silver Workers.) Meets at Pierson Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday.
285. Newark, N. J. (S. W.) Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at High and James sts.
126. New Britain, Conn. Meets at St Jeane de Baptiste Hall, 1st and 3rd Mondays.
25. New Haven, Conn. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, Insurance Bldg., 1st and 3rd Fridays of the month.
37. New Haven, Conn. (Clock Fitters and B. W.) Meets last Friday at Socialists' Hall.
63. New Castle, Pa. (Mixed Local). Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at Trades Assembly Hall.
75. New Haven, Conn. (B. W.) Meets 1st Thursday at Room 15, Insurance Building.
75. New Haven, Conn. (B. W.). Meets the first Thursday of each month at Room 15, Insurance Bldg.
69. New Kensington, Pa. (M. P., B. & P.) Meets 2d and 4th Saturdays at Socialists Rooms.
34. New York, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Labor Temple, every Tuesday.
20. New York City, N. Y. (Auto Lamp Makers). Meets at 90-96 Clinton st., Room 14, 1st and 9d Saturdays.
61. New York City, N. Y. (Brass Molders). Meets at 393 2nd av., on 1st and 3rd Saturdays.
296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets at 25 Third av., room 79, 3rd Saturday.
282. New York, N. Y. (S. W.) Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at 25 Third av.
139. Northampton, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at German Hall, Bay State, Mass., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
11. Norwalk, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets last Tuesday of the month at C. L. U. Hall, Benedict ave.
169. Norwich, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Shetucket st., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
84. Orange, Mass. (Pol.) Meets at K. of P. Hall, 2d and 4th Monday.
121. Paterson, N. J. (B. F.) Meets at Labor Lyceum, 359 Van Houten st., 1st and 3d Thursday.
190. Plainfield, N. J. (Mixed Local.) Meets 4th Saturday at J. O. U A. M., Hall.
90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown sts., every Friday night.
92. Philadelphia, Pa. (Chandelier Makers). Meets Thursday at Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown sts., room 4.
177. N. S. Pittsburg, Pa., (M. P. P. & B.) Meets 2d and 4th Friday at Link's Hall, 1100 Chestnut st., Pittsburg.
272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets 2d and 4th Mondays at 413 Wood st.
184. Pittsburg, Pa. (Brass Molders). Meets at Moorhead Hall, Second av. and Grant st., 2nd and 4th Fridays.
4. Piqua, O. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets Carpenters' Hall, 1st and 3d Thursday.
115. Peoria, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Tannyhill Hall, Cedar and New sts., 1st and 3d Thursdays.
93. Portland, Ore. (Mixed Local.) Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday at New Osborne Hotel.
111. Quincy, Ill. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 2d and 4th Thursday.
89. Racine, Wis. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday.
72. Richmond, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st Friday at K. of P. Temple.
49. Rock Island, Ill. (Pol.) Meets at Industrial Hall, 2d and 4th Wednesday.
64. Rock Island, Ill. (Mixed Local.) Meets 4th Tuesday at Industrial Hall.
81. Rock Island, Ill. (Filers and assemblers). Meets at Industrial Hall every 3d Thursday.
82. Rock Island, Ill. (Machine Operators). Meets 2d Monday in the month at Turner Hall.
113. Rochester, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Smith & Ledwith's Hall, 42 Exchange st., every Monday night.

328. Royersford, Pa. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Kulp's Hall on last Tuesday night of each month.
128. San Francisco, Cal. (Pol.) Meets at Veterans' Hall, 431 Deboic ave., corner Filmore st., 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
158. San Francisco, Cal. (Brass and Chandelier Workers). Meets at Building Trades Temple, on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
76. Schenectady, N. Y. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall, last Thursday.
14. Seattle, Wash. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Labor Temple, corner Sixth and Union sts., every 1st and 3rd Friday.
71. Sidney, Ohio. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Socialist Hall, Main st., every 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.
183. Southington, Conn. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Eagles' Hall, every 3d Friday.
330. South Bend, Ind. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall 1st and 3d Wednesday.
30. Springfield, Mass. (M. P. P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
102. Springfield, O. (M. P. U.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Johnston Bldg., 2nd and 4th Thursday.
55. Sturgis, Mich. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at Eagles' Hall.
15. Syracuse, N. Y. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bartenders' Hall, Clinton Block, 2d and 4th Friday.
97. St. Catherines, Ont., Can. (Pol. & Buff.) Meets at Bricklayer's Hall, 1st and 3rd Friday.
13. St. Louis, Mo. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 2653 Locust, 2d and 4th Friday.
66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at 17th and Wash sts., 2nd Thursday.
99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at 17th and Wash sts., 2d and 4th Friday.
105. Taconey, Pa. (Grinders and Polishers).
106. Taconey, Pa. (File Makers). Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Carson's Hall, Frankford.
154. Taunton, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Machinists' rooms, Jones Block, Broadway, 3d Wednesday.
52. Thompsonville, Conn. (M. P. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, first Tuesday of each month.
2. Toledo, O. (M. Pol.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall, 2d and 4th Monday.
21. Toronto, Ont., Can. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at Occident Hall, Queen and Bathurst sts., 2nd and 4th Wednesday.
140. Trenton, N. J. (M. P. & B. W.) Meets at Thomann Hall, 1063 South Broad street, 2d and 4th Tuesday of the month.
79. Troy, N. Y. (Pol. P. & B.) Meets at Germania Hall, first Thursday of every month.
181. Unionville, Conn. (M. P. & B.) Meets at Lennox Club room, 1st Tuesday in each month.
28. Troy, Ohio. (Mixed Local). Meets at 215 W. Main st., 1st and 3d Fridays.
33. Waterbury, Conn. (M. P. and B.) Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday at Socialists Hall, Bank st.
207. Waterbury, Conn. (S.) Meets at Socialist's Hall, Room 33, Platt's Block, E. Main st., 1st Wednesday.
50. Watertown, Mass. (M. P. B. & P.) Meets at 34 Walnut st., first Thursday.
125. Watertown, N. Y. (Pol. & Buf.) Meets Erlicher Bldg., Arcade st., 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
127. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at Erlicher Bldg., Arcade st.
80. Westfield, Mass. (P. B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main sts., 1st Friday.
179. Woodstock, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, 2d and 4th Thursday.
73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. B. P. & S. W.) Meets at Trade Council Hall, 1st and 3d Tuesday.
151. Worcester, Mass. (M. P. B., P. & B. M.) Meets at Carpenters' Hall, 98 Front st., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.

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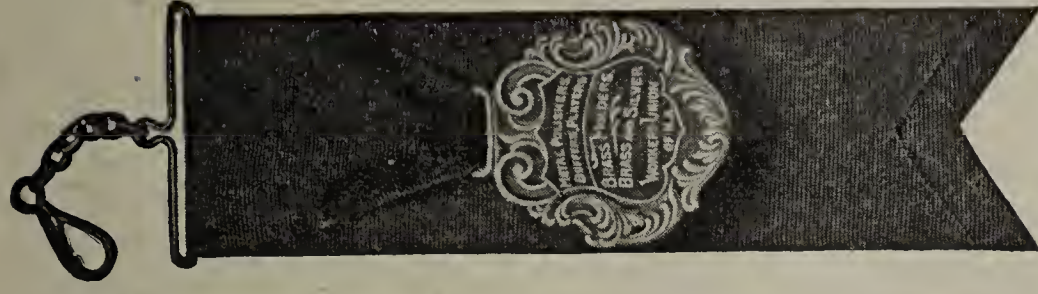
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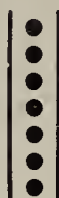
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